

التحالف اليمني لرصد
انتهاكات حقوق الإنسان
Yemeni Coalition for Monitoring
Human Rights Violations



HUMAN RIGHTS SITUATION IN YEMEN

Report documenting Human Rights Situation in Yemen – Sep 1, 2014 to Dec 31, 2018



Human Rights Situation in Yemen

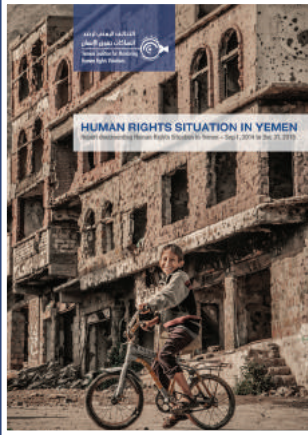
From 21 September 2014 until 31 December 2018

التحالف اليمني لرصد
انتهاكات حقوق الإنسان

Yemeni Coalition for Monitoring
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**Cover photo; Destroyed
Buildings in al-Jahmliyah,
Taiz**

**Photo Credit:
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Human Rights Situation in Yemen

Yemeni Coalition to Monitor Human Rights Violations (YCMHRV), also known as “Rasd Coalition”, is a coalition of a number of specialized Yemeni NGOs active in human rights issues including monitoring and documenting human rights violations in the country. YCMHRV was established in January 2015, License No. 1240 in response to valid need in the field of human rights, and considering the deteriorating human rights situation in Yemen, the matter that necessitated establishment of such Coalition. YCMHRV monitors and documents all human rights violations in Yemen and issues specialized reports on them. Also, organizes seminars and various events to disseminate and publicize these reports. YCMHRV submits these reports to relevant concerned entities. Noting that the first step in bringing justice to victims is to document their grievances for the moment of truth, committing ourselves in this respect with relevant human rights standards and laws.

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Contents

Introduction	4
Historical background	5
Conflict parties in Yemen	11
The Alliance of Houthi-Saleh Forces (Houthi-Saleh Militia)	11
Yemeni Government Forces (legitimate government authority)	11
Arab Coalition Forces supporting legitimacy	12
Forces not under the control of the legitimate government	12
Extremist Organizations	13
US Drones	13
Executive Summary	15
Methodology	28
Legal Profile	31
Recommendations	33
Chapter I: Violations of International Humanitarian Law related to Denial of the Right to Life	38
Section One: Indiscriminate Shelling	39
Section Two: Airstrikes by Warplanes of the Arab Coalition	43
Section Three: US Drone Attacks	48
Section Four: Killing by snipers and guided weapons	50
Section Five: Mines	54
Chapter II: Violations of International Human Rights Law Relating to Deprivation of Life	57
Section One: Illegal Executions (Extrajudicial Killings)	58
Section Two: Death by Torture	46
Section Three: Assassinations	67
Section Four: Suicide Attacks	69
Chapter III: Violations of International Human Rights Law Relating to Denying Dignity	72
Section One: Forced Disappearance	73
Section Two: Abductions and Arbitrary Detentions	76
Section Three: Torture	78
Section Four: Private and Secret Prisons	81
Chapter IV: Violations of International Human Rights Law relating to public, press and rights freedoms.	
	85
Section One: Attacks against Media	86
Section Two: Attacks against social, humanitarian and human rights' organizations	88
Section Three: Violations against journalists	89
Section Four: Violations against right activists and activists	92
Section Five: Violations against politicians	95
Section Six: Violations against minorities (Baha'is, Christians and Jews)	100
Chapter V: Violations to International Humanitarian Law Regarding Collective Punishment	104
Section One: Siege and Starvation	104
Section Two: Forced Displacement	110
Section Three: Looting Humanitarian Aid	113
Chapter VI: Violations of International Humanitarian Law Relating to Objects and Property	115
Section One: Attacks on Hospitals and Medical Staff	115
Section Two: Attacks on Cultural Objects and Antiquities	117
Section Three: Attacks on Public Facilities and Private Properties	119
Chapter IIV: Flagrant Violations	120
Section One: Abuses Against Children (Deprivation of Life and Education)	120
Section Two: Child Recruitment	122
Section Three: Blowing up Houses	125
Section Four: Subversion of State Power	127
Acknowledgment	130
Annex	131

Introduction

More than four years of the armed and violent conflict and the exacerbating humanitarian crisis in Yemen have led to a steep increase in the number of people in need for humanitarian and food aid to reach 75% of the population in 2018 according to data from humanitarian and food organizations concerned with food security around the world. This percentage was 34% of the population in 2006 according to World Bank indicators.

Yemenis were about to witness the advent of a new era as they sat on one dialogue table that brought together the vast majority of active players in Yemen in 2013. Interlocutors drafted ideas and solutions for most issues in Yemen. These ideas and outcomes were reflected in the draft constitution for the new federal Yemen in 2014. The draft constitution addressed various issues of concern to Yemenis including the Southern and the Sadah issues; matters that influence the state and the society such as the shape of the state, the governance regime; economic, rights and freedoms issues. However, an alliance between Houthi militias, forces loyal to former President Ali Abdullah Saleh and his tribal arms has emerged.¹ This alliance obliterated the hopes of Yemenis in a new country. This alliance waged endless wars starting from Dammaj area in Sadah governorate, through tribal areas in Amran and seizing control of the city and then mobilizing forces to advance towards the Capital Sana'a. The Capital was invaded and key state institutions were seized on 21 September 2014. After that, Houthi-Saleh alliance forces² headed towards the central Taiz governorate and the Southern city of Aden causing a protracted violent conflict until this day.

Following the fall of the Capital Sana'a, the armed conflict extended to other parts of Yemen, including the governorates of Aden, Taiz, Mareb, Lahej, Al Dhaleaa, Al Jawf, Al Baidha, Shabwa, Hadramout and Abyan. In its third and fourth year, the conflict extended to the governorates of Ahjjah, Sadah, Hodeidah and Sana'a. During this conflict, countless human rights violations have been perpetrated against all groups and under all protected areas in the International Humanitarian Law and the International Human Rights Law. The intensity and spread of human rights violations made it a difficult task for human rights organizations to monitor and count all of them. Human rights and international law violations are manifestations of the animosities between different parties that do not adhere to the rules of war and human rights conventions. They are also a logical outcome of the failure of the international community, the United Nations and regional organizations in putting an end to this conflict. They also reflect the failure of peace efforts sponsored by the United Nations in bringing accord between Yemeni parties, end the control of

1 The so-called Republican Guards, Central Security Forces and intelligence services such as the National Security Organization connected with Saleh family.

2 We refer to their joint responsibility for human rights violations until this alliance has disintegrated in early December 2017. After that date, Houthis solely have become responsible for human rights violations perpetrated by their forces.

Houthis on the state and reinstate the situation in Yemen to the point where the national dialogue conference has ended.

The human rights situation in Yemen has become very sensitive and complex. The fifth year of armed conflict has been marked by bloody, violent and horrendous violence against civilians as the case was in the past four years as addressed in this report. Violations associated with this conflict led to a serious deterioration of the humanitarian and economic status of the population to the extent that the countries of the world and its humanitarian organizations are warning of a humanitarian disaster affecting Yemenis. The signs of the disaster are evident in the high rates of malnutrition, especially among children and women, as well as the spread of diseases Yemenis have forgotten such as cholera, diphtheria and dengue fever and other illnesses that reemerged during the war.

This report covers the period from 21 September 2014 to 31 December 2018. The state institutions protecting human rights have vanished after the fall of the capital Sana'a. It should be noted that the report contains the most prominent violations and crimes that occurred during the period it covers. It shall be admitted that this report, or any other human rights report or organization, can not list all violations committed in Yemen given the intensity, diversity and sheer size of these violations. In terms of perpetrates, this report mentions the most prominent actors of them. It is a fact that under each conflict party, there are affiliated groups, entities and individuals that have not been named with few exceptions.

Historical background

On February 11, 2011, the Yemeni youth took part in demonstrations calling for the resignation of President Ali Abdullah Saleh. These demonstrations were instigated by the deteriorating economic conditions and unemployment, and were inspired by the protests in Tunisia and Egypt and the overthrow of the heads of these two countries. The protests expanded and spread along the Yemeni map. Therefore, Gulf Cooperation Council states intervened and presented an initiative in 2012. Accordingly, President Saleh handed over power to his deputy Abdu Rabbo Mansour Hadi.³ On February 21, 2012, a non-competitive presidential election was held in which Abdu Rabbo Mansour Hadi was elected to the position of president in a compromise formula according to the results of the GCC initiative signed by most Yemeni political parties. Hadi succeeded Saleh, who has been in power since 1978.

On July 14, 2012, the Yemeni president issued a decree to form the preparatory

3 Wikipedia, GCC Initiative

https://ar.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D8%A7%D9%84%D9%85%D8%A8%D8%A7%D8%AF%D8%B1%D8%A9_%D8%A7%D9%84%D8%AE%D9%84%D9%8A%D8%AC%D9%8A%D8%A9

committee for the National Dialogue Conference, which paved the way for the launching of a comprehensive national dialogue conference that started on 18 March 2013 and lasted until 25 January 2014. The National Dialogue Conference produced agreements and solutions for key issues in Yemen; including the Southern and Sadah issues, the form of the state, the system of government, economic and social systems, rights and freedoms, etc. All these agreements were contained in the outcome document of the comprehensive national dialogue.⁴

On March 8, 2014, the President issued a decree to form a commission to draft the constitution. The Commission worked for nine months and drafted a new constitution for the country. The outputs of the National Dialogue Conference were the reference and foundation for the drafting of the constitution. The Commission finalized its work and delivered the draft constitution to the President on 7 January 2015.⁵

On July 30, 2014, the Yemeni government announced an increase in the prices of fuel by more than 80%. The decision was the result of multiple crises in fuel and a necessary reform to solve the problem. Houthi militias, and their ally Saleh represented by his party the General People's Congress and his loyalist tribal leaders, initiated protests and erected camps at the entrances to the capital Sana'a and around the international airport in the capital demanding the cancellation of that price increase. Later on, their demands evolved to call for the overthrow of the government.

These protests escalated and dominated by being armed in nature. Negotiations and discussions between the government and Houthi militias reached a dead end. Consequently, these protests turned into armed confrontations with military brigades located at the entrances of Sana'a and near the airport. The then UN Special Envoy Jamal Benomar intervened for negotiation between the conflict parties.

Since early September 2014, the pace of the conflict intensified. Houthi-Saleh forces attacked military checkpoints in Hamdan and Shamlan areas west of the capital, where a number of government soldiers were killed. After mid-September, an attack has started on the headquarters of the First Armored Division and radio and television building in the center of the capital. These locations, in addition to other sovereign and sensitive government locations, were controlled by Houthis.

On September 21, Houthis, with support from and collusion with forces loyal to Saleh, seized control of the Capital Sana'a. On the same day, the Peace and Partnership Accord⁶ was signed. Houthi militias, and their allied forces, became the de facto

4 Comprehensive National Dialogue Conference, Outcome Document, [:http://www.ndc.ye](http://www.ndc.ye)

5 Constitutionnet. Yemen: Draft Constitution of Yemen 2015 [:http://constitutionnet.org/vl/item/alymn-mswdt-dstwr-alymn-aljdyd-lam-2015](http://constitutionnet.org/vl/item/alymn-mswdt-dstwr-alymn-aljdyd-lam-2015)

6 Sabanet. The text of the National Peace and Partnership Accord. [:http://www.sabanews.net/ar/news369099.htm](http://www.sabanews.net/ar/news369099.htm)

authority in the Capital Sana'a and in the governorates of Amran, Sadah and Sana'a countryside.⁷

On November 7, 2014, the formation of a government of competencies headed by Khalid Mahfouz Bahah was declared. The new government had participation from all political components that signed the GCC Initiative as well as the Houthis and the Southern Movement. Two and a half months later, on 22 January 2015, President Hadi and his government resigned after the Houthis besieged him and the Prime Minister and placed them under house arrest.⁸ The political situation in Sana'a reached a dead end under the control of Houthis.

On February 6, 2015, Houthi Group, and forces loyal to Saleh, proclaimed a constitutional declaration dissolving the Parliament and forming a national transitional council composing of 551 members to elect a presidential council of five members and to appoint a government.⁹ One and a half years after that, Houthis and the General People's Congress party, appointed members in the Supreme Political Council led by Saleh Al Samad for the Houthis,¹⁰ and Sadeq Amin Abu Ras for the GPC¹¹ (the party led by Saleh).

7 BBC Arabic. How Houthis overtook Sana'a with no army resistance? :http://www.bbc.com/arabic/interactivity/2014/09/140924_comments_yemen_houthi_overtaken_sanaa

8 Aljazeera. Yemeni President and government resign. :<https://www.aljazeera.net/news/arabic/2015/1/22/%D8%A7%D8%B3%D8%AA%D9%82%D8%A7%D9%84%D8%A9-%D8%A7%D9%84%D8%B1%D8%A6%D9%8A%D8%B3-%D8%A7%D9%84%D9%8A%D9%85%D9%86%D9%8A-%D9%88%D8%AD%D9%83%D9%88%D9%85%D8%AA%D9%87>

9 CNN Arabi. Yemen: A constitutional declaration from the Houthis; broad powers to the Revolutionary Committee, formation of a presidential council and dissolution of the Parliament. :<https://arabic.cnn.com/middleeast/2015/02/06/yemen-hothi-constitutional-declaration>

10 Presided over this council until proclaimed dead in an airstrike by the Arab Coalition Forces on April 23, 2018.

11 Aljazeera. Announcing names of Houthi-Saleh political council. :<https://www.aljazeera.net/news/arabic/2016/8/6/%D8%A5%D8%B9%D9%84%D8%A7%D9%86-%D8%A3%D8%B3%D9%85%D8%A7%D8%A1-%D8%A3%D8%B9%D8%B6%D8%A7%D8%A1-%D8%A7%D9%84%D9%85%D8%AC%D9%84%D8%B3-%D8%A7%D9%84%D8%B3%D9%8A%D8%A7%D8%B3%D9%8A-%D9%84%D9%84%D8%AD%D9%88%D8%AB%D9%8A%D9%8A%D9%86-%D9%88%D8%B5%D8%A7%D9%84%D8%AD>

On February 21, 2015 President Hadi escaped the house arrest in Sana'a and arrived to Aden. Following arrival to Aden, the President said he withdrew his resignation and sent a letter to the Parliament in this regard.¹² President Hadi declared all decisions issued by Houthis and their allies void and illegitimate. Then clashes erupted in Aden between Special Security Forces led by Abdul Hafiz Al Saqqaf¹³ (dismissed by President Hadi) and Fourth Military Region forces loyal to Hadi. Al Saqqaf seized control of Aden International Airport. On March 19, 2015, Fourth Region forces, led by Mahmoud Al Subaihi, regained control of the Airport.

The following day, the warplanes controlled by the Houthi and Saleh coalition raided the presidential headquarters in Aden. Four days later, the President called on the Arab League and the Gulf Cooperation Council to take military action to deter the Houthis and their allies in accordance with Article 51 of the Arab League Charter. Hadi also demanded the Security Council to authorize a military action to counter the aggression of the Houthi- Saleh alliance, and the issuance of a resolution allowing countries wishing to help his country to carry out military action under Chapter Seven.¹⁴ On the next day of this appeal, President Hadi left Aden and security forces loyal to Saleh extended their control on the airport again. Saleh and Houthi Forces detained the Yemen's defense minister and captured of a number of military commanders in the battle to control Al Anad air base,¹⁵ then these forces managed to reach Aden and overtake it.

12 BBC Arabic. Yemeni President Abdu Rabbo Mansour Hadi withdraws resignation and operates from Aden. http://www.bbc.com/arabic/middleeast/2015/02/150222_yemen_hadi_withdraws_resignation

13 Currently holds the position of Ibb Governorate Police Manager (appointed by Houthi militia)

14 Alarabiya. Hadi demands Security Council to authorize a military action against Houthis. <https://www.alarabiya.net/ar/arab-and-world/yemen/2015/03/25/%D9%87%D8%A7%D8%AF%D9%8A-%D9%8A%D8%B7%D8%A7%D9%84%D8%A8-%D9%85%D8%AC%D9%84%D8%B3-%D8%A7%D9%84%D8%A3%D9%85%D9%86-%D8%A8%D8%A5%D8%AC%D8%A7%D8%B2%D8%A9-%D8%B9%D9%85%D9%84-%D8%B9%D8%B3%D9%83%D8%B1%D9%8A-%D8%B6%D8%AF-%D8%A7%D9%84%D8%AD%D9%88%D8%AB%D9%8A%D9%8A%D9%86.html>

15 Media means published on March 25, 2015 that Mahmoud Al Subaihi, Nasser Mansour Hadi (brother of the Yemeni President) and Faisal Rajab (Commander of Brigade 119) have been captured by Houthi-Saleh forces. They are still in captivity.

On the night of March 26, Yemenis woke up of heavy explosions in the capital Sana'a and a number of Yemeni governorates. These were air raids by the Arab Coalition countries, which marked their intervention in Yemen alongside the Yemeni legitimate government in a military operation called "Storm of Resolve". The aim of the operation was to reinstate the legitimate government and enable it to extend its control over the capital Sana'a and other governorates, in accordance with the declared objectives of that military operation.

In mid-July 2015, the Arab Coalition forces, with support from local forces in the so-called Fourth Military Region and popular resistance,¹⁶ seized control of the city of and ended the control of Saleh and Houthi forces. Coalition forces were able to advance to Al Anad air base in Lahej governorate and cleansed the governorates of Abyan, Lahej and Al Dhaleaa city. In the meantime, the Popular Resistance Forces in Marib and Taiz were able to defend these city centers against the attacks from Houthi and Saleh forces. Houthi and Saleh alliance tightened its grip on all the northern and western governorates of Yemen until the end of 2017.

The last months of 2017 saw a sharp turn in the relations between Houthi militias and former president Ali Abdullah Saleh who remained allies since Amran war in 2014. Tensions were apparent in the media discourse of both parties and led to the killing of Khaled Al Radhi on Saturday August 26, 2017 on the hands of Houthi militiamen at a checkpoint in Sana'a. Al Radhi was a close aide to Saleh and occupied the position of the deputy head of foreign relations in the General People's Congress. This alliance formally broke down following a TV speech for Saleh calling his supports and members of his party to revolt against Houthis on the first of December 2017. After that, violent clashes broke out in different neighborhoods in Sana'a City between Houthi militiamen and Saleh supporters. Clashes lasted three days then Al Masira TV announced the killing of Saleh on December 4th.¹⁷ Houthis suppressed Saleh supports and its party members and embarked in a widespread and brutal crackdown against Saleh supporters. Tare Saleh (Saleh's nephew) fled to Aden and started regrouping Republican Guards and Central Security Forces with help from the United Arab Emirates to establish new military forces currently known as the "National Resistance" fighting in the west coast to control Hodeidah city alongside Al Amalekah forces supported by the Arab Coalition.

The vacuum created by the collapse of state institutions, especially the military establishment after the control of the Houthis and Salih forces on the capital Sana'a, led to the expansion of extremist groups. In early April 2015, the extremist Al Qaeda organization managed to control the city of Mukalla in Hadramout governorate and

16 A mixture of individuals with religious affiliations, from the Southern Hirak and independent youth.

17 Houthi affiliated TV. Ministry of Interior announces the end of the treason, the death of its leaders and its criminal elements. https://www.almasirah.net/details.php?es_id=16443&cat_id=3

some other towns in the governorate and administered the public affairs there.¹⁸ The Elite Hadrami Forces, supported by the forces and warplanes of the Arab Coalition Countries, managed to push out Al Qaeda and extend control over all the areas Al Qaeda had controlled.¹⁹ A number of extremist cluster cells have grown in the governorates of Aden, Abyan, Al Baidha and Taiz. Government forces expelled these cells from the city of Mansoura in Aden in late March 2016 and a number of districts in Abyan governorates in 2017 and 2018, and the city of Taiz in August 2018. However, these groups still have limited influence in some areas of Al Baidha and Shabwa governorates.

On the humanitarian level, Yemen has gone through the worst humanitarian disaster in the world during these four years. A statement issued by the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) said that the famine looming on the horizon of Yemen may be the worst in the history of the modern world.²⁰ The conflict has created this humanitarian crisis and two thirds of Yemen's people are in need for food, and one third of them are severely malnourished, especially children. The non-payment of government employees' salaries since August 2016, both by the Yemeni government in Aden and the de facto authorities of the Houthis and their ally Saleh, has exacerbated this plight. The Yemeni government halted payment of salaries of military and security personnel in the southern governorates, Taiz, Marib, Al Jawf, Shabwa, Abyan, Lahej and Al Dhalea since October 2017. Civil sectors began to receive salaries in Taiz governorate since the beginning of 2018. Houthi militias refuse to pay salaries of employees in governorates under their control and public servants in these governorates are not paid by the Yemeni government as well.

18 Arabic 21. Al Qaeda controls Mukalla city and army command headquarters.

<https://arabi21.com/story/821836/%D8%A7%D9%84%D9%82%D8%A7%D8%B9%D8%AF%D8%A9-%D8%AA%D8%B3%D9%8A%D8%B7%D8%B1-%D8%B9%D9%84%D9%89-%D9%85%D8%AF%D9%8A%D9%86%D8%A9-%D8%A7%D9%84%D9%85%D9%83%D9%84%D8%A7-%D9%88%D9%85%D9%82%D8%B1-%D9%82%D9%8A%D8%A7%D8%AF%D8%A9-%D8%A7%D9%84%D8%AC%D9%8A%D8%B4>

19 CNN Arabic. Arab Coalition wages a military campaign against Al Qaeda in Yemen with participation from Saudi and UAE forces. <https://arabic.cnn.com/middleeast/2016/04/25/coalition-yemen-al-qaeda-operation>

20 United Nations news. United Nations: Famine in Yemen could be the worst man-made disaster in modern history. <https://news.un.org/ar/story/2018/11/1020442>

Conflict Parties in Yemen

The parties to the conflict in Yemen have multiplied to the extent that the allies have become adversaries. In almost every Yemeni governorate, there is an armed conflict between groups that are inconsistent nor linked to higher leaders. In four years, the interest groups and sides have diversified. The key parties to the armed conflict in Yemen influencing the course of events during the past years may be summarized as follows:

The Alliance of Houthi-Saleh Forces (Houthi-Saleh Militia)

Houthi militias (Ansarullah Group)²¹ commenced their expansionist war beyond Sadah in 2014 as Sadah was under their effective control since 2011 after six wars the Group fought against the government of former President Saleh. However, and following the depose of Saleh from power, an overt military alliance between them was formed since 2014.²² This alliance is the primary cause for the current bloody and violent conflict in Yemen. This alliance invaded the Capital Sana'a, overtook state institutions and expanded to reach the city of Aden in the South. According to the Yemeni government, the beginning of the solution to the crisis in Yemen is for Houthi militias to accept handing over the Capital Sana'a to the legitimate government or the overtake of the Capital Sana'a by government forces.

This alliance between the Houthis and Saleh witnessed a period of cohesion before they took control of the capital and beyond until the first months of 2017. The beginning of the conflict between the poles of that alliance began in them competing to take over the state institutions and the conflict quickly developed between them to become a violent and armed conflict in December 2017, and the killing of Ali Abdullah Saleh on the hands of his Houthi allies.

Houthi militias are still in control of the Capital Sana'a and the governorates of Amran, Dhammar, Sana'a, Sadah, Ibb, AlMahweet, Raymah, Hajjah and large swaths of Taiz, Hodeidah, Al Baidha and some districts in Lahej, Al Dhaleaa, Mareb and Al Jawf.

Yemeni Government Forces (legitimate government authority)

After the overtake of the capital Sana'a by the Houthis and Saleh alliance, the political and military situation became complicated in the capital. The Yemeni President Abdu

21 Established in 1992 and was called "Ashabab Al Momen Movement" but largely known as the Houthi movement named after its founder Badr Addin Al Houthi. The movement is currently led by Abdul Malik Al Houthi following the killing of his brother Hussein in 2004.

22 Republican Guards, Special Forces and Central Security Forces were the key well-trained forces lead by Saleh and his relatives.

Rabbo Mansour Hadi tendered his resignation on January 22, 2015,²³ and then was placed under house arrest by Houthi and Saleh forces. Hadi fled the grip of Houthi and Saleh forces and initiated key military steps after his escape by requesting the intervention of the Arab League and the Gulf Cooperation Council to deter the alliance of the Houthis and Saleh. Government forces began to group under the leadership of the Minister of Defense in the province of Aden. Popular Resistance Forces started to form in Aden, Marib, Taiz, Al Dhaleaa and Lahej, all supporting president Hadi in restoring his legitimacy. The Yemeni government has managed to build regular armed forces in the governorates of Marib, Aden, Taiz, Al Dhaleaa, Al Jawf and Shabwa. These forces are the second equivalent in the Yemeni conflict militarily after the Houthi and Saleh forces. The Yemeni government is accepted and recognized by the United Nations and the world.

Arab Coalition Forces supporting legitimacy

The Arab Coalition countries intervened on the night of March 26, 2015, following a request for intervention from President Hadi to deter the Houthi and Saleh forces and to help the legitimate government to extend its control to the entire territory of Yemen. In addition to Saudi Arabia, the Arab Coalition for the Support of Yemeni Legitimacy, included major contributions from the United Arab Emirates, Kuwait, Qatar, Bahrain and Sudan with symbolic contributions from Jordan, Morocco and Egypt. The Arab Coalition terminated Qatar's participation in the coalition in early June 2017 after a severe political crisis between Qatar and its GCC neighbors represented by Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates. These countries dominate the Yemeni skies. The intervention by these countries relies on the air force, which carried out thousands of strikes on military and civilian sites and air defenses, and destroyed the bulk of the military arsenal owned by Yemen before its seizure by the Houthis and Saleh alliance. Saudi Arabia and the UAE are the actual leaders of the Coalition, dividing Yemen into two areas in terms of supervision and control. Saudi Arabia considers the northern governorates and the southern governorate of Al Mahra as the theater of its air and military operations and for the supervision of the Yemeni forces. The UAE regards the southern governorates and Hodeidah as the theater of its military operations and supervises the formation and support of Yemeni forces on the ground.

Forces not under the control of the legitimate government

The United Arab Emirates has relied on the formation of its own loyal forces and supported them in the form of arming and funding. These forces have been on the ground in a number of southern governorates and the governorate of Hodeidah. These forces operate outside the authority and control of the legitimate government and were described in a report of the Panel of Experts under the UN Security Council as "posing a threat to peace, security and stability in Yemen, and unless these forces

23 BBC Arabic. Yemeni President Abdu Rabbo Mansour Hadi resigns. http://www.bbc.com/arabic/middleeast/2015/01/150122_yemen_houthis_capital_grip

are brought under direct Yemeni command and control, and the distribution of equipment and salaries through the legitimate government channels, they will not ensure the cohesion of the state, but will further divide Yemen”.²⁴

These forces bifurcate into a number of branches; the Security Belt Forces in Aden, Lahej and Al Dhaleaa, and they control most of the vital institutions in these three cities, including Aden International Airport, and the entrances of these cities; the Elite Forces in Hadramout, Shabwa and Socotra, and they effectively control security in these governorates and control the economic institutions. This is in addition to the forces of the Abu Abbas Brigades in the governorate of Taiz which enjoy limited control over some neighborhoods in the city with their theater of military operations in the area of Kadha west of the city. The UAE also supports the forces of the Guards of the Republic in the West Coast. The formation of these forces was assigned to “Tareq”, the nephew of former president Saleh. Moreover, there are Al Amaleka Forces supported by UAE in terms of finance and weapons and provided with the air cover and logistical support to advance towards the city and the seaport of Hodeidah in pursuit of capturing both.

Extremist Organizations

Extremist groups have proliferated after the events and the capture of Sana'a by Houthis and Saleh forces. The first movement of these extremist groups was after the sudden withdrawal of military units loyal to Saleh from the city of Mukalla in early April 2015. Al Qaeda in the Arabian Peninsula entered into conflict with tribal forces in its endeavor to overtake the city. Al Qaeda managed to invade the city and seize control of the Republican Palace, the Central Bank and other official institutions and smuggled about 300 prisoners from the Central Prison of Mukalla.²⁵ Al Qaeda Organization ruled the city for a full year until the Hadrami elite Forces, backed by the United Arab Emirates, and with the help and cover of the air force of the Arab Coalition, pushed out the elements of that extremist organization from the city.

Extremist organizations exploited the fierce war between the government forces, or the so called the Popular Resistance Forces, with Saleh forces and the Houthis in Aden and Abyan, and began forming cluster cells that emerged with the liberation of the cities of Saleh and Houthi forces. On December 1, 2015, Al Qaeda gunmen overtook the city of Jaar connecting Aden and Mukalla cities. They also occupied the headquarters of the local council in Zanzibar.²⁶ At the same time the so called “Islamic State – Daesh” continued to launch a number of suicide attacks on different security, military and civilian institutions in Aden during 2016 and 2017. Aden Police, with

24 UNSC Panel of Experts Report issued on 26 January 2018, Page 20.

25 Battle for Mukalla 2015, Wikipedia, [https://ar.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D9%85%D8%B9%D8%B1%D9%83%D8%A9_%D8%A7%D9%84%D9%85%D9%83%D9%84%D8%A7_\(2015\)](https://ar.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D9%85%D8%B9%D8%B1%D9%83%D8%A9_%D8%A7%D9%84%D9%85%D9%83%D9%84%D8%A7_(2015))

26 BBC TV Arabic http://www.bbc.com/arabic/middleeast/2015/12/151202_yemen_aqi_ebyan

support from the Arab Coalition fighter jets, launched a major security campaign that ended with control of the unstable district of Al Mansoura in early March 2016. The Police confirmed in press statements that the defeated fighters are affiliated with the security apparatus of Saleh and working in the security services loyal to him and the Houthis.²⁷ The Arab Coalition forces declared that the cities of Zanzibar and Jaar were cleared from Al Qaeda elements in August 2016.²⁸ The UAE-backed Security Belt Forces announced the completion of the “Immersive Flood” operation in March 2018 after the cleansing of Al Mahfid and Wadi Hamara districts from Al Qaeda gunmen.²⁹

Networks of extremist organizations existed in the city of Taiz in early 2016 and carried out assassinations against members of the government forces in the city. A joint security and military campaign managed to push out these organizations in the eastern neighborhoods of the city during the months of April to August 2018. Still Active groups of Al Qaeda are on the move in the governorate of Al Baidha in areas under the authority of the Houthis as well as the authority of government forces. There are a number of cells of these extremist organizations in the governorates of Shabwa, Marib, Al Jawf and Abyan, but their control is limited.

US Drones

The United States has been using unmanned aerial vehicles for 16 years in Yemen to track elements of the so-called extremist and violent organizations. In the context of

27 News report for UAE Alitihad Newspaper <https://www.alittihad.ae/article/11540/2016/%D8%B2%D8%B9%D9%8A%D9%85-%D8%A7%D9%84%D9%82%D8%A7%D8%B9%D8%AF%D8%A9-%D9%81%D9%8A-%D8%B9%D8%AF%D9%86-%D8%B6%D8%A7%D8%A8%D8%B7-%D8%B4%D8%B1%D8%B7%D8%A9-%D8%B3%D8%A7%D8%A8%D9%82-%D9%85%D9%88%D8%A7%D9%84-%D9%84%D9%84%D9%85%D8%AE%D9%84%D9%88%D8%B9>

28 Sabq Electronic Media <https://sabq.org/%D8%A7%D9%84%D8%AA%D8%AD%D8%A7%D9%84%D9%81-%D8%AA%D8%B7%D9%87%D9%8A%D8%B1-%D8%A3%D8%A8%D9%8A%D9%86-%D9%85%D9%86-%D8%A7%D9%84%D9%82%D8%A7%D8%B9%D8%AF%D8%A9-%D9%88%D8%A7%D9%86%D9%87%D9%8A%D8%A7%D8%B1-%D9%85%D8%AA%D8%B3%D8%A7%D8%B1%D8%B9-%D9%84%D9%84%D8%AA%D9%86%D8%B8%D9%8A%D9%85-%D8%A7%D9%84%D8%A5%D8%B1%D9%87%D8%A7%D8%A8%D9%8A>

29 Eighth Day, Abu Dhabi: Arab Coalition ends the Immersive Flood Operation <http://yemen-now.com/news2263377.html>

those strikes targeting leaders and members of these organizations, the toll of civilian casualties, especially children and women who fall as a result of these attacks pass unnoticed. In the midst of the violent conflict in Yemen and in an investigation by the Associated Press on November 14, 2018 the hidden cost of the US drone war in Yemen “and the toll of civilian casualties” was revealed. The report said there is no comprehensive number of civilian deaths because of the difficulty of confirming the identities of the dead and the allegations related thereto. But in an inspection and examination of drone strikes that took place in 2018, the Associated Press found that at least 30 of the dead were most likely not affiliated with Al Qaeda.

Executive Summary

Yemenis were on the threshold of a new era after sitting at one dialogue table that brought together most of Yemen’s active actors in 2013 and they formulated solutions and ideas to address the vast majority of Yemen problems. These ideas and outputs were reflected in the draft document of the Federal Constitution of Yemen in 2014. However, an alliance between Houthi militias and former President Ali Abdullah Saleh forces and tribal arms has emerged and blew up all those hopes of Yemenis. That alliance began its war from Sadah governorate, passed through tribal areas in Amran and controlled the city and then militarily moved towards Sana’a. The Capital has fallen into the hands of this alliance and it seized control of key state institutions on 21 September 2014. State institutions protecting human rights collapsed. Then, Houthi and Saleh forces headed towards Taiz in central Yemen and the southern city of Aden to mark the expansion of the violent conflict in Yemen were the worst and most brutal violations and crimes since the creation of the Republic of Yemen in 1990 were committed. This report focuses on the crimes committed during the period from 21 September 2014, the date on which the capital Sana’a has fallen into the hands of Houthi and Saleh forces, until 31 December 2018, covering a period of four Years and four months.

During the reporting period, all parties to the conflict committed widespread violations of International Humanitarian Law and International Human Rights Law. The extent of violations varied from one party to another. There were crimes that violated International Humanitarian Law with regard to deprivation of life, such as bombing, indiscriminate attacks, the air strikes by Arab Coalition forces, the US drone attacks, as well as the killing by snipers and guided weapons and killings due to clashes between the parties to the conflict. This is in addition to the death and injury caused by mines. Crimes violating International Human Rights Law, such as the deprivation of the right to life including extrajudicial executions, death under torture, different forms of assassinations and suicide attacks were also committed. The report also focuses on violations of human dignity such as detention, enforced disappearance, torture and conditions of prisons operated by the parties to the conflict. The report also tackles violations against journalists, activists, human rights defenders, politicians and members of minorities including Baha’is, Jews and Christians, as well as attacks on the media and civil society organizations. The report also documents the siege imposed on the city of Taiz, and the closure of the seaports and airspace of Yemen.

This is in addition to the displacement plight and the looting of humanitarian aid. The reports also focuses on violations against children by depriving them of the right to life or education and recruiting them by the parties to the conflict and the bombing of houses. The report concludes by monitoring and documenting violations against medical institutions and medical staff, as well as cultural properties, in addition to public and private properties and facilities that have been attacked and destroyed by the parties to the conflict.

The first chapter of this report covered violations of International Humanitarian Law related to the deprivation of the right to life and physical assault. The Rasd Coalition monitored the killing of 11,267 Yemenis protected under the rules of International Humanitarian Law during the period from the fall of the capital Sana'a to the Houthi and Saleh Forces until 31 December 2018; including 1,493 children, 720 women and 569 elderly. They died in violation to conventions protecting the right to life, including through attacks, indiscriminate shelling, Arab Coalition air raids, US drone strikes, sniper fire, bullets and other forms of attacks including the victims of mines. Rasd Coalition has documented the death of 9,016 people on the hands of the Houthi and Saleh forces. Rasd team obtained data for 1,315 civilians killed by Arab coalition air strikes while 165 people were killed on the hands of terrorist organizations and 215 people killed by unknown parties. Rasd documented the death of 188 civilians on the hands of government forces and 131 killed by members of forces not under the authority of the legitimate government. Rasd Coalition monitored the killing of 120 civilians by US drones, and the killing of 117 civilians by tribal groups. The governorate of Taiz was the most affected, where the death of 3,796 civilians was recorded, followed by the governorate of Lahej with 1,089 civilian deaths, and then the governorate of Aden with 961 dead.

Rasd Coalition teams monitored the injury of 23,759 protected people during the reporting period for violations that breach the International Human Rights Law including the deprivation of the right to life and bodily integrity. The violations covered in this report include indiscriminate attacks and shelling; Arab Coalition air strikes; US drone attacks; sniping fire or bullets; and other incidents in addition to injuries due to mine explosions. Out of this total number, there are 3,731 children, 1,591 women and 1,052 elderly people. The teams reported that the vast majority of these victims were in Taiz governorate with 14,755 civilian injuries, then Aden with 1,420 civilian injuries followed by Al Dhaleaa governorate with 1,181 injured civilians and the remaining victims are from other governorates. Houthi and Saleh Militias caused the injury and disability of more than 22,187 civilians out of the total number, while more than 804 civilians were injured by Arab Coalition air strikes, government forces injured 126 civilians and 124 people were injured by forces not loyal to the legitimate government. Terrorist groups caused the injury of more than 67 civilians, tribal groups injured 286 civilians while 21 civilians were injured in US drone attacks and 145 injuries were caused by unknown parties.

In Section One of Chapter One of this report, the crimes of indiscriminate shelling and attacks in four and a half months since the fall of the Capital Sana'a until the

end of 2018 are covered. Rasd Coalition recorded dozens of indiscriminate attacks in different Yemeni governorates with the majority of attacks occurred in Taiz, Aden, Al Dhalea and Hodeidah. Houthi and Saleh militias were the key perpetrators of these attacks. In addition, dozens of such attacks were carried by government forces or formations disloyal to the government, radical organizations, tribal parties and other unknown perpetrators. Figures presented in this report do not reflect the full truth but only part of it. Rasd Coalition has reported the death of 3,892 in indiscriminate attacks and shelling; including 533 children, 275 women and 229 elderly people. The vast majority of victims of these attacks come from the governorates of Taiz, Aden, Al Dhalea and Hodeidah. This type of violations affected more than 12,319 civilians; including 2,284 children, 913 women and 558 elderly people. Rasd Coalition has verified the death of 3,868 civilians in indiscriminate attacks by Houthi and Saleh forces and the injury of 12,253 others. It has also verified the death of 8 civilians due to indiscriminate attacks by Al Qaeda Organization and the injury of 12 others while 8 civilians were killed by government forces and 26 others injured. Forces disloyal to the government killed 8 civilians and injured 10 others in such attacks while 11 civilians were injured by unknown parties.

In Section Two, Rasd Coalition documents dozens of air strikes that targeted civilians populations, properties, facilities, infrastructures, wedding halls and local markets without the existence of a military necessity that justifies such strikes. In addition, several air strikes were caused by Houthi and Saleh militias using civilian sites and civilians as human shields. The team tried to conduct proper search and verification of these air strikes and resulting casualties but it was unable to reach dozens of locations in Houthi-controlled areas given the Houthi crackdown on civil society organizations. The published figures in this report for victims of Arab coalition airstrikes are those Rasd teams managed to obtain during the reporting period. Rasd Coalition documented the death of more than 1,315 civilians; including 356 children, 146 women and 36 elderly people. Taiz governorate topped the list of civilian victims where the death of 470 civilians has been recorded, followed by Sadah governorate with 193 deaths and Hodeidah with 173 civilians killed in airstrikes. The team also documented the injury of 804 civilians in these airstrikes; including 226 children, 92 women and 26 elderly people. Again, Taiz governorate topped the list of airstrike-caused injuries with more than 260 injured people, followed by Hodeidah with 130 injuries and then Hajjah governorate with 105 injured people.

Section Three discusses US Drone attacks. Successive US administrations used Yemeni airspace as a theatre for their military operations using unmanned aerial vehicles “Drones” to hunt down members of extremists groups such as Ansar Al Sharia and Al Qaeda. These drones carried attacks since 16 years, focusing on the governorates of Al Badiyah, Shabwa, Hadramout, Abyan, Lahejm Mareb and Al Jawf. During the past four years covered by this report, Rasd Coalition documents the death of dozens of civilians, having no links to extremist groups, in these attacks. The team obtained the data of 120 civilians killed in these attacks, including 21 children, 7 women and 10 elderly people. The team also recorded the injury of 21 civilians in drone attacks, including 8 children and 2 women.

Section Four covers sniping crimes, attacks with light weapons and other killings. All parties to the conflict used snipers to kill and to prevent the advancement of the military adversaries. It was used against civilians in a large and frightening manner, especially in densely populated areas and rural villages. The team found that the Houthi and Saleh militias had begun to use it excessively, while the other parties had imitated the Houthis and Saleh forces to use these techniques afterwards. Light weapons were also used extensively against civilians. The Rasd team documented hundreds of casualties due to light and medium arms, other killings and clashes in densely populated cities, resulting in many casualties.

The team has verified the death of 1,404 civilians by sniper rifles during the reporting period; including 152 children, 10 women and 92 elderly people. The team also reported the death of 3,162 civilians by bullets and medium weapons; including 211 children, 96 women and 147 elderly people. The team recorded the killing of 219 civilians and sporadic incidents for criminal, traffic-related motives or unintended murder. These civilian victims include 42 children, 25 women and 11 elderly people. These types of violations resulted also in the injury of 1,446 civilians by sniping weapons, 7,113 civilians by bullets and direct targeting while 764 civilians were injured in different incidents.

As for entities responsible for these violations, the report records the death of 4,037 civilians by snipers affiliated with Houthi and Saleh forces. Government forces killed 180 civilians by snipers, bullets and other killing incidents while 123 civilians were killed by forces disloyal to the government and 122 civilians were killed by Al Qaeda Organization. Another 117 civilians were killed by firearms of tribal groups and 206 others were killed by unknown parties. As for injuries resulted from this type of violations, Rasd Coalition verified the responsibility of Houthi and Saleh forces for the injury of 8,664 civilians by snipers, bullets and other incidents while government forces are responsible for the injury of 99 civilians due to snipers, bullets and other incidents. Forces disloyal to the government are responsible for the injury of 114 civilians, Al Qaeda Organization is responsible for the injury of 40 civilians by sniping and 268 civilians were killed by tribal parties under this type of violations and 128 others were injured by unknown parties.

Section five discusses mine laying in Yemen. The report states that mines will continue to pose a threat to Yemenis even if any peace negotiations succeed in ending this conflict. Houthis plant mines that they plundered from the Yemeni army after overtaking the capital Sana'a, including a large quantity of anti-tank mines and antipersonnel mines. These mines are planted in a random manner on a large scale in the neighborhoods and the public roads and grazing sites, woodlands and agricultural areas, especially areas that have seen violent clashes. Mines were also used in the bombing of properties and facilities, roads, bridges and vehicles. It is an unfortunate fact that the quantity of mines laid during the course of the armed conflict far exceed the capacities of the demining teams. These teams do not have sufficient capabilities and expertise to demine all areas of Yemen. Efforts are insufficient. During the

reporting period, Rasd Coalition recorded the death of 1,155 victims by antipersonnel and anti-tank mines; including 932 civilians and 223 military personnel among the parties to the conflict. Of the total number of civilian fatalities, 178 were children, 84 women and 44 elderly. The governorate of Taiz topped the list of governorates in the number of dead due to mines with the number of victims reached more than 349 people, followed by the governorate of Lahej with 139 victims, and the governorate of Hodeidah with 129 dead. These mines caused also the injury of 1,292 people; including 944 civilians and 348 military personnel from conflict parties. Of the total number of wounded and disabled civilians, 217 were children, 83 women and 48 elderly people. Taiz was also the first in the number of victims by 501 victims, followed by Mareb (136 victims), and the governorate of Lahej by 104 victims. According to the information collected by the team, the Houthi and Saleh militias caused the death of 1,111 and wounded 1,270 as a result of their mine laying, while extremist groups such as al-Qaeda caused the death of 35 people and injured 15 others. Nine people were killed and 7 others injured by mines laid by unknown parties. One civilian was wounded by mines planted by government forces.

Chapter Two of this report discusses murder crimes that represent a breach to the rules of the International Human Rights Law applied during conflicts. As the war expanded and the map of areas of armed conflict inflated, the crimes varied and multiple means were used in the commission of these crimes. Rasd Coalition focused on crimes related to the deprivation of the right to life from a perspective of considering them as violations under International Human Rights Law during armed conflicts. Among the most serious of these crimes are suicide attacks, extrajudicial executions, death under torture and murder by assassination, committed by different parties to the conflict, armed groups and extremist organizations, in a systematic and concerning manner.

Rasd Coalition recorded the death of 994 and the injury of 817 Yemenis protected under International Human Rights Law conventions applied in armed conflicts during the reporting period. Victims are distributed among suicide attacks (305 deaths and 598 injuries), assassinations (332 deaths and 219 injuries), extrajudicial executions (197 victims) and 170 deaths due to torture and cruel treatment in prisons. Out of this total number, Houthi militias and Saleh forces killed 383 people and injured 257 others. Radical organizations killed 332 people and injured 447, the government forces killed 15 people and injured 8 others, forces disloyal to the government killed 60 and injured 10 others while tribal groups killed 8 people and injured 4 others. It was also reported that 196 people were killed and 91 others injured by unknown parties.

Section One of Chapter Two discusses the extrajudicial executions. In the details of this crime, Rasd Coalition verified extrajudicial executions (extrajudicial killings) during the reporting period perpetrated by all parties to the conflict in varying extents. Figures mentioned in the report are those obtained by the team. The reported number of victims of executions is 197 victims, including 8 children, 3 women and 10 elderly people. Taiz was the first governorate in terms of victims with 30 victims

executed in an illegal manner, followed by Ibb governorate with 29 victims, then the Capital Sana'a, Aden city and Sadah governorate with 16 victims each. The team has reported that Houthi and militias and Saleh forces are responsible for the executing of 152 victims. Houthi militias are solely responsible for the execution of 27 people in 2018 while 21 victims were executed by forces disloyal to the government, extremist groups executed 14 victims, tribal groups executed 8 victims, one victim was executed by government forces and one person was executed by unknown parties.

The second section was devoted to the crime of torture leading to death. The investigations conducted by the Rasd Coalition team confirmed that all parties to the conflict have resorted to the torture and cruel treatment of the detainees. The most prominent of these were the Houthi and Saleh militias. However, the government forces also practiced torture in some governorates. In Aden and Hadramout, torture and inhumane treatment was reported in prisons overseen by UAE and security and military formations loyal to the UAE. In the period covered by the report, the team verified that 170 victims died due to torture, including 9 children, 2 women and 6 elderly. Aden Governorate recorded the highest death rate under torture by 30 dead, and the governorate of Ibb came in second place by 26 dead, while the governorate of Hodeidah in third place by 20 dead under torture. Based on the testimonies the team examined, Houthi and Saleh militias have caused the death of 128 victims of torture and cruel treatment, including the death of 17 people in 2018 for which Houthi militias are solely responsible. Forces that are not subject to the authority of the legitimate government have caused the death of 26 detainees in their prisons, while Al Qaeda killed 8 people under torture. The government forces are accused of causing the death of 2 detainees in their prisons while 6 others died of torture on the hands of unknown parties.

The third section focused on the crime of assassination, which emerged during the armed conflict as the behavior of the conflict parties to exterminate political and military opponents and those of dissident opinions and directions. It should be noted that assassinations have emerged prominently in the governorates of Taiz and Aden under the authority of the legitimate government. The team investigated in assassination cases in areas under the authority of the Houthis and Saleh forces, but these cases did not stand out strongly in the media due to the blackout imposed by these forces and the lack of an independent media voice. The Rasd Coalition documented the assassination of 322 Yemenis, including 5 children, 2 women and 27 elderly people. It has been recorded that 131 people were assassinated in the governorate of Taiz, followed by the governorate of Hadramout with 39 assassinations and then the governorate of Al Dhaleaa with 28 dead. The monitoring team recorded 219 cases of assassination attempts. Most of assassination attempts were recorded in Taiz, where 60 victims were injured, followed by the Capital with 37 injured and Dhammar governorate with 27 injured. According to the testimonies obtained by the monitoring team, 79 victims are assumed to have been assassinated by Houthi and Saleh militias and 167 victims were injured. Al-Qaeda is accused of assassinating 47 people and wounding 12 others. Forces disloyal to the government are accused of assassinating 13 victims and injuring 7 others in attempted assassinations.

The legitimate government forces are accused of assassinating 12 victims and the wounding of eight others in attempted assassinations. The team also recorded the assassination of 171 people and the injury of 22 others by unknown parties.

Section Four deals with suicide attacks, which were closely associated with violent and extremist groups. Most of these attacks have taken place in the city of Aden since it was recaptured by the pro-government forces and the defeat of Saleh forces and Houthi militias in July 2015. This is in addition to the crime of bombing the houses of civilians, a crime committed by Houthis in a remarkable manner, as well as the use of improvised explosive devices in targeting markets and public places, especially in Taiz and Hadramout, the capital Sana'a and the governorates of Abyan and Lahej. During the reporting period, Rasd Coalition documented the death of 305 people in suicide attacks and house bombing and the injury of 598 others. The Capital Sana'a and Hadramout topped the list of victims, with 83 people killed in each of them and then the governorate of Ibb with 40 people killed and Aden with 32 deaths. The Capital Sana'a has the highest share of wounded people due to these attacks followed by Hadramout and Mareb governorates. The team has found that extremist groups such as Al Qaeda, Daesh and Ansar Al Sharia are responsible for the vast majority of suicide attacks and killed 263 people and injured 435 others. Houthi and Saleh militias are responsible for killing 24 people and injuring 88 others in house bombing and improvised explosive devices in markets while 18 people were killed and 69 others were injured by unknown parties.

In Chapter Three of this report, Rasd Coalition has focused its fieldwork on violations that touched upon human dignity in relation to individual rights, self-respect, personal and physical integrity from any assault. There have been widespread violations such as arbitrary arrest, abduction, detention, enforced disappearances, torture and cruel treatment. All of these violations have been committed by all parties to the conflict. The Houthi-Saleh militias are the most prominent in committing the said violations. In 2018, however, there have been widespread detentions and disappearances by the government forces and forces not under the control of the legitimate government, particularly in the southern governorates in addition to Taiz and Marib. In this report, Rasd Coalition has highlighted private and secret prisons run by all parties.

During the reporting period, Rasd Coalition has recorded the abduction, arrest and detention of 16,565 civilians and the disappearance of 3,354 others, 831 of whom were subjected to torture. Hundreds of detainees have been released from custody, while, according to the information collected by the Rasd Coalition, 2,852 civilian detainees continue to be held in the prisons run by the parties to the conflict; 211 civilians continue to be missing and their fate continues to be unknown, and 99 others continue to be tortured. It is important to note here that these figures represent what our team has been able to reach, whereas the real number of detainees and disappeared civilians held in prisons and receiving cruel treatment is much more than that. The team has also recorded more than 797 places of detention used by all parties. The Houthi-Saleh militias are the most prominent in opening private and secret prisons.

In Section One of Chapter Three, Rasd Coalition has documented the disappearance of 3,544 civilians, including 64 children, 15 women and 72 elderly. The highest percentage of disappearances occurred in Sana'a Governorate, where 552 disappeared, Hodeidah Governorate came second with 536 disappeared persons, followed by Hajjah Governorate with 487. Hundreds of disappeared detainees have been released from custody, while 211 of them continue to be missing as of writing this report. Rasd Coalition has verified the responsibility of the accused parties and found out that Houthi-Saleh militias are responsible for the disappearance of 3,375 victims, while forces not under the control of the legitimate government are responsible for the disappearance of 112 and 41 victims have disappeared in prisons run by government forces and 16 victims have disappeared at the hands of extremist groups.

Section Two focuses on arrest, abduction and detention. Rasd Coalition monitored the arrest and abduction of 16,655 civilians during the reporting period, including 368 children, 98 women and 385 elderly. Capital Sana'a topped the list with 2,599 detainees, followed by Sana'a Governorate with 2,223 and Taiz Governorate with 1,425. The report concluded that the Houthi-Saleh militias are responsible for the arrest and abduction of 15,979 civilians, while 323 civilians were abducted by government forces, 250 were abducted by forces not under the control of the government, and 13 were abducted by extremist groups. The report confirms that most of these detainees have been released from custody, while 2,852 detainees, according to the statistics of the Rasd Coalition team, continue to be held behind bars.

In Section Three, which talks about torture, Rasd Coalition has verified that 831 detainees in private and secret prisons run by all parties to the conflict have been tortured, including 31 children, 8 women and 28 elderly. Prisons in Capital Sana'a were the highest in terms of subjecting prisoners to torture with 295 victims, followed by Sana'a Governorate with 86 detainees, followed by Ibb with 74 detainees subjected to torture. With varying degrees, all parties to the conflict have used torture against detainees and the figures shown here do not reflect the actual reality on the ground. The Houthi-Saleh militias have tortured 799 detainees, while pro-legitimate government forces have tortured 20 detainees, and forces not under the control of the government have tortured 19 detainees, Al Qaeda extremist group is responsible for torturing 8 detainees and the Coalition forces are responsible for torturing 5 detainees. It should be noted that 99 detainees in prisons continue to be subject to torture as of writing this report according to the testimonies of their families and people close to them.

Section Five highlights private and secret prisons in Yemen, which are used by all parties. Rasd Coalition has documented more than 797 private and secret prisons used by all parties. Official prisons were used as places of detention by the parties to the conflict, as well as educational institutions, government buildings, places of worship, cultural artefacts, health and tourism facilities and other buildings and premises. The Houthi militias have opened 690 private and secret prisons for detention and disappearance, while the forces not under the control of the legitimate government are accused of running 67 private and secret prisons, while government forces run

more than 33 private and secret prisons, and Al-Qaeda extremist groups run 7 private prisons.

Chapter Four of the report highlights the violations of the international human rights law relating to general liberties, freedom of expression and the right to activism. The report particularly points out that after the youth uprising in 2011, general liberties began to flourish and were consecrated in the output of the National Dialogue and the draft constitution of the federal state. But the takeover of the capital city of Sana'a by the Houthi-Saleh forces has constituted a setback to all that leaving general liberties relating to media and activism as well as political action in a critical condition. Consequently all anti Houthi-Saleh media outlets have been closed, not to mention countless rights and humanitarian groups. The opposition, including journalists, opinion leaders and influential figures, has been subject to appalling torture. General liberties have been so restricted to the extent that most of the political and civil leaders along with the opposition had to leave the capital city of Sana'a, in which no other voice could be heard than that of the Houthis and their allies from GBC and pro-Saleh military forces. When the Houthi-Saleh alliance fell apart, only the voice of the Houthis and their supporters could be heard. As the conflict drags out, general liberties continue to face more restrictions in most of the Yemeni governorates. All parties to the conflict, including forces not under the control of the legitimate government, have committed widespread violations against these liberties.

Section One of this Chapter focuses on the closure and pillage of media outlets. Rasd Coalition has documented attacks on 123 media outlets. Such attacks include destruction, pillage, occupation, storming and blocking. Media outlets in Sana'a have been the most affected by such attacks. The Rasd Coalition has verified 97 attacks, all of which were committed by Houthi militia men and pro-Saleh forces. Aden comes second in which the team has documented 11 attacks by forces not under the control of the legitimate government. Taiz governorate comes third with 9 attacks on media outlets committed by pro-government forces.

Section Two of this chapter focuses on attacks on human rights agencies, humanitarian and social organizations as well as premises of political parties. Rasd Coalition has documented the closure, pillage, destruction and storming of 124 rights, humanitarian, social and development organizations, most of which were in Sana'a with 94 incidents. Al Mahweet governorate comes second with 8 incidents, followed by Hodeidah with 5 incidents. Most of these incidents have been committed by the Houthi-Saleh militias with 122 attacks; while one attack has been committed by forces not under the control of the legitimate government in Aden and another was committed pro-government forces in Taiz. Moreover, in this section, the report documents 88 attacks on the premises of political parties committed- with varying degrees- by all parties to the conflict, including 55 in Capital Sana'a , 15 in Sana'a governorate and 6 in Al Mahweet governorate.

In Section Three, the report focuses on violations against journalists. During the reporting period, 601 violations against journalists have been recorded. These include

the death of 37 journalists, the injury of 71 journalists, as well as the arrest, abduction and detention of 246 media professionals. Another 44 were forcibly disappeared, while 62 were tortured and the properties of another 141 media professionals were subjected to attacks. The Houthi militias committed 533 of those attacks against journalist, while the rest of those attacks were committed by forces not under the control of the legitimate government, members of Al Qaeda group, Coalition States and unidentified parties.

Section Four touches on violations against rights groups and activists. The report has documented 399 violations against rights groups and activists as well opinion leaders and influential figures during the reporting period. Such violations include the death of 26 rights advocates and activists; the injury of 87; arrest of 166; the enforced disappearance of 27; the torture of 12 and the attacks on the properties of 81. Of the total number of these violations, the Houthi militias have committed 353 violations against activists; and the government forces have committed 16, while forces not under the control of the government have committed 17. The rest of these violations have been committed by warplanes from the Arab Coalition and unidentified parties.

Section Five points to violations against politicians. The report has documented 7,122 violations against politicians. Such violations include the death of 236; the injury of 613; the arrest of 4,242; the disappearance of 837; the torture of 233; and attacks on the properties of 961. Most of those violations against politicians have been committed by Houthi militia men and pro-Saleh forces with 6,748; while government forces have committed 147; forces not under the control of the government have committed 69; Al-Qaeda extremist gunmen have committed 47; while 24 violations have been committed by warplanes from the Arab Coalition and the rest of the violations against politicians have been committed by unidentified parties.

Section Six deals with violations against minorities (Baha'is, Christians and Jews). These main minorities existing in Yemen were subjected to violations and provocation during the period of the armed conflict. Rasd Coalition has traced the forms of such violations against these minorities. However, the team has not been able to gain access to most of the victims, particularly from the Christian and Jewish minorities due to the tight security measures around them on top of their keenness to keep a low profile. The report has focused on the violations committed against Baha'is in terms of arrests, assaults and non-transparent trials by the Houthi-Saleh militia men. Moreover, government forces have also arrested a number of Baha'is in Aden airport. The report further documents violations committed against the Christian minority as their Churches were bombs and graves exhumed, particularly in Aden. In Sana'a and Amran, the Jewish minority was subjected to harassments by the Houthi militia men, which prompted them to leave for Israel.

Chapter Five includes violations against international human rights law relating to collective punishment against the entire population of Yemen by all parties to the conflict. The catastrophic ramifications facing the Yemenis as a result of such collective punishment and long-drawn-out conflict has manifested in the on-going

warning of UN agencies and the international community that Yemen would slip into a sweeping famine. About 24 million people in Yemen, that is 75% of the population, have become in need of humanitarian assistance. None of the parties to the conflict, nonetheless, gave heed to these warnings. Rasd Coalition has recorded a number of statements by the government and international community calling for stabilizing the political situation to what it was before the Houthi's takeover of the capital city of Sana'a. The government and the international community believe that the first step towards the resolution and stability of the situation starts from that point.

Section One of Chapter Five focuses on the blockade imposed by the Houthi militia men on Taiz city, where approximately 800,000 people live. The report concludes that the Houthi militia men continue to control the main entrances to Taiz city since September 2015. The militia men completely deny access to local residents, vehicles transporting medical and shelter supplies as well as humanitarian assistance and supplies belonging to the residents on the eastern, western and northern entrances of the city. The residents are only left with one southern port to the city of Aden and a rugged mountainous passageway that connects downtown with the eastern part of the city, which is under the control of the Houthi militia men. Moreover, the blockade caused several crimes to take place, including killing, injury, arrest, torture and sexual harassment to name only a few of crimes occurring in such ports. All United Nations agencies have failed to talk the Houthi-Saleh militia into opening the ports and stopping the starving the people of Taiz. The militia men have even prevented the UN agencies, the OCHA coordinator, foreign missions from entering the city. While the issue of Taiz blockade was put forth on the table in Stockholm, some understandings were concluded, the blockade is still in place. There appears to be no possibility of talking the Houthis into lifting the blockade against Taiz.

Rasd Coalition has also followed up on the acts of collective punishment and harassment, which the parties to the conflict in Yemen – whether Houthi militia men, government forces, or forces not controlled by the legitimate government – have momentarily committed against a number of Yemeni areas. The report has also documented another collective punishment: the closure of Yemen's airports by the Arab Coalition, particularly Sana'a, Sayoun, Hodeidah and Taiz airports. In addition, there is much restriction imposed on Aden's air and sea ports, which hampers their full functionality. The historical seaport of Mokha is being used as a military base for the Emirati forces, while the Hodeidah seaport hardly operates due to the ongoing conflict around the city.

Section 2 of Chapter 5 deals with displacement as the worst of violations the people have ever faced during the time of armed conflict, which also leaves them without protection. A number of the parties to the conflict have committed such a violation with varying degrees. The Houthi militia men and the pro-Saleh military forces top the list of the IHL violators, in relation to forcible deportation and displacement, in addition to forces under the command of Arab Coalition, particularly in the Taiz' western coast and government forces in Sana'a, Marib and Taiz. The report concludes that all the parties have committed large-scale deportations in areas of armed conflict,

particularly Aden, Hodeidah and Taiz governorates. People in a number of areas, which are witnessing a noticeable escalation in the military operations, are in dire need of safety and protection as the government has given up on its duty toward the people, in terms of response and protection services for the displaced.

Section 3 of Chapter 5 sheds the light on looting the humanitarian assistance, which has been committed by all the parties to the conflict during the previous years. The report clearly indicates that Houthi militia men and pro-Saleh forces were the top perpetrators in terms of looting the humanitarian assistance. The same was concluded late in 2018 when the World Food Program revealed that partner organizations run by Houthis have committed fraudulent acts as they looted and sold food assistance. Still, the way the parties to the conflict deal with the aid agencies and the staffers speaks of disrespect toward the laws of war and negligence to the people's deteriorated conditions.

Chapter Six deals with the violations of the IHL in relation to properties and civilian objects. Such violations were mostly committed during the conflict that has caused destruction in full view, especially in Aden, Taiz and Hodeidah governorates, which are known as densely populated urban cities. The civilian objects of private and public entities have been greatly affected, in addition to large-scale attacks conducted by several parties on the health facilities, for which the IHL expressly provides special protection.

In section One, which deals with the attacks on the hospitals and the medics, Rasd Coalition has documented tens of attacks on hospitals and health facilities in Yemen, as well as on medics and health workers. Such attacks have damaged 121 health facilities, most of which were in Capital Sana'a with 41, then Taiz with 19. Ibb and Hodeidah governorates come second with 10 health facilities in each. The Rasd Coalition team could not verify the responsibility of each party for those attacks on the health facilities and health workers. However, the report confirms that all the parties to the conflict have committed such violations with varying degrees. The Houthi-Saleh militia men, the Arab Coalition's warplanes and the government forces were the parties that have mostly committed such violations.

In section Two, the report has focused on the attacks on the cultural objects and historical monuments. Rasd Coalition has recorded 53 attacks on cultural sites and historical monuments. Such attacks include destruction and pillage, in addition to the use of such sites and monuments as military positions and private prisons. The cultural sites and historical monuments in Ibb governorate were mostly affected with 16 attacks, then Sana'a and Aden with 6 in each; Hodeidah governorate comes next with 5 attacks. A number of Yemeni governorates have also witnessed such attacks.

Section Three points to the criminal acts against public and private entities. The Rasd Coalition's team has exerted all effort to identify such violations, but unfortunately, the team could not go any further. For there are residential areas that have been almost totally destroyed, in which there were hundreds of private and public buildings. Rasd Coalition, however, has indicated part of that in previous reports. The 2016 Yemen's

Human Rights situation report indicates that 3,371 private and public entities were subjected to attacks, while the 2017 report states that 2,905 were attacked. Such attacks include total and partial destruction, as well as arson and burglary among others. Both reports also indicate that all the parties to the conflict have been involved in the commission of such attacks with varying degrees.

The report concludes with chapter 7 that focuses on miscellaneous violations, some of which were committed against children. Two types of such violations were selected, which are the denial of right to life and the denial of access to education, in addition to child soldiery being the worst violation that threatens the future of children. The chapter also touches upon the bombing of houses, which has driven families into displacement; thereby effecting children. Moreover, the chapter deals with those violations, in which the Houthis and the pro-Saleh forces have imposed restrictions on the state authorities. This starts with the seizure of the capital, Sana'a, and the subsequent decisions that helped facilitating the encroachment on the public institutions, and ends with the restrictions imposed by forces not controlled by the legitimate government.

In section One of this chapter, which details the violations against children, Rasd Coalition documents during the reporting period the death of 1,539 children and the injury of 3,783 others. This was caused by arbitrary attacks and shelling, as well as airstrikes, sniping, mines, execution, torture to death and suicide attacks in several Yemeni governorates.

With regard to attacks on the educational facilities, which denied education to thousands of children, the report has indicated that more than 552 schools were attacked and damaged. Other schools were used as military sites, army bases and private prisons, including 189 in the capital of Sana'a, 84 in Sana'a governorate and 61 in Amran.

In section Two that deals with child soldiery, Rasd Coalition has documented that 5,113 children under 17 were recruited during the reporting period. Most of the recruitment cases were in the governorates of Dhammar, Sadah, Sana'a, Amran, Ibb, Hajjah, Hodeidah, Taiz, Aden, Shabwah and Al Baidha, and the rest of the Yemeni governorates. Figures obtained by the Rasd Coalition's team indicate that 73% were recruited by the Houthi militia men and the pro-Saleh forces, while the government forces have recruited some 14% of the total number. Forces not controlled by the legitimate government have recruited some 13%.

Section Three deals with the bombing of houses and public institutions. Rasd Coalition has verified the bombing of 922 houses and public institutions, including 833 houses and 89 public institutions. Taiz governorate comes first with 160 bombed properties. Ibb governorate comes second with 125; and Al Baidha Governorate comes third with 123 bombed houses and public institutions. The report has documented that the Houthi-Saleh militia men are responsible for the bombing of 898 houses and public institutions, while extremist members of Al Qaeda group are responsible for

the bombing of 9 houses and public institutions. Forces not under the control of the government are responsible for bombing 1 house; and 14 houses in territories under the government control have been bombed by unidentified parties.

Section Four touches upon the restriction imposed on the state authorities, in which the report concludes with the same conclusion of one of the reports by the panel of experts of the UN Security Council: *after three years of conflict, Yemen as a state appears to be out of existence.*

That report has indicated to the same conclusion of what Rasd Coalition has followed up on the events that led to the restriction on the state in Yemen, which started with seizure of the capital of Sana'a on September 21, 2014 with help from former president Saleh and his allied forces. As a result, several acts and violations were committed, pulling to pieces the state authorities to the advantage of the armed groups. The Rasd Coalition's report documents the acts of restriction against the state authorities in the southern governorates, which the legitimate authorities have liberated from the Houthi-Saleh forces. In fact, security forces and entities had emerged, acting as a proxy for countries from the Arab Coalition, while seeking to weaken the authority of the president and the legitimate government and working on certain agendas that aim to divide Yemen. Such security forces and entities have started working in 2016 in line with the state authorities in Aden City, the Yemeni provisional capital.

Methodology

Rasd Coalition has formed a team of monitors and has built its capacity with the purpose to monitor and document human rights violations. The team consists of 29 monitors deployed in most governorates of the Republic of Yemen. They were geared with the technical capabilities related to documentation in order to reach the inflamed areas in Yemen and to document violations of international humanitarian law and human rights law. Perhaps the most important thing that Rasd Coalition is proud of is represented in the capabilities and experience that its team has gained through working in abnormal and unsafe conditions throughout the past four years, making the coalition to encounter troubles in firmly and unyielding manner. For this reason, Rasd Coalition has issued 30 periodic, qualitative and ad hoc human rights reports over the last four years, as well as a number of monthly reports, periodicals and documentaries.

This report includes a sample of violations and examples of the incidents investigated by the monitors of Rasd Coalition in all Yemeni governorates. It also includes the overall figures of violations monitored by the team throughout the four years. During the period covered by the report, Rasd Coalition team visited thousands of sites, areas and locations in which violations took place, and coordinated with hundreds of information collection sources and interviewed the victims and their families, witnesses and informants and the relevant authorities, both official and popular.

Hundreds of stories were gathered by Rasd Coalition, many of which were painful for his team, which faced the risks and suffered psychological and material difficulties in collecting them. Perhaps the most eminent story that this report seeks to highlight is the human suffering and ache of the Yemeni people due to the protracted war and their insistence on confronting the war by adhering to the right to life, freedom and dignity.

In collecting information and documenting data, Rasd Coalition relied on a number of key and secondary sources. In addition to interviewing victims and their families, witnesses, official authorities and parties involved in the conflict, the sources adopted by the report in collecting information and documenting the incidents included the media, and as well, human rights reports or press releases published by local and international organizations, in addition to statements made by leaders of the parties to the conflict, and information published by the parties in their media outlets, as well as electronic sources of authorities, institutions and entities related to, and interested in, the armed conflict in Yemen. All technical means available, including cameras, mobile phones, computers, means of communication, Internet and various means of transportation were used for this purpose.

After the completion of the documentation and monitoring process, data had been scheduled according to precise references that took in account avoidance of repetition and clarity of information in each incident or data of victim, and then they were disaggregated by type and time in terms of age, nationality or categories of victims. The checks were carried out by database professional specialists, who carried out the process for data sorting and verification, ensuring its credibility and comparing it with data collected by the team from other sources. Documents and data were archived in accordance with an easily accessible system at any time. Prior to that, the documentation form and data spreadsheets were designed according to rules applied in monitoring and documentation of human rights followed by international organizations specialized in this field.

The size of security and material challenges faced by the monitoring team and the field research team was too considerable, and they would have been a blow to this human rights effort, at the top of which is the continued targeting of population centers to shelling and sniping, restrictions on and prevention of mobility, research and movement, and as well the risk of detention that encountered monitors, where some of them were detained and are still held in detention centers yet. Also, the most important challenges faced by the team is the reluctance of citizens, victims in particular, or informants and witnesses to handle and respond as it should be. In addition, the difficulty of moving between governorates and considering the monitors as adversaries by all parties to the conflict, to varying degrees, has impeded reaching to victims and truth in a number of incidents and violations. For this reason, we are careful not to mention all of matters related to movements of the team, and as well, to conceal the full names of many persons who made their statements and testimonies, in the interest of their safety from possible reprisals they may be exposed to.

Data collected and incidents documented do not reflect the magnitude of truth in the field, where the magnitude of conflict areas, the expansion of conflict map and the multiplicity of conflicting parties have consumed a lot of effort and time of monitors, and hindered accessibility to many of the crimes and violations that the team sought to document from secondary sources, where the team made success in some and failed in many. The report does not necessarily reflect the scale of violations in Yemen, but it provides a comprehensive picture of the magnitude and atrocity of violations, and the failure of all parties to the conflict to comply to the pacts of war and human rights treaties.

Legal Profile

The Republic of Yemen is a party to 53 international conventions and covenants, and 5 additional protocols, including 20 conventions, declarations and protocols relating to international humanitarian law¹, most notably are the Geneva Convention for the Amelioration of the Condition of the Wounded and Sick in Armies in the Field, the Geneva Convention for the Amelioration of the Condition of Wounded, Sick and Shipwrecked Members of Armed Forces at Sea, the Geneva Convention relative to the Treatment of Prisoners of War, the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, and Additional Protocols I and II to the Geneva Conventions relating to the Protection of Victims of International and Non-International Armed Conflicts, the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, the Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines and on their Destruction, the Optional Protocols to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the Involvement of Children in Armed Conflict and on the Sale of Children, Child Prostitution and Child Pornography. As well, of the conventions ratified by Yemen are 9 conventions relating to human rights law which their enforcement remains in effect during times of armed conflict.

By virtue of this ratification, Yemen is bound under the provisions enshrined in international conventions and instruments to protect the civilians and civilian objects, and the necessity to respect human rights principles and the rules of international humanitarian law in armed conflicts. This mandatory trait does not apply solely to the Yemeni government but also to the de facto authorities in Sana'a, or any entities controlling areas in Yemen territory. Furthermore, Yemen is bound by the rules of customary international humanitarian law "General International Law" established by the International Committee of the Red Cross without the need for formal accession to those rules².

The ongoing armed conflict in the Republic of Yemen is described as non-international conflict, and the resolutions issued by the UN Security Council, including Resolution No. 2216, refer to this description. Among the treaties and conventions governing the issue of non-international armed conflict and the applicable international rules, the Houthis group, as an armed group, and the military forces loyal to former President Ali Abdullah Saleh have illegitimately seized power in Yemen, and became a de facto authority with the Yemeni governorates under its control, including the capital Sana'a, and its strife with the government of President Hadi, who escaped

1 The National Information Center at the Office of the Presidency of the Republic, the international and regional conventions signed by Yemen: <https://www.yemen-nic.info/contents/Politics/itefaqeya.php>

2 International Committee of the Red Cross, Customary International Humanitarian Law: <https://www.icrc.org/ar/publication/pcustom>

their grip and called for intervention of the States of Arab Coalition to uphold him in restoring the State institutions, in accordance with the Charter of the Arab League and the decisions of the UN Security Council on Yemen, and thus, the description of the non-international armed conflict applies to Yemen. Moreover, the forces formed and supported by the United Arab Emirates in the southern governorates “do not follow the legitimate authorities”, and are considered as regional, local and tribal forces, and their officials do not work under the command of security and military foundations. These forces are obstructing the work of institutions and tearing the fabric of society”³.

The Four Geneva Conventions of 1949 and their Additional Protocols of 1977 provided a comprehensive regime for persons who are taking no part or who cease to take part in an armed conflict as provided for in the Common Article 3 of Four Geneva Conventions. The parties to the conflict must at all times distinguish between civilians and combatants in order to avoid damage to civilians and civilian property. It shall not be permitted to attack civilians as a whole or as individuals. Attacks may only be waged against military targets, and all treaties stipulate that the civilians, particularly women and children, must be protected.

The parties to the conflict in Yemen remain to be apathetic to violations and crimes perpetrated by them against civilians and civilian objects, and unconcerned to Yemenis dire humanitarian situations, and their explicit violations to the pacts of war and charters of human rights are unmistakably visible, where all parties perpetrated crimes that are tantamount to war crimes and crimes against humanity, particularly Houthis militias and forces loyal to Saleh. All parties have breached all international conventions and humanitarian treaties without providing any care or exerting any effort to protect civilians and civilian objects. Rasd Coalition for Monitoring Human Rights Violations has documented grave crimes and violations against thousands of Yemenis, in addition to the humanitarian tragedy suffered by all Yemenis.

3 Arabic 21: Extract from the Yemeni Government’s letter to the Security Council on the report of the International Panel of Experts on Yemen:

<https://arabi21.com/story/1080852/%D8%A7%D9%84%D8%AD%D9%83%D9%88%D9%85%D8%A9-%D8%A7%D9%84%D9%8A%D9%85%D9%86%D9%8A%D8%A9-%D8%AA%D9%88%D8%AC%D9%87-%D8%B1%D8%B3%D8%A7%D9%84%D8%A9-%D9%85%D9%87%D9%85%D8%A9-%D9%84%D9%85%D8%AC%D9%84%D8%B3-%D8%A7%D9%84%D8%A3%D9%85%D9%86>

Recommendations

To Houthis militias:

Commitment to all relevant Security Council and Human Rights Council resolutions relating to the situation in Yemen, and in this regard to execute the following specifically:

- To immediately cease indiscriminate attacks against civilians, particularly in the governorates of Taiz and Hodeidah, while ceasing attacks by snipers and light and medium weapons against the civilians.
- To immediately cease laying of mines of all types and hand over maps of minefields to the National Commission for Demining and the teams working in this field in Yemen.
- To stop all violations in terms of extrajudicial executions and torture, stop all forms of assassination, termination and targeting of adversaries, opponents and populations in all areas under their control.
- To protect civilians, particularly children, women, the elderly and persons with disabilities, from all forms of targeting, including protection to children and women from sexual harassment, and distinguishing between civilians and military personnel in all military actions and enforcement of the principles of international law on hostilities, in particular with respect to discrimination, proportionality and precautions.
- To demobilize all children recruited into their military forces, stop mobilizing children to fight and cease all forms of regional and sectarian mobilization and hatred among children and in schools, mosques and media, and all other means and tools related to this end.
- To release all detainees and persons forcibly disappeared, including women, children, politicians, activists, human rights defenders and media professional and to abide by the provisions of the Stockholm Agreement in this regard, and to refrain all forms of cruel treatment and brutal torture of detainees and to hold accountable all those responsible thereto, and provide reparation to all those affected by such acts, with commitment to close, and not to reopen, all private and secret prisons.
- To end blockade on the city of Taiz and open all the outlets in the city, and allow access of humanitarian assistance to its residents.
- To end all forms of violations against politicians, media professionals, human rights activists and members of minorities, while enabling all media outlets, organizations and activists to exercise their work unrestrictedly.
- To cease all attacks against schools and hospitals, as well as attacks against public facilities and private property, and to end all hostilities within the

vicinity of buildings and property, with commitment to protect property, cultural monuments and medical staff.

- To enable the return of internally displaced persons and forcible displaced persons to their areas and to refrain further practices of displacement crimes and all forms of practices leading to displacement.
- To stop practicing all acts that undermine the state and tear the identity of Yemenis, with commitment of non-plundering of revenues and shifting them to private accounts, and pledging to deposit the revenues in the Central Bank in Aden, and to stop manipulating with the public office and public funds.
- To cooperate constructively with the National Commission of Inquiry and expert teams of the Security Council and the Human Rights Council.
- To abide by the rules of international humanitarian law in all military actions carried out by them, and to enforce the principles of human rights law for all population under their control.

To the States of Arab Coalition:

- To undertake a serious, transparent and public inquiry into all attacks that targeted the civilians, civilian objects and infrastructure, and to establish clear rules of engagement to distinguish between civilians and military personnel, and between civilian installations and military sites, and to enforce all rules of international law in the protection of civilians and civilian objects in times of hostilities.
- To expeditiously provide reparations to all the victims, and their families, who were killed by airstrikes by warplanes of Arab Coalition, or those who were affected by these airstrikes, and to start to rebuild and reconstruct all what was destroyed by war in the governorates liberated from the authority of Houthis.
- To cease the provision of support to the security forces in Aden, Hadramout, Taiz, Shabwa, Hodeidah, Socotra and Maharah, and to pursue to integrate them with government forces to ensure their subordination to the authority and supervision of government.
- To order the closure of all prisons not falling under the control of the legitimate government in Aden and Hadramout, and to release all detainees and persons forcibly disappeared and subordinating all prisons to the supervision by the judicial authority and public prosecution.
- To provide support to the Yemeni government in subordinating all of the Yemeni forces to its authority and supervision and also to extend its power over the Yemeni governorates liberated from the authority of Houthis, and as well, to provide support to the Yemeni government to in a manner that guarantees the restoration of all areas falling under the control of Houthis, so as to enable it execute its constitutional and moral obligations towards Yemenis.
- To abide by the rules of international humanitarian law and the provisions of

the laws of war in all military actions over Yemeni territory.

To the Legitimate Government:

- To hold accountable all the forces that perpetrated crimes of killings and attacks against civilians, or the forces that caused this to take place in the governorates under their authority, and to order to launch a transparent inquiry into all the crimes of extrajudicial executions, torture and cruel treatment of detainees, and to unveil the fate of the forcibly disappeared persons and release the detainees, and to investigate into all the crimes of assassinations, particularly in the governorates of Aden and Taiz, so as to ensure access to the truth.
- To close all private and secret prisons managed by the government forces and remained out of the authority of the Public Prosecution, and to order the release of all prisoners and detainees.
- To stop all forms of practices by individuals and entities that undermine the state institutions, and to refrain dissipation of public funds, and to cancel all decisions that do not meet the standards of occupying public office, and standards of compliance with human rights law.
- To take serious actions to subordinate all security and military forces, factions, battalions formations to its authority, in the governorates of Aden, Hadramout, Hodeidah, Taiz, Lahj, Abyan, Dhale, Shabwa and Socotra, and hold accountable all those involved in human rights violations perpetrated.
- To protect the population, including activists and opponents, from the risk of assassinations carried out by extremist groups such as A-Qaeda, ISIS and unidentified entities in the governorates under its authority.
- To take measures to protect public rights and freedoms, and to facilitate the work of media, journalists, human rights defenders and activists without restriction, and to release all journalists, human rights defenders, activists, politicians, and influential opinion leaders.
- To demobilize all children recruited into government forces and evacuate of all forces from schools and educational establishments, and to provide protection for educational and cultural institutions and public and private property against all attacks they might be exposed to.
- To take all legislative and executive measures to ratify the conventions not yet ratified by the Republic of Yemen, including the Rome Statute establishing the International Criminal Court.

To Military and Security Forces not subordinated to the authority of Legitimate Government:

- To immediately cease all forms of armed and violent attacks and assaults against civilians in the governorates of Aden, Hadramout, Shabwa, Abyan, Dhale, Lahj, Taiz, Hodeidah and Socotra.
- To stop all acts of extrajudicial executions, torture and cruel treatment of

prisoners and detainees, and to stop all forms of targeting, termination and assassination of adversaries and opponents in the areas under their control, and to investigate into all the crimes referred to in the report.

- To close all private and secret prisons managed by these forces, and to unveil the fate of the forcibly disappeared persons and release the detainees.
- To demobilize all children recruited and to take measures to protect children and women from all forms of sexual exploitation.
- To stop practicing all acts that undermine the state, and to enable public institutions and government authorities to exercise their functions in the liberated areas without restrictions, and refrain to confine the operation of oil and gas companies and Yemeni ports.
- To work with the Yemeni government to subordinate these forces to the authority of government and to work with it to bring all those accused of human rights violations to justice.

To the United States of America:

- To cease launching drone attacks on Yemeni territory, and to roll out a serious and transparent investigation into all attacks that caused civilian casualties, and to take measures to provide reparations to the victims and their families, and to support the efforts of the Yemeni government in the fight against terrorism and strengthening the capacity of Yemen security and military services to combat terrorism and remove its causes.
- To work with the Yemeni government and the security and military services to monitor the coasts of Yemen, and to prevent the influx and smuggling of weapons into the Yemeni territories, and activate the joint security agreements between the two countries in this field.

To the National Commission to Investigate Alleged Violations of Human Rights:

- To exert the utmost efforts to investigate into all alleged violations of human rights committed by all parties, impartially and objectively, and to hear all parties accused of human rights violations, and to establish a rapid mechanism to bring full justice to victims that guarantees their rights and that the perpetrators cannot enjoy impunity.
- To publish lists of names of persons and entities accused of committing crimes and violations of international humanitarian law and international human rights law, as identified by the Commission in its investigations, and to submit copies of such lists to the Security Council, expert teams and the Human Rights Council.

To the Two Committees of Experts On Yemen (the Security Council Committee and the Human Rights Council Committee):

- To monitor and study the human rights situation in Yemen impartially and

independently, and to seek to reach to all Yemeni areas experiencing widespread violations against civilians, such as Taiz, in an approach that would promote respect for and protection of human rights.

- To monitor violations in all governorates and areas in which violations against civilians took place such as Aden, Taiz and Hodeidah, and to also focus on the crime of blockade imposed on Taiz and mines laid in a number of areas in Yemen.

To the Human Rights Council:

- To oblige Houthis militias to execute resolutions issued by the Council on Yemen, in particular Resolutions Nos. (17/18) of 2011 (27/29) of 2014.
- To urge the Yemeni government to investigate the leaders of the security, military and civilian services accused of committing violations of human rights, and to prevent those accused of violations of international law and human rights from holding senior positions.
- To call upon all parties to the conflict in Yemen to abide by the principles of international humanitarian law and human rights conventions.

To the International Committee of the Red Cross:

- To activate its powers prescribed in the international law, represented in conducting visits to detention centers and prisons to look into the conditions of their detention and communicating them with their families, and to intervene with all parties to the conflict to release the detainees, while observing the parties commitment to the pacts of war and principles of human rights applied during the conflict impartially, and to take measures to mitigate the armed conflict impacts on children, women and the elderly, particularly with regard to recruited children.
- To monitor the commitment of all parties with regard to the enforcement of the Stockholm Agreement in terms of their obligations to release detainees and prisoners and to return them all to their families.

To the UN Security Council:

- To oblige Houthis militias to execute the relevant resolutions on Yemen, specifically Resolutions Nos. 2140/2014 and 2216.
- To establish strict mechanisms to execute sanctions against persons listed in the sanctions regime to achieve the purpose of imposing them, and listing all persons accused of violations of international humanitarian law and human rights in the sanctions regime, as well as persons and entities acting to undermine the Yemeni state authorities at home and in the region.
- To adopt punitive and effective sanctions and measures against individuals and entities violating the rights of children, in an approach ensuring the reduction of gross violations against them.

Chapter I: Violations of International Humanitarian Law related to Denial of the Right to Life

Over the past four years, i.e. since the fall of the capital Sana'a until 31 December 2018, Rasd Coalition has documented hundreds of violations related to the breach of the rules of international humanitarian law, the most eminent of these violations are the denial of the right to life and assault on physical integrity, which varied between indiscriminate shelling into neighborhoods and population centers, as well as airstrikes by warplanes of Arab Coalition, in addition to targeting civilians by snipers and with direct and guided weapons, laying anti-personnel mines and anti-vehicle mines indiscriminately and attacks by the US drones.

The parties to the conflict, particularly Houthis militias, forces loyal to Saleh, Arab Coalition forces, government forces, forces not subordinated to the legitimate government authority in the southern governorates and Taiz, as well as terrorist organizations, tribal groups and other unidentified entities, have committed the most eminent violations, particularly with regard to indiscriminate shelling and killing by using snipers and guided weapons, while the airstrikes remained the preserve of the Arab Coalition and US Drones over the past period, and laying of mines has been to date an outstanding feature of the behavior of Houthis militias and forces loyal to Saleh, as well as extremist organizations, while all parties have engaged in the commission of violations related to injuries and physical abuse.

Rasd Coalition has monitored the killing of 11,267 Yemeni civilians protected under the conventions of international humanitarian law over the reporting period since the fall of the Capital Sana'a through 31 December 2018. Killing of these people is a breach to these conventions which stipulate protection of the right to life, including through indiscriminate attacks and airstrikes by warplanes of Arab Coalition, US drones airstrikes, killing by using snipers weapons, bullets and other attacks, as well as killing through laying mines. Of that total number, Rasd Coalition documented the killing of 9,016 civilians by Houthis-Saleh allied forces. Rasd Coalition team collected the data of 1,315 civilians killed by airstrikes by warplanes of Arab Coalition, while it has recorded the killing of 165 civilians by extremist terrorist organizations, and documented the killing of 188 civilians by government forces personnel, and the killing of 131 by forces not subordinated to the legitimate government authority. Moreover, Rasd Coalition has monitored the killing of 120 civilians by the US Drones airstrikes, and the killing of 117 civilians by tribal groups, while 215 cases of killing were recorded as committed by unidentified personnel and groups.

Rasd Coalition has monitored the injury of 23,759 Yemeni civilians through these violations which are deemed a breach to the conventions of international humanitarian law. Of that total number, the injuries of more than 22,187 civilians were caused by the Houthis-Saleh allied forces, 804 by airstrikes by warplanes of Arab Coalition, 286 by tribesmen and entities, 126 by government forces, 124 by forces not subordinated

to the legitimate government authority, 67 by extremist organizations and 21 by US Drones airstrikes.

Section One: Indiscriminate Shelling

Over four years and four months since the fall of the Capital Sana'a through the end of 2018, Rasd Coalition documented tens of indiscriminate shelling incidents in a number of governorates of Yemen. Cities like Aden suffered heavy shelling during 2015, while Taiz and Hodeidah still remain under continued indiscriminate shelling. During our search and documentation of most of the attacks that targeted neighborhoods and civic centers, it was found that Houthis militias and forces loyal to Saleh assume the responsibility for most of such attacks, as they have dominated a strategic stockpile of Yemeni army weapons after they have seized the capital, and plenty of these weapons were used to target civilians. Since the outset of 2018, these attacks were committed by Houthis militias alone following the dissociation of their alliance with Saleh.

As well, Rasd Coalition has documented tens of attacks carried out by government forces in a number of governorates of Yemen and by forces not subordinated to the legitimate government authority, extremist organizations and other entities, where the team was able to access many of them.

During the reporting period, Rasd Coalition has documented the killing of 3,382 civilians due to indiscriminate shelling, including 533 children, 275 women and 229 elderly. In Taiz governorate, 1,273 persons were killed, thus ranked first in terms of number of persons killed, followed by Lahj governorate with 551 persons, 433 in Aden governorate, 433 in Dhale governorate and 259 in Hodeidah governorate, while the rest distributed among a number of governorates as shown in Table No. 1 attached, which contains distribution of violations of international humanitarian law in terms of denial of the right to life as per geographical and category disaggregation of victims.

Rasd Coalition has verified the killing of 3,388 civilians due to indiscriminate shelling by Houthis-Saleh allied forces, including 528 children, 272 women and 227 elderly, while 8 civilians were killed by indiscriminate shelling of Al-Qaeda extremist organization in Aden and Hadramout governorates, and as well 8 civilians were killed by government forces in the governorates of Taiz, Lahj and Hajja, while forces not subordinated to the legitimate government authority killed 8 civilians in the governorates of Taiz and Lahj, as shown in Table No. 2 attached, which contains distribution of violations of international humanitarian law in terms of denial of the right to life as per entities responsible.

Rasd Coalition teams monitored the injury of 12,319 civilians due to indiscriminate attacks and shelling during the reporting period, including 2,284 children, 913 women and 558 elderly. The team has monitored most of these civilians injuries in

Taiz governorate in which 8,750 civilians were injured, 690 in Aden governorate, 662 in Lahj governorate, and the rest are distributed among a number of governorates, as shown in Table No. 3 attached, which contains distribution of injuries in accordance with violations of international humanitarian law. This table distributes victims geographically and by category.

Rasd Coalition has recorded the proportions of those violations related to injury as per entities responsible, where 12,253 civilians injuries were recorded as caused by indiscriminate shelling and attacks by Houthis and Saleh forces, 26 by government forces, 12 by indiscriminate attacks by Al-Qaeda extremist organization, 10 by attacks of forces not subordinated to the legitimate government authority, 7 by tribal groups and entities and 11 injuries were recorded as committed by unidentified entity. Table No. 4 attached shows the distribution of victims in terms of attacks and indiscriminate shelling as per entities responsible.

Examples of Violations:

Luqma Commercial Market in Taiz, victims due to shelling

At 9:30 pm on Friday, June 3, 2016, a Katyusha rocket hit “Luqma Market” in the “Al-Bab Al-Kabeer” neighborhood in the center of Taiz city, killing nine civilians, including a baby girl and two women, and injuring 19 civilians, including shops owners, peddlers, shoppers and nearby residents inclusive of four children and two women.

The monitoring team interviewed in Taiz the military expert, Abdulaziz Al-Majidi, who said: The projectile that hit the market is a Katyusha rocket launched from a BM- 21 vehicle located in “Auman” mountain ahead of Al-Janad airport, which is also adjacent to Al-Kasara area towards the 60 street north of the city. He indicated that Houthis-Saleh forces have a BM-21 rocket launcher vehicle with 40 tubes, with a rocket in each tube, located at the top of the “Auman” mountain, in addition to a Howitzer gun near Al-Janad airport. He stated that the distance between “Auman” mountain where Houthis and Saleh forces are stationed and the area hit by the Katyusha rocket in Al-Bab Al-Kabeer market in the center of the city is estimated at 18 kilometers by air, the normal range of rockets of this kind – as he said..

Al-Majidi said that the destructive capability of Katyusha rockets increases when a rocket hits a solid area such as Luqma market, which is paved with hard stones, maximizing the number of the rocket fragments scattered in several directions of the market and surrounding streets and causing such number of victims. Al-Majidi added: “Today, we live in the age of modern technology, and persons who launch this type of rockets can determine the distance, target, degree of slope and the two angles of elevation and launch. These two angles are deemed imperative to determine the angle of fall of the rocket or projectile, and this service is available in “Google Earth”. Once you indicate the location for shelling and the location of target, the elevation and fall angle is determined automatically, the rocket hits the target with no errors”.

He stressed that all the shelling acts targeting the neighborhoods and markets of Taiz

by Houthis-Saleh forces stationed at the outskirts of the city are all deliberate, and not by mistake as being published by some parties, particularly as the clashes and hostilities take place in the outskirts areas, and there are no military installations in the center of the city to be targeted. He revealed that Houthis-Saleh forces recently brought four Howitzer-type artillery systems, i.e. an average of 16 artillery units, as each contains four guns, each gun can launch 10 shells per minute, with a total of 160 shells per minute, and a destruction area of up to 400 kilometers.

The team heard a number of people, including Mansour Ahmed Ali Masood, 47 years, one of the witnesses who were present during the shelling. He said “I went to Al-Bab Al-Kabeer area and parked my 4-wheel drive car in Luqma market. I went to the adjoining bakery. While I was on my way back to the parking lot, I heard the sound of explosion, and I rushed to the place where the car was parked. I saw the bodies of the killed, some of them were scattered into pieces and the blood covering the place”. He added: “I saw two women and children among the victims, in addition to two madmen who were sitting near the place hit by the rocket, and a number of shop owners, workers and residents of Dhahiriya neighborhood located near the market”.

Mansour questioned: Why all this hatred against people of Taiz? What is the guilt of women, children, peddlers, shop owners and shoppers so that be targeted inside markets?

Another witness, Amin Sulaiman Al-Qubati, 45 years, stated that at 3:30 pm on Friday, June 3, 2016, a Katyusha rocket hit the middle of Luqma market at Al-Bab Al-Kabeer area, killing a number of people including a baby girl who was buying medicine from the pharmacy located opposite to the place hit by the rocket, where she received a number of fragments caused to amputate her feet, and died instantly.

Amin added: “This is not the first time that the popular markets and neighborhoods have been targeted by Houthis-Saleh forces, which do not respect any truce or talks”.

The Coalition team collected the data of victims and death certificates of the killed persons, as well as reports of forensic evidence showing the traces of injuries on bodies of killed persons and the type of weapon used.

Eight children killed by Scud missile in the center of the city of Marib

At 5 pm on Tuesday, July 5, 2016, a Scud missile hit Al-Zira’a camp⁴ in Al-Rawda neighborhood in the city of Marib, causing the killing of 8 children. The coalition team collected their data, namely Yusuf Abdulwahab Mohammed Muqbel, 8 years, Mohammed Abdulwahab Mohammed Mqbel, 10 years, Ibrahim Mohammed Abdo Muhyoub, 5 years, Ayman Hamid Qassim Madkour, 5 years, Saleh Abdulla Saleh Al-Ahmadi, 15 years, Jalal Qaid Damaj, 10 years, Badr Saleh Mahdi, 8 years and Abeer Mohammed Abdo Muhyoub, 8 years, in addition to the injury of 12 others, most of

4 A residential neighborhood inhabited by employees of the Agriculture Office in Marib

governorate surrounded by a wall built of concrete bricks

them women and children, with some seriously injured. While present at the location of shelling, and through inspection of the location and hearing the victims and witnesses, the team found that the source of the missile refers to the areas controlled by Houthis militias and military forces loyal to Saleh.

The child Ammar Qassim Mohammed Al-Samie, 10 years, one of the injured due to the missile fall, said: “He went out of his father’s house heading to the shop to buy some sweets.” He heard the sound of an explosion next to him. He saw one of the children killed thrown next to him - Mohammed Abdulwahab Al-Samei, who was playing with his bicycle, and also saw two other killed children, Yusuf Abdulwahab and Saleh Abdullah Al-Ahmadi. He stated that he was also injured with a fragment in his eye.

According to Hamid Qassim Madkour, 45 years, a Scud missile hit Al-Zira’a neighborhood, killing eight children and injuring another residents of the neighborhood. Among the killed people was his son Ayman, 10 years, who was injured with fragments in his head and various parts of his body. Other witness, Sultan Saif Makbel, 41 years, added that he witnessed a massacre, in every meaning of the word, where a Scud missile hit the staff camp in Al-Zira’a neighborhood, the city of Marib, and he saw bodies of eight children killed, including Badr Saleh Mahdi, 9 years, Jalal Qaid Ali Damaj, 10 years and Abeer Mohammed Abdo Muhyoub, 13 years..

One child killed and children injured by shelling on Murais area in Dhale

In Dhale governorate, specifically in Murais area, the child Mohammed Adel Ahmed, 10 years, was killed with fragments in chest and neck, and his brothers were injured, Jamal Adel, 5 years, with open fracture in the left hand, Jawahar Adel, 10 years, with fragments in the knee, leg and right thigh, Qandil Adel, 11 years, with fragments in the left thigh, Qassam Mazen Ahmad, 10 years, with amputation of index finger in the right hand, Ohud Mazen, 11 years, with fragments in the right shoulder and abdomen and Sufyan Mazen, 6 years, with fragments in the right arm and the left lower limb, due to shelling by Houthis-Saleh forces.

The team interviewed the witness, Saleh Abdullah Al-Jalal, who said: At 5 pm on Tuesday, August 16, 2016, the children were playing next to the house of Adel Ahmed Ghaleb in the village of Al-Qadima in Murais. A B10 shell launched by Houthis-Saleh forces from Al-Arfaaf mountain in Damt area hit the place. The fragments of the shell caused the killing of the child Mohammed Adel and the injury of other children, all from one family.

The coalition team collected 7 medical reports from the Al-Salam Hospital in Qatabah, which is managed by MSF. These reports illustrate the injuries on the victims’ bodies and the type of weapon used..

A mother and her three children are victims of shelling on the center of Taiz city
At 3:30 am, Tuesday dawn, June 7, 2016, a Katyusha rocket, launched by Houthis-Saleh

forces stationed at “Auman” mountains, hit the house of Hayel Mahdi Mohammed Saeed Al-Raimi located in Tabbat Al-Barqani, Wadi Al-Qadi neighborhood in the center of Taiz city, killing and injuring a whole family consisting of a mother and her three children, namely Hayla Ali Naji, 36 years, and Rasil Hayel Mahdi, 4 years, who were killed, and the injury of Rasayel Hayel Mahdi, 7 years and Rahma Hayel Mahdi, 11 years.

According to some of the relatives of the victims, Hayla Ali Naji, 36 years, was praying Al-Fajr in one of the rooms of her simple house, while her three children were playing next to her. Suddenly, a rocket hit the room where everyone was present, causing the killing of the mother and her child Rasil, 4 years, and the two baby girls, Rasayel and Rahma were seriously injured and were moved to the Al-Thawrah hospital.

The team of Rasd Coalition for Monitoring Human Rights Violations visited the location of incident and saw the effects of shelling and the remains of the rocket, and attempted to meet the head of the family, who was present at home, but this was not possible, as he was in shock because of losing his spouse. The team also collected two death certificates of the killed mother and her child, and the two forensic evidence reports on the inspection of the two bodies.

Section Two: Airstrikes by Warplanes of the Arab Coalition

Rasd Coalition has documented tens of airstrikes that targeted civilians, civilian objects and installations and civilian infrastructure, without military necessity justifying that. During the search and investigation into the facts of these airstrikes and the entailed casualties thereof, the team found that the allegation of the execution of a number of airstrikes by warplanes of the Arab Coalition which missed their targets in some, and the use of civilians as human shields by Houthis and Saleh forces in others, was a proper allegation, and that the allegation to deliberately target civilians, civilian objects and civilian infrastructure in some airstrikes, is also an allegation consistent with the findings of the monitors in the field in terms of information and testimonies. As well, a number of incidents caused hundreds of casualties, particularly those targeted the markets, event halls or population-crowded neighborhoods. The team was unable to document all the incidents and to list all victims, particularly those related to the attacks in the Houthis controlled areas in the rural districts, because of restrictions imposed by Houthis on the activities of civil society organizations.

During the reporting period, Rasd Coalition has documented the killing of more than 1,315 civilians in a number of incidents that the team was able to reach to, including 356 children, 146 women and 36 elderly. Taiz topped the list of civilians killed due to the airstrikes by warplanes of the Arab Coalition, recording the killing of 470 persons, followed by Sa'ada governorate with 193 persons and Hodeidah with 173 persons, and

5 It is located east of the city of Taiz, near the city airport controlled by the of Houthis-Saleh forces.

the rest are distributed among a number of governorates. Table No. 1 attached shows the geographical and category distribution of victims killed by airstrikes by warplanes of the Arab Coalition.

The team also documented the injury of 804 civilians by airstrikes by warplanes of the Arab Coalition, including 226 children, 92 women and 26 elderly. Taiz governorate topped the governorates list of injured civilians, recording the injury of more than 260 persons, followed by Hodeidah governorate with 130 persons and Hajah governorate with 105 persons. Table No. 3 shows the geographical and category distribution of the victims injured by airstrikes by warplanes of the Arab Coalition..

Examples of Violations:

Tens killed in airstrike on the Electricity Workers City in Mocha

Near the Mocha steam power plant, a residential city was built in the 1980s for the workers in the electricity plant. The city consists of 200 housing units, and resided by tens of families of the workers at the power plant, in addition to people displaced from Aden, Taiz and Sana'a. The city was shelled on Friday evening, July 24, 2015. The monitoring team visited the residential complex after four days of shelling, and noticed the effects of destruction caused by the shelling. As well, the team noticed the traces of scattered bodies of victims, the remains of hairs of women victims, and deep holes with five meters in diameter each in the places hit by the rockets, which indicates that only the air force can make such holes in the ground. The team has also noticed the traces of destruction in all the housing units, which are no longer fit to live in.

The team collected lists of victims from the Executive Director of Mocha power plant, and from medical sources at Mocha hospital, Al-Thawrah Hospital in Hodeidah and a private hospital in Al-Barah. After sorting and scheduling these lists, it was found that of its residents, 64 people were killed and 74 injured in the city.

We have interviewed a number of victims and witnesses. Najat Mohammed Ali Hanash, 40 years, said that she was sitting in her apartment, when at around 9:30 pm, she heard an explosion in a relatively remote location outside the city. Minutes later, she heard another explosion near the house, where windows, doors and some of the walls of the house fell down because of the intensity of explosion. She added: "I dressed my Abaya to go with my family to the bus ad hoc for the city in order to run away. But, the third explosion was the fastest, as a rocket hit next to the bus, causing to destroy it. I thanked Allah that I did not go on the bus, and I ran fast with a number of my neighbors towards the sea". She added that once she arrived the seaside, which situates at the end of the residential city, she heard another rocket launched from a warplane and shimmering in the air and hit the city, and then she saw the rocket exploding and illuminating the center of the city, with many fragments scattered from it. She said that her husband and her brother were injured by fragments of one of these rockets.

The team also interviewed one of the engineers at the power plant, Mustafa Abdullah Al-Qadasi, 47 years, who was visited by the team in his apartment in the city, and found him transporting the house tools and utensils in preparation for displacement. He was in a bad psychological state due to the effects of the airstrikes on the city. He said that he was chewing Qat in his house when he heard heavy shelling and rushed towards his wife and children to position them in a safe place. He added that several rockets exploded meanwhile. When airstrikes stopped, he heard cries and screams outside his house. He went out and saw eight persons killed near his house. The engineer added that he was hearing the sizzling of the warplanes flying at low altitude, and that he remained terrified due to the painful scenes he has seen, and the scene of one of his neighbors, who was injured by fragments and kept bleeding until he died.

Mohammed Salem Abdo, 45 years, a resident of the city of Mocha said: “I heard the first explosion and I thought it was close to my house. I heard the sizzling of warplanes unusually at low altitude, and I saw continuous explosions in the residential city”. He saw the rockets falling on the city and the fires resulting from explosions. He said that nine rockets hit the city, and that the pressure of the rockets was felt where he was sitting. Samir Ahmed Al-Sayid, director of the Fish Handling Center in Mocha, said that he was sitting in the restroom in the residential city with one of his colleagues. When shelling started around 10 pm, we left the restroom to go to the city, but suddenly I saw the cafeteria of the residential city was shelled. I ran fast to the sea where I first sat behind stones to shelter myself from fragments. The airstrikes on the city lasted about thirty minutes, and they numbered nine airstrikes. He said that there were no gunmen in the center of the city and that the military positions controlled by Houthis are far from the residential city.

The monitoring team noticed the traces of three to four rockets in a square area of about five hundred meters. There is a women’s space in this area and one for men and a cafeteria where young people sit together. At that time, this place was full of young people playing billiards and dominoes, and this is why the number of victims was considerable, particularly among young people. The victims were moved to eight hospitals in the cities of Mocha, Hodeidah and Al-Barah due to the large numbers of victims that could not be admitted by the hospitals of the city of Mocha, which have limited medical capabilities. This in itself caused the increased number of victims who did not receive prompt medical care in neighboring hospitals.

Hundreds of victims in a consolation hall in the capital because of wrong coordinates

The most eminent airstrike that has been documented by Rasd Coalition team, which the States of Arab Coalition have admitted the commission of the mistake and blamed the Yemeni Chiefs of Staff Command which filed coordinates by mistake, is the shelling that targeted a hall where consolation event was organized in the father of Jalal Al-Ruwaishan, Minister of Interior in the Houthis government in

the Yemeni capital Sana'a, on Saturday, October 8, 2016, causing the killing of 126 people and injuring 783 people, and 6 missing. A number of the victims were military and security leaders and Tribal Sheikhs who are associate of the General People's Congress Party chaired by Ali Abdullah Saleh, as well as loyalists of Houthis group, in addition to other citizens who were in the consolation hall, with no presence of women or children.

One month and a few days following that airstrike, Ali Abdullah Saleh, Chairman of the General People's Congress Party who allied with Houthis, stated in a TV interview on BBC Channel that the shelling was aimed at him with senior military and civil leaders in his party and Houthis group, and that he was passing during the shelling near the gate of the hall.⁷

When the channel broadcaster asked Saleh whether he was present in the consolation hall when it was hit by shelling, he replied saying "I was not there, I have delegated my son Khalid and my nephew Tariq to offer condolences. They were on their way to the consolation hall, and I was close to them, not far from the Grand Hall, around 150 meters or 200 meters away. I saw crowds at the gate of the grand hall and a lot of cars, so I turned my car and cars of other people who were with me to another place". "I was not there. My son Khaled and my nephew Tariq were on their way to the funeral hall. I was near them, not far from the main hall, about 150 meters or 200 meters away. The cars turned my car and a car from me to another place).

When asked by the channel, do you think that the shelling the hall by the warplanes was targeting you and those who were with you, he replied: "The leaders of the Congress Party and the leaders of Ansar Allah were targeted in particular, and fortunately, the leaders of Ansar Allah were late on the way, but Congress Party leaders , whether

6 Arabic RT channel. The Arab Coalition acknowledges the targeting of the consolation hall in Sana'a and promises to compensate the families of victims.

<https://arabic.rt.com/news/845313-%D8%A7%D8%B1%D8%A8%D8%A7%D8%84%D8%AA%D8%AD%D8%A8%D8%AD%D8%A7%D8%AF%D8%AB%D8%A9-%D8%B5%D8%B9%D8%A1-%D8%A7%D8%B3-3%D8%AA%D8%AF%D8%A7%D8%81-%D8%85%D8%AC%D8%B3-%D8%A7%D8%B2%D8%A1-%D8%AC%D8%A1-%D8%B9%D8%84%D8%A8%D8%A7%D8%A1-%D8%B9%D8%84%D8%89-%D8%B9%D8%84%D8%88%D8%A7%D8%AA-%D8%85%D8%BA%D8%84%D8%B7%D8%A9>

7 BBC Arabic. Exclusive interview: Former Yemeni President and President of the General People's Congress Ali Abdullah Saleh. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=g9nrwBm6PU54>

are civilians or military, were present in the hall, and they were targeted”. He added: “It was said that the commander of the Central Security Forces came in four or five vehicles with his guards, and they were deployed over the building or in the building, and someone might reported that Saleh is present in the hall, but only a while, the shelling took place with the first rocket, followed by the second rocket a few minutes later. There were senior military leaders and Congress Party leaders”.

Prisoners used as human shields against airstrikes

The monitoring team in Taiz governorate met a number of prisoners who were placed by Houthis militias and forces loyal to Saleh in a number of prisons and used them as human shields to protect their members. The team heard one of them, Mohammed Jamil Abduljabbar Ahmad, 29 years, who told the team the story of his arrest and his colleagues Wael, Alaa, Elias and Ahmed, and their torture and using them as human shields. He said: “We were arrested at the outset of 2016 and interrogated for hours at first, next to Al-Hayat school in the old airport neighborhood, west of the city of Taiz. We were then moved with our car to Al-Manar School in Al-Hasab area at 11 pm the same day. We were moved over one of their military vehicles and we were lying on our faces and their weapons were aimed at our heads. After we arrived at school, we were searched for second time and they looted all our money, mobile phones and ID cards. Then they distributed us to the classrooms they had turned into cells. I was among 18 former abductees in a cramped room. I could not sleep that night because of the bad odors emitted from the bathroom, where there was no single drop of water”.

He added: “We approached the window of the room and called on the gunmen to provide us with water for ablution and prayer. One of them fired a bullet from his Kalashnikov rifle towards a “window” we were standing in front of it. We fled all and preferred to remain silent without water to maintain our safety, and we used to pray by ablution with sand of the walls of the room (Tayammum)”.

Mohammed continues his talk saying: “The next day around 1 pm, I, and my friends, and some 250 abductees in Al-Manar school, heard the warplanes flying in the sky of the area, and then began shelling Al-Hasab area nearby us, and we saw clouds of smoke rising in front of us. Our fears of targeting our place of detention increased. Suddenly, a rocket hit near us until the windows were shaken and one of them crashed. Then, the second rocket hit inside the school ground and destroyed some of Houthis and Saleh military vehicles parked there, while another rocket exploded in the core of the building, and its fragments scattered in all the rooms and corridors. I was injured with two detainees in the same room, one of them with a number of fragments in his back and the other in his face. We attempted to escape to the lower floor, but the gunmen had locked the doors from the outside”.

After that, Mohammed, his five friends and a number of detainees inside the school were transferred to a bakery next to the school. According to his testimony, some detainees managed to escape during the transfer process so one Houthi and Saleh leader ordered his gunmen to shoot at the head anyone trying to escape. They waited

until a military pickup, two Hilux vehicles and a bus arrived and took them all to Al Hayat School at the old airport west of the city on three batches, according to Mohammed and his friends in interviews with the team recorded by the team.

Mohammed adds: “The gunmen delivered us to Al Hayat School at night and we slept without dinner. In the morning, they gave each prisoner half a loaf and half a piece of triangular cheese. At lunch, they gave every 18 prisoners a handful of rice and a sauce, and we continued until 12 pm.” It did not stop at that point, but Mohammed and a number of kidnapped civilians were transferred at 5:30 pm on the second day to Al Rashad school in Bir Basha district, used by Houthi and Saleh gunmen as a new headquarters for their military command after their former headquarters at Al-Manar school in Al Hasab areas was targeted.

Mohammed says: As soon as we reached Al Rashad school and knew from the movements of the gunmen that their leaders are in the place, we were sure that we would be used human shields for the Coalition airstrikes again. They left us in the school yard until seven o'clock at night. Suddenly, a missile hit the neighborhood of the school without hearing a sound of a warplane but it did not explode. So we all ran to look for a place to hide. When we tried to enter the school to protect ourselves from the rockets, the gunmen refused to let us in.

On the evening of the fourth day, Mohammed and his fellow detainees were taken to another school they did not know its name. They stayed there without food or drink until 12:00 am. Most of them were hungry, and when they woke up in the morning, they could not find anything to eat. They were starving and shouted in the faces of their captors demanding food and water. The response of those captors was the threat to kill all of them if they continue to scream - according to “Mohammed”.

At 1:00 pm, we were interrogated according to Mohammed's testimony. We were accused of sending coordinates for airstrikes and that they found evidences in our phones, according to their claim. We asked them to check phones to verify these claims but they told us that our phones had been burned with our money, our personal ID cards and the car in the air raid. We requested to see a proof of that, but they refused and threatened us with continued imprisonment. We then preferred to be silent and allowed to get out of prison without our phones, our car and our documents.

Section Three: US Drone Attacks

The Yemeni airspace is the scene of other types of military operations. US drones are waging a war against what successive US administrations call extremists and members of terrorist organizations. The Drones have been carrying out attacks for 16 years in Yemen. During the past four years covered by this report, Rasd Coalition documented dozens of civilian casualties that are not related to extremist organizations. The numbers of civilian casualties are still not complete, as these attacks mostly focus on the desert and rural areas in the governorates of Shabwa, Abyan, Hadramout, Marib and Al Baidha that cannot be accessed by the monitoring team.

Rasd Coalition monitored the killing of 120 civilians in the US drone attacks. This is the number the monitoring team managed to count during the reporting period. This number includes 21 children, 7 women and 10 elderly. Al Baidha governorate was the highest in civilian victims with 64 civilians killed, and then Shabwa governorate (34 dead), followed by Al Jawf governorate (8 civilians dead), and then the rest are distributed between the governorates of Mareb and Hadramout. Table (1) shows the geographical distribution of the victims. In the meantime, the team recorded 21 civilians injured in US drone attacks, including 8 children and 2 women from the governorates of Al Baidha, Marib, Shabwa, Aden, Abyan and Al-Jawf. Table 3 shows the distribution of victims geographically and categorically.

Examples of violations:

Children and women victims of US attacks in Al Baidha

At 3:00 am on Sunday, 29 January 2017, residents of the village of Yekla, Qaifat Radaa of the governorate of Al Baidha, woke up to an attack by a US commandos unit supported by Apache helicopters. The soldiers landed near the house of tribal sheikh Abdul Raouf Al-Zahab on the pretext that the Sheikh is a leader in Al Qaeda Organization. This pretext is often used by successive US administrations without being credibly authenticated from neutral sources. There have been clashes between US soldiers and gunmen following Sheikh Al-Zahab. The Apache helicopters reinforced the commandos unit and bombed on residential homes. Civilians alongside gunmen were targeted. A total of 25 civilians, including 10 children and 6 women, were killed. This data was obtained from a number of local sources.

Rasd Coalition team met with Mohammed Saleh Al-Qubsa, a resident of the area. He told the team that US forces during the clashes with the fighters of Sheikh Abdul Raouf Al-Zahab shelled a number of houses, including the house of Fahd Ali Al-Ameri, killing his daughter Asma Fahad Ali Al-Ameri, 3 months, and wounding five of her brothers in that shelling.

US Drones kill three children

While the children Fadhil Ali Mohammed Al-Khashl, Salman Salem Mabkhout Al-Amri, 14, and Dahan Saleh Al-Ameri, 13, were riding a motorcycle in the area of "Yekla" in the governorate of Al Baidha, they were targeted by a drone, believed to be American, killing them all. This happened on Sunday, November 26, 2017. The Rasd Coalition team received testimony from the people of the area confirming the killing of the children by a drone missile. The team also obtained pictures of the dead showing the marks of shrapnel on their bodies.

Six civilians dead without cause

Saif Abdullah Al- Jawfi, Khalid Abdullah Mohammed Al- Jawfi, Deefullah Muqbil Al- Jawfi, Maeen Muqbil Al-Jawfi, Tame Ali Al-Shammali and Saddam Ahmad Mohammed Al-Shammali were killed by a US drone. They were sitting in their village of Al-Jawfi in Qifat Radaa. The monitoring team in the governorate interviewed a number of witnesses who said that the victims were sitting in one of the open spaces

in the village. They were hit by a missile from a US drone on Sunday, February 11, 2018, killing all of them. All of them from the village and had no relationship with any terrorist organization.

Shabwa: US bombing targets civilians

An unmanned US drone has launched missiles on Ghurair bridge, Al Rawda district in the governorate of Shabwa on Monday February 29, 2016. Ali Nasser Al-Sawa and Awad Shatif Nasser Laswad were injured when they were on their car near the bridge without knowing the cause of the bombing.

Returned from Saudi Arabia and killed by a drone before reaching his home

Mohsin Ali Hadi Al-Whair, 46, an expatriate in Saudi Arabia, was returning to his family in the district of “Khab Walshaaf” in Al Jawf governorate. When he passed Yemeni Al Wadia border crossing, on the road between Al Abr and Marib, a US drone targeted his car and killed him immediately. According to testimonies obtained by the Monitoring Team in the governorate of Marib, this occurred at 10 am on Monday, 5 March 2018.

Section Four: Killing by snipers and guided weapons

Snipers were mostly used to inflict harm to victims. Snipers were used by all sides to prevent advancements of their military enemies, but they were also used against civilians. Snipers were a source of terror for the population, especially in the densely populated governorates of Taiz and Aden. The killing by snipers was used by the Houthi and Saleh militias since the beginning of the conflict, and then by other parties in imitation of Houthis and Saleh forces. As the war progressed, sniper became widely used by all sides. In addition, many victims died because of the use of light or directed weapons, or because of clashes or other incidents. Snipers mostly position themselves on the roofs of high buildings or mountain hills overlooking the neighborhoods, villages and communities. The most disturbing thing for the population during their movements was snipers who hunt the civilian victims inside their neighborhoods, on roads and at homes.

Rasd Coalition verified the death of 1,404 civilians on the hands of snipers during the reporting period, including 152 children, 10 women and 92 elderly. More than half of the casualties were in Taiz governorate (811 victims), followed by Aden (166 victims) and then the governorate of Al Dalea (137 victims) dead, and the rest are distributed among a number of governorates. Table 1 shows the geographical and group distribution of the victims of sniping. The killing of 1,385 victims is blamed on snipers affiliated with Houthi militias and Saleh forces, while six victims were killed by snipers from forces not under the authority of the legitimate government, 3 victims killed by snipers of Al Qaeda extremist organization, 3 victims killed by snipers from government forces, and 7 people were sniped by unknown parties. Table 2 shows the distribution of victims of sniper killings by perpetrators.

Rasd Coalition recorded the killing of 3,162 civilians with bullets and medium arms

during the reporting period, including 211 children, 96 women and 147 elderly. Taiz governorate had the largest share of fatalities with 846 civilians killed followed by the governorate of Ibb with 422 people killed and then the governorate of Lahej with 253 people killed. The rest are distributed among a number of governorates. Table 1 shows the distribution of those killed by bullets according to categories of victims and their governorates. The killing of 2,455 people is blamed on Houthis and Saleh forces, and the killing of 169 on government forces. Al Qaeda extremist group killed 118 civilians, while 114 people were killed by bullets of forces not under the authority of the legitimate government. Another 112 people were killed by bullets of tribal groups, while the killing of 194 people is blamed against unknown bodies and individuals. Table 2 shows the civilian death toll according to the perpetrators of the crimes.

Rasd Coalition team recorded 219 civilian deaths in the reporting period in separate incidents, whether criminal, traffic, murder, or unintended killing, including 42 children, 25 women and 11 elderly. Victims are distributed among a number of governorates, notably the governorate of Ibb with 53 dead followed by the governorate of Taiz (47) and then the governorate of Al Dalea (20 dead). Table (1) shows the geographic distribution of the victims of this type of violations. Of these victims, 197 were killed by Houthi and Saleh forces, 8 were killed by government forces, 5 were killed by tribal groups and 3 were killed by forces not under the authority of the legitimate government while the rest are the responsibility of Al Qaeda extremist group and unknown parties. Table 2 shows the distribution of victims of sporadic killings according to actors.

As for wounded people recorded by Rasd Coalition in relation to the type of violations covered in this section, it has been recorded that 1,446 civilians were injured with sniper rifles, 7,113 civilians injured with bullets and direct weapons, and 764 civilians injured in separate incidents between September 12, 2014 and December 31, 2018. Table 3 shows the distribution of victims by type, location and category.

Among the number of victims injured, Rasd Coalition blames Houthi and Saleh militias for injuring 1,430 civilians with sniper rifles, injuring 6,533 civilians with bullets and wounding 701 civilians in different incidents. The government forces bear responsibility for injuring 4 civilians with snipers, 73 civilians with bullets and 22 civilians in separate incidents. Forces not under the authority of the legitimate government are responsible for injuring one civilian using snipers, 95 civilians with bullets and 18 civilians in separate incidents. It has been recorded that 38 civilians were shot by Al Qaeda members and two civilians were injured in other incidents related to members of Al Qaeda. One civilian was injured in sniping by tribal members, and 265 were shot injured by tribal bodies and individuals. Seven civilians were injured by snipers, 109 civilians by weapons and 12 civilians injured in separate incidents by unknown parties. Table (4) shows the gender distribution of victims and their division according to the perpetrators of these types of violations.

Examples of violations:

At a checkpoint, the father, mother and child are killed in cold blood

Ahmed Qaid Ahmed Hawat, a three-year-old child, was in the arms of his mother, Waseela Ahmed Abdullah Al-Hawar, who was with her husband, Qaid Ahmad Hawat, on his car in the ring road from Bihan, Shabwa, and when they arrived at a checkpoint of Houthi and Saleh forces, a member of his family who met with the monitoring team, said that the checkpoint gunmen stopped the car of Qaid Ahmad Hawat for inspection. Hawat refused that his car is searched because he had women in the car and Yemeni traditions disapprove searching women by men.

The victim's relatives added that Houthi and Saleh gunmen insisted on the inspection, but it was met with the insistence of Hawat not to be searched so gunmen pointed their rifles and killed the child Ahmed Qaid Hawat in his mother's arms. Gunmen also killed both parents and injured Yasser Ahmed What, the uncle of the child. This was on April 1, 2016.

Carrying the gas cylinder and sniped while passing the crossing in the city of Taiz

At 6:00 pm on Friday February 5, 2016, Fatima Mohammed Farra was walking in Al-Zahraa neighborhood, Salah district, Taiz Governorate. She was returning from Al Qassr intersection to the east of the city carrying a gas cylinder she brought with her from Al Hoban area. Cooking gas was unavailable in Taiz due to the siege of the city. As she passed through a checkpoint separating the Houthi and the Popular Resistance Forces, sniper bullets from the direction of the Houthis hit her and she continued to bleed until she died.

Her husband (A H M Y) said that his wife was hit by a sniper bullets from the direction of the east, specifically from one of the houses next to the fence of the Central Security camp where Houthi gunmen were located. The first shot hit the left leg and the second shot hit the head directly in the face. Her husband adds: "I was near her and rushed to her to help, but the sniper continued to fire and prevented me from rescuing my wife, and we could only take her in the evening after it was dark and the sniper could no longer see us."

The monitoring team also met with an eyewitness (F A G A), a resident of Zeid Al-Mushaki quarter near Al-Zahra neighborhood. He said that Fatima Mohammed Faree Ghanem was walking in Al-Zahra neighborhood behind Zaid Al-Mushaki's post office. She carried a gas cylinder and was shot by a sniper affiliated with the Houthi group, who was stationed in a building next to the Central Security fence. Fatima was shot in the leg and the second shot was in the head and she died of the injury she suffered.

The weapons of the resistance are directed against civilians

The city of Taiz, specifically the Deluxe zone and surrounding neighborhoods, including commercial streets on the morning of July 14, 2017, witnessed armed clashes between the Abu Abbas Brigades of the 35 Armored Brigade, and groups affiliated with Ghazwan Al Mikhlafis, a soldier in the 22nd Brigade. The parties used

medium and light weapons and military vehicles. Abu Abbas brigades gunmen were positioned in neighborhoods facing the old city while Ghazwan Al Mikhlafi groups were positioned in the areas facing Al Masbah area where the 22nd brigade is located. Rasd Coalition team recorded a number of civilians killed and wounded in the clashes, which happened frequently during the year 2017.⁹ Sadeq Amin Mughalis, 43, was among those killed in the clashes that day. We met some of his relatives and eyewitnesses.

The testimonies confirmed that while Sadeq was preparing to go out for Friday prayers in one of the rooms in his house in the Al Masbah area near Al Taawon Hospital, a shot penetrated the window and hit him in the left leg. A M G said that Sadeq was shot in the left thigh and caused him severe bleeding. They could not rescue him because gunmen were stationed in the fourth floor of Al Asnag house. Gunmen fired indiscriminately and some of the shots hit the walls of the house and a car that parked in front of it. They risked their lives to rescue him but death was faster and Sadeq died because of that shot and deposited in the morgue of Al Rawdah hospital. The witness adds that the militants who were stationed in Al Asnag building were affiliated with Ghazwan Al Mikhlafi. The Rasd Coalition team received a death certificate and a forensic evidence report showing the effects of injuries to the victim.

Salman Salem was killed in the house in cold blood

While the teacher Salman Salem Salah, 31 years old, was at the home of his uncle Ali Jubran in the village of “Ghor Wadi Omq” Razih district, Sadah governorate, on the evening of Thursday, 8 June 2017, Houthi gunmen led by Abdullah Nasser stormed the house of Jubran asked Salman and his brother Mohammed to come to the leadership office of the Houthis in the area. According to his relative, Salman asked permission to wear his clothes and move with them. One of the gunmen allowed him and another refused, and while he wanted to go to bring his clothes, the armed man, who refused Salman’s request, fired four shots of his gun that penetrated the back of Salman. Then they left him bleeding, took his brother Mohammed and left.

At the checkpoint of the Security Belt in Aden, “Imran” was killed while returning to Taiz

While Imran Abdullah Al-Sabri, a soldier in the military police in Marib, with 18 of his colleagues were passing through Dar Al-Haytham area in Dar Saad district, Aden, returning to the governorate of Taiz, they were stopped by members of the security checkpoint near the Green City under the control of the Security Belt Forces in Aden. Soldiers stopped the bus carrying Imran and his colleagues, searched them, threw their bags and insulted them. A soldier at the checkpoint slapped Imran in the face when he objected to the behavior of the soldiers. Imran responded by slapping the soldier and another soldier intervened and pointed his weapon at Imran and fired. The team with Muaad, the brother of the victim, who said that at 03:00 pm on Thursday January 19, 2017, his brother was shot by security personnel at the Dar Al-

Penal Prosecution in Aden for crimes against public order.

Haytham checkpoint affiliated with the Security Belt forces in Aden. After his death, his colleagues transported him to Al Fiioosh hospital and then to MSF center in Al Sheikh Othman. He died in the operations room and his dead body was moved to Al Jomhoria Hospital in Aden.

Abdul Rahman tried to prevent the Houthis from bombing his house so they killed him

While the elderly person Abdul Rahman Yahya Qaid, 60 years, was trying to prevent Houthi gunmen from bombing of his home in the governorate of Hajjah in the west of Yemen, the gunmen shot him dead. Rasd Coalition monitoring team in Hajjah governorate interviewed a number of witnesses. Y A S said that a group of Houthi gunmen arrived in the neighborhood of Al Shagadirah Bani Saraa in the city of Hajjah, under the leadership of Mahioub Hassan Badawi nicknamed “Abu Amjad”, on military vehicles. After they arrived, they evicted the old man Abdul Rahman Yahya and his family by force from their house and looted the inside. They were preparing to blow up the house by planting explosive devices so Abdul Rahman tried to prevent them but they shot him dead in front of his house at the sight of his family members who were watching the incident. This happened at 10:00 in the morning on Tuesday, December 5, 2017.

Section Five: Mines

An Associated Press report described mines in Yemen as “lying under the shifting desert sands, amid the rubble of roads, inside the abandoned schools, ready to explode with a small touch. The locations of landmine deployed by the Houthi rebels in Yemen are unknown and will continue to pose a threat even if the last attempts to establish peace succeeded in putting an end to the conflict, according to the statements of participants in the removal mines to the AP.” The report pointed out that the Houthis are planting mines they looted from the Yemeni army at the beginning of the war, including a large quantity of anti-tank mines, adding that these mines killed 222 civilians and injured others in 114 incidents since 2016.¹⁰

The Rasd Coalition issued a recent report on mines in July of last year covering the period from September 2014 to June 2018. The report explained that mines planted

10 Asharq Alawsat, Houthis admit laying mines, the hidden killer in Yemen <https://aawsat.com/home/article/1518211/%D8%A7%D9%84%D8%AD%D9%88%D8%AB%D9%8A%D9%88%D9%86-%D9%8A%D8%B9%D8%AA%D8%B1%D9%81%D9%88%D9%86-%D8%A8%D8%B2%D8%B1%D8%A7%D8%B9%D8%A9-%D8%A7%D9%84%D8%A3%D9%84%D8%BA%D8%A7%D9%85-%D8%A7%D9%84%D9%82%D8%A7%D8%AA%D9%84-%D8%A7%D9%84%D8%AE%D9%81%D9%8A-%D9%81%D9%8A-%D8%A7%D9%84%D9%8A%D9%85%D9%86>

by the Houthis and their allies from Saleh forces during their alliance are considered one of the most dangerous weapons in accordance with the charters of war and the resolutions of the United Nations and the International Committee of the Red Cross. Houthis have used antipersonnel mines and anti-vehicle landmines not remotely controlled and planted indiscriminately on a large scale in the neighborhoods, public roads, grazing sites, woodlands and agricultural areas, especially areas that have seen violent clashes. The Rasd Coalition team learned from the testimonies of the victims that the goal of Houthi and Saleh militias and other parties behind the laying of these mines is to harm civilians and their military adversaries and to obstruct the army progress. This is why antipersonnel mines were planted in the roads, population gatherings and farms and in a number of public and private institutions. Other reasons are illustrated by testimonies of victims and deminers.¹¹

It is regrettable that the mines that were planted during the period of armed conflict outweigh the ability of the demining teams to disarm them, as they do not have the necessary capabilities and expertise to demine all areas of Yemen. The efforts are insufficient. In June 2018, King Salman Relief and Humanitarian Action Center launched Masam project for demining in Yemen. The Project Manager stated that, by January 2019, the number of mines, shells and improvised explosive devices removed during the operation of the program was 41,000.¹²

During the period covered by this report, Rasd Coalition recorded 1,155 casualties of antipersonnel and anti-vehicle mines, including 932 civilians and 223 military personnel among the parties to the conflict. Of the total number of civilian fatalities, 178 were children, 84 women and 44 elderly people. Taiz governorate topped the list of mine victims with 349 casualties, followed by Lahej governorate with 139 victims and Hodeidah with 129 victims while the rest of the dead are distributed among a number of Yemeni governorates. Table 1 shows the numbers of mine victims by

11 Yemeni Coalition to Monitor Human Rights Violations <http://www.ycmhrv.org/Home/MonthlyReport/Z47pHoEF/%D8%B6%D8%AD%D8%A7%D9%8A%D8%A7-%D8%A7%D9%84%D8%A3%D9%84%D8%BA%D8%A7%D9%85-%D8%A7%D9%84%D8%A3%D8%B1%D8%B6%D9%8A%D8%A9-%D9%81%D9%8A-%D8%A7%D9%84%D9%8A%D9%85%D9%86-%D8%AE%D9%84%D8%A7%D9%84-%D8%A7%D9%84%D9%81%D8%AA%D8%B1%D8%A9-%D9%85%D9%86-%D8%B3%D8%A8%D8%AA%D9%85%D8%A8%D8%B12014-%D9%88%D8%AD%D8%AA%D9%89-%D9%8A%D9%88%D9%86%D9%8A%D9%88-2018>

12 Osama Al Qusaibi: Masam, Life Without Mines. <https://projectmasam.com/%d8%a7%dq%84%dq%82%8b5%dq%8a%8d%8a%8d%8a%8d%85%8b4%8b1%dq%88%8b9%dq%86%8a7-%dq%85%8b3%8aa%dq%85%8b1-%dq%88%dq%84%dq%86-%dq%8a%8b%dq%86%dq%8a%dq%86%8a7-%d8%ad%8a7%8af%8ab/>

category and governorate. According to the team, the Houthi and Saleh militias caused the death of 1,111 of the total number of mine victims while extremist groups such as Al Qaeda killed 35 and nine victims were killed by mines laid by unknown parties. Table 5 shows the distribution of victims by perpetrators, the gender and category of victims.

For the wounded and handicapped due to landmines, Rasd Coalition has recorded that 1,292 victims were injured or disabled due to landmines. This includes 944 civilians and 348 military personnel. Of the total number of wounded and disabled civilians, 217 were children, 83 women and 48 elderly. It was found that Taiz governorate tops the list of Yemeni governorates in the number of wounded victims by 501 victims, while Marb was the second with 136 victims and Lahej governorate comes third with 104 victims. Table 3 shows the distribution of mine-wounded victims according to the categories of victims and where they were wounded. Landmines laid by Houthi and Saleh militias caused the disability and injury of 1,270 victims during the reporting period, while landmines planted by extremist organizations such as Al Qaeda have disabled and wounded 15 victims. One civilian was injured by mines planted by government forces in Al Dhalea governorate. The team also recorded that seven people were injured by mines planted by unknown parties in Taiz, Al Dhalea and Marib. Table (5) shows the distribution of wounded and disabled victims of landmines according to perpetrators, the gender, group and geographic distribution.

Examples of violations:

An anti-tank mine explodes in a car carrying civilians in Taiz

The youth activist (MHI) said that at 11:00 am on Tuesday, 9 August 2016, while Mohammed Saif Mohammed was returning from the market of the Al-Wazea'a district to his village of Hina Al-Sufali, to the west of Taiz governorate, with large number of passengers riding one car returning from the market, and when the car left the asphalt road towards the village, a landmine exploded causing the death of 12 civilians, including 7 children and wounded 8 others. The dead are Ahmed Mohammed Ali Abidu 38, Al-Hassan Mohammed Saif Mohammed Ahmed Al-Heni 3 years, Al-Hussein Mohammed Saif Mohammed Ahmed Al-Heni 3 years, Ahmed Mohammed Ali Abidu 42 years old, Khattab Mohammed Saif Mohammed Ahmed Al-Hini 13 years, Zaid Ahmed Sweid Zaid 41 years, Abdullatif Mohammed Hassan Halas 12 years, Abdullah Ali Saif Mohammed Ahmed 7 years, Ali Mohammed Saif Mohammed Ahmed Al-Heni 10 years, Mohammed Saif Haider Saleh 23 years, Haroon Awad Hassan Abdo Ghanem 8 Years, Hail Saeed Ali Ajim 25 years. The Rasd Coalition team received pictures of the exploded vehicle and other pictures of a number of victims.

Three children and their mother were killed before they reached their farm

Boshra, Nada and Mohammed Mousa al-Zanabi and their mother Fatima Hussein al-Bahi, from the village of Shukan, Al Sawmaa district, Al Baidha governorate, had their car exploded on their way to one of their farms. The three children were killed and their mother was injured. We met with the children's father who said: "on Sunday, 18 October 2015, my children and my wife were in my car heading to Wadi al-Naher

to visit one of the farms, and while they were on the way, a mine exploded in the entrance to the valley. My three children were killed, and my wife was injured. The car was destroyed.” He added: the valley is located below a mountain where Houthi and Saleh militants were positioned. They have laid mines to protect themselves against the advancement of resistance fighters towards the mountain.

Fatima Al-Sharif, killed by car explosion before reaching the market

Fatima Mohammed Yahya al-Sharif, 45 years, from the village of Baadima, Al-Ghail district in Al Jawf Governorate, was on her way from her village to Hazem city. She and a number of other women were on a car owned by Ali Al-Badawi. On the road along Al Matin village, the car exploded because of an anti-vehicle mine, killing Fatima and wounding Sabteh Mohammed Yahya Jassar, Fatima Abdullah Abu Shaleel, whose leg was broken, and Hasana Almdhalia. Abdullah Naji Jahmus learned about the incident and moved with others to aid the victims. When they arrived at the scene of the explosion, another mine exploded in their car wounding the drivers and five others, including three women and a child.

Awad Abdullah al-Mahbubi, one of the first responders, said that the car was hit by a mine planted by Houthi and Saleh militias in the area. He saw 10 victims due to the explosion of the two mines. Fatima Al-Shareef was killed and 9 others injured at 8 am on Sunday, 8 June 2017.

Chapter II: Violations of International Human Rights

Law Relating to Deprivation of Life

In light of the expanding war and the increasing number of areas with ongoing armed clashes, there have been different kinds of violations, whether they are crimes that violate international humanitarian law (the laws of war), or crimes that violate human rights law. These violations are carried out by the parties to the conflict, armed groups, and extremist organizations, in systematic and worrisome manners. The Rasd Coalition has monitored the behavior of the parties to the conflict and their adherence to human rights law during the previous period, and it has documented hundreds of crimes that were committed. It has focused on suicide attacks, illegal executions, death under torture in prisons and detention centers, and assassinations.

The Rasd Coalition documented the killing and death of 994 Yemenis who are protected by international human rights law due to crimes relating to deprivation of the right to life during the period that the capital, Sana’a, was taken over on 21 September 2014, and until 31 December 2018. The victims were killed by either suicide attacks, which killed 305 people, assassinations, which killed 322 people, executions, which killed 197 people, and torture and harsh treatment in prisons, which killed 170 people. Among this total number, the Houthi militias and Saleh’s forces killed 383, while extremist groups killed 332, 15 people were killed by members of the government forces, 60 were killed by forces that are not under the authority

of the legitimate government, 8 were killed by tribal groups or forces, and 196 were recorded as having been killed by unknown entities because the Rasd Coalition did not find the identity of their killers.

In these kinds of violations, which targeted the right to life, the Rasd Coalition recorded the injury of 817 victims, distributed as follows: suicide attacks injured 598 people and assassination attempts that did not lead to death injured 219. From this total number of cases of injuries, the team documented 448 people who were injured by extremist terrorist organizations, 257 who were injured by the Houthi and Saleh forces, 10 were injured by forces that are not under the authority of the legitimate government, 8 victims were injured by members of government forces, 4 were injured by tribal groups, and 91 were recorded as having been injured by unknown attackers.

Section One: Illegal Executions (Extrajudicial Killings)

The Rasd Coalition investigated cases of illegal executions (extrajudicial killings) during the period covered by the report. The number of victims of these violations was 197 people, among them 8 children, 3 women, and 10 elderly people. The Taiz governorate had the highest number of cases of execution, with 30 people having been executed illegally there, followed by the Ibb governorate with 29 victims of executions, then the capital, Sana'a, and Aden, and the Sadah governorate with 16 victims of executions in each one of them, while the rest of the victims were distributed over a number of other governorates. Table No. 6 shows the distribution of the victims of executions based on their gender and the site of the crime.

The Rasd Coalition team proved the responsibility of the Houthi militias and Saleh's forces for the execution of 152 victims, among them 27 victims that the Houthi militias are responsible for executing alone in 2018. 21 of the victims were documented as having been executed by forces not under the authority of the legitimate government, while extremist organizations executed 14 victims, tribal groups executed 8 victims, government forces executed 1 victim, and 1 victim was killed by unknown parties. Table No. 7 shows the distribution of the victims of execution based on the perpetrator of the crime and the gender of the victim.

Examples of Violations:

Prominent Figures from Al Baidha, Executions and Discarded Bodies

On Saturday, the 31st of July 2016, the bodies of four tribal leaders from Al Baidha were found. The bodies had been thrown into a drainage ditch in the area of Fadhah in the Malajim district. The victims were Sheikh Ahmad Saleh Ahmad Al Omari (47 years old), Sheikh Muhammad Ahmad Muhammad Al Omari (56 years old), Sheikh Saleh Salem Saad Bannah (67 years old), and Sheikh Saleh Ahmad Saleh AL Omari (24 years old). The bodies were found with their hands tied behind their backs. The bodies were taken to the morgue in the city of Al Baidha.

The Security Belt Forces in Abyan Execute a Mentally Disabled Man

Sami Yunus Ayyash Muhammad, 31 years old, is a former soldier, and he is mentally

disabled. He lives in the Ja'ar district in the Abyan governorate, and he was detained by the Security Belt Forces in Abyan, who then executed him. The Rasd Coalition documented the events that took place from a number of sources, and the testimony was that the victim was a member of the Popular Committees in the Abyan governorate, and he had fought with them against the Houthis. He was severely injured during the fighting, and he also had psychological problems from the war. He started losing his mind, and he left his home for two years as a result of his mental disability. He was called in by the head of the Security Belt Forces, Abdullatif Al Sayyid and was released because he was obviously mentally disabled, in addition to his father pledging to bring him whenever he is called in by the leadership of the Security Belt Forces. The father made this pledge because he knew that his son is mentally disabled and does not pose any threat to the group. According to testimony from witnesses, they would see Sami eating out of the trash, and his friends knew that he had mental problems since the war in 2015. On Saturday, 28 April 2018, Sami went back to his father's house, and he was in very bad shape. Before that, the leadership of the Security Belt Forces in Abyan had contacted Sami's father, and told him that it was important that he bring his son in. When he returned, Sami's father contacted the leader of the Security Belt Forces, Abdullatif Al Sayyid, and told him that his son was home. Al Sayyid sent two military vehicles, who proceeded to take Sami with them, saying that they were going to interrogate him about something and return him home. The family of the victim believed what they had been told by the leader of the Security Belt Forces, and, because their son was very clearly mentally disabled, they believed that he would be released, so the family handed him over to the men on the two military vehicles in front of other people from the Ja'ar district.

In the early hours of the morning on the next day, Sunday, the family of the victim learned from social media sites that Sami had been killed. News on social media stated that Sami was one of the leaders of Al Qaeda, and that he had been killed during clashes with the terrorist group in the Lahej governorate. The family of the victim, however, according to the testimony that the Rasd Coalition team heard, knew that these reports were wrong because they knew that Sami was mentally disabled, and that he had been voluntarily handed over to the leadership of the Security Belt Forces. The family of the victim contacted the leadership of the Security Belt Forces in Abyan, but they did not answer the call. The family of the victim later learned that Sami's body was in the morgue in the Al Razi Hospital, and the administration of the hospital refused to issue a medical report on the incident out of fear of Abdullatif Al Sayyid, whose forces control the city. The family of the victim accuse the leadership of the Security Belt Forces of killing Sami after he had been handed over to them, and even after knowing that he was mentally disabled and had nothing to do with any terrorist organizations.

Ahmad Kulaib, Executed in His Home

Ahmad Kulaib Hasan Kulaib is a young man who was summarily executed by the Houthi and Saleh militias in his home in the city of Al Hudaydah. The Rasd Coalition team met with a number of his relatives, among them A.H.K., who said that, in the middle of the night on Sunday, 17 May 2015, Houthi and Saleh armed men attacked

the Sheikh Zayed neighborhood. The men were on a Hilux, and they surrounded the neighborhood and started shooting, claiming that they were looking for wanted men. The armed men then arrested a number of young men in the neighborhood, and they were also looking for the victim's brother to arrest him, but he was able to escape. The witness adds that the armed men raided the home and found the victim in one of the rooms, immediately opening fire on him and one of the bullets went into his left shoulder and out his right shoulder, killing him on the spot.

The Rasd Coalition team found pictures of the victim and the criminal medical report that was issued by the Al Olofi Hospital, where he was taken after being shot. The report stated that Ahmad Kulaib reached the hospital dead, and after an examination of his body, they found that there was a round bullet wound 1 centimeter across in his left shoulder from the back, as well as a 3-centimeter opening under his neck on the right side.

Extremists in Taiz Execute Nabil Naji

Nabil Naji Saeed is 50 years old, and he was summarily executed by members of Al Qaeda, an extremist group, in Taiz city. He was executed on 19 November 2016, and members of the group at that time were in some of the eastern neighborhoods of the city of Taiz. Security forces have been able to, in the end of 2018, force them out of the city and arrest a number of them, as well as take control of the areas that they used to have a presence in. The Rasd Coalition team in Taiz met with one of the relatives of Nabil, whose name will not be included, and she said that her brother was having lunch in his home, in a neighborhood in the old city, when someone named Abdulhafidh came and asked him to take him on an errand on his motorcycle. He said that he wanted to go to Al Jahmaliyah, so he took him there. While they were near the Al Najah School, which was controlled by members of the Abu Al Abbas Brigades, armed men came and took him inside the school, where they beat him. The relative of the victim adds that, after that, four armed men took Nabil from the middle of the school to the top of the Al Qamt drainage ditch, where they laid him on the ground and shot him 93 times. We heard about what had happened, and some of the young men from the neighborhood went there and found Nabil's body, covered in blood. The relative of the victim added that they accuse one of the members of Al Qaeda of this murder, and his name is Ismael Al Kawkabani, as well as some other men who follow the judge of the organization in Taiz¹³. The witness added that the judge of Al Qaeda told her that the people who had killed the victim had defected from his group, and that they had joined another group led by Harith Al Izz¹⁴, who had defected from Al Qaeda and formed his own group before escaping the city to areas under the control of the Houthis after a security campaign against extremist groups.

13 The Rasd Coalition learned that Abu Al Bara'a, the judge of Al Qaeda in Taiz, left Taiz in the beginning of 2018 to an unknown location outside the governorate.

14 The Yemeni Coalition got information that have not been confirmed that Harith Al Izz has escaped from Taiz to areas under the control of the Houthis.

Aden Security Directorate, House Raid and Execution of Head of Family

Between 12:30 and 1:00 pm on Sunday 10 December 2017, armed security forces came on a military vehicle, a grey Hyundai Sonata sedan, and an FG security vehicle, and they raided the Taj Awsan Hotel in a back street in Al Mualla in the Aden governorate. This hotel housed a number of families that had been displaced because of the war in 2015, and it was turned into a residential building after the owner of the hotel had left. Among the families that lived in the hotel is the family of Ahmad Matloob Salem Al Harithi, and he was the neighborhood chief for the people that were living in the hotel. Members of the security forces that had come to the hotel spread out around the building, and some of them raided the hotel with two females with them. They started to raid the apartment of Ahmad Matloob Al Harithi, who was sleeping in his room. He was woken up and executed in front of his family by these forces.

We got a number of statements and testimonies from the relatives of the victim, people who were there, and the medical crew that took him to the hospital. We will not mention their names. One of Ahmad's relatives said that armed men raided the apartment, then they took Ahmad's wife to a room and closed the door, and they started shooting into the air. They woke Ahmad up, and his wife was calling for him, and one of the armed men went in and shot her in the thigh so that she would stop screaming. Ahmad tried to do something to protect and save his daughter, but he was shot in his chest in front of his daughter, Al Anoud, who was 15 years old at the time. She was screaming while her father was bleeding out in front of her, and she could not do anything to help him. He kept bleeding for around half an hour, until the armed men left, and their neighbors came and took him to the Al Jumhoori Hospital. Ahmad's relative adds that one of the soldiers who had come was a man named Muhammad Saleh Al Hawshabani, and the relative of the victim confirmed that the military vehicle and the men were from the Aden security directorate.

This witness adds that, when they went to the Al Mualla Police Station to file a complaint for the incident, the police took the issue lightly and did not seem at all serious or responsible for protecting the people and receiving their complaints. They told the people who had come to file the report that the station did not file criminal complaints, and that they did not have the forms to fill out the claim. They also said that they would not allow them to accuse the security forces, as if these forces are above the law, and that they would not allow us to make these accusations against security forces from the security directorate in Aden. "They wanted us say that the military vehicle that had come belonged to an unknown group, and they wanted us to be very general and vague in our statement. We were not allowed to accuse the security forces of carrying out this violation, raiding our home, killing Ahmad Matloob and injuring his wife, leaving her disabled, and terrorizing his daughter. We refused to record this complaint in the way that they wanted."

Saddam Muhammad Saddam, Executed in a Checkpoint Manned by the Abu Al Abbas Brigades

Saddam was returning from Mokha with seven of his fellow soldiers, all of whom are

in the 9th Amaliqah Brigade, which is positioned in the western coast, on Monday, 27 November 2017. They left Mokha, and were heading for Taiz, and had gone through a number of other security checkpoints, when they reached, at 11 pm, a military checkpoint manned by the Abu Al Abbas Brigades¹⁵ in the Al Birain area to the south of Taiz. They were stopped at the checkpoint, and they were asked to hand over their weapons. After Saddam handed over his weapon, the men at the checkpoint shot him in his back, killing him.

The monitoring team met with one of the witnesses, A.S.Q., and he said: “When we reached the security checkpoint, which was controlled by the Abu Al Abbas Brigades, it was 11 pm, and the men at the checkpoint interrogated us, asking where we were coming from and what entity we were affiliated with. We answered them, and they asked us to hand over our weapons, and we refused. They asked us to wait for a short while so that they could contact the leadership of their Brigades so that they could allow us to pass, so Saddam got out of the car and sat down next to the men at the checkpoint for almost two hours. We kept negotiating with them to try to get them to allow us to pass.” The witness adds that, at 1:30 am, “the men at the checkpoint asked Saddam to hand over his weapon and get back in the car. Saddam handed over his weapon and was trying to get in the car. When he opened the door, the men at the checkpoint shot him twice in the back, with one shot hitting him in the back and the other in his thigh, and he died immediately. They had taken our weapons from us.”

In Sadah, an Execution and Forcing People to Keep Quiet

Among the most prominent violations committed by the Houthis in Sadah was the execution that is a testament of the brutality of the people that carried it out. The Rasd Coalition has documented a number of executions in the governorate, and what is unfortunate is that the Houthis are in complete control of the Sadah governorate, and they are able to keep people in it quiet. They terrorize the victims, and no voices are heard unless they are the voices of the militia and its members.

On Saturday, 21 October 2017, a number of people from the Noman village in the Amlah sub-district in the Al Hashwah district in Sadah were praying the sunset prayer in the local masjid in the village when a group of armed men from the Houthi militias surrounded the Al Shashan Masjid. They were trying to detain the imam of the masjid, M.A.Sh. The men who were praying refused to hand him over, and there was an argument between these men and the militants. It only took moments for the militants to start shooting the men who had been praying, and Bandar Ahmad Aydhah Shashan was injured by two bullets in his lower stomach, after which the armed men kidnapped him. The imam of the masjid was also injured, and he was able to hide after being injured, and he was able to escape Sadah to Mareb city. Afterwards, they kidnapped his father, Ahmad Aydhah, who was released two weeks later. On the next day, the man who had been injured, Bandar Ahmad, was found dead and tied up in chains in the Al Salam Hospital in Sadah city.

15 This group is led by Adel Abdoh Farea, who is known as Abu Al Abbas, and it is one of the brigades of the 35th Armored Brigade

The Rasd Coalition team listened to testimony from the relatives of the victim and other witnesses, and we will not include their names because of the risk that would pose to their safety and lives in Sadah, which is under the total control of the Houthis. One of the people that we met said that the family of Bandar were surprised to find their son dead and tied up with chains in the Al Salam Hospital in Sadah, and Bandar's mother went to the hospital and was shocked by the sight of her son's body like that. She refused, along with the rest of the family, to receive his body, and the witness adds that the Houthis came to the village on 12 military vehicles, very heavily armed, and surrounded the village from all sides. They then forced Bandar's family to receive his body and bury him, and they arrested four men from the village as hostages and to ensure that Bandar's family and relatives do not do anything in response to his execution.

In the Headquarters of the Reserve Company in the 22nd Mechanized Brigade, Habib is Executed After Being Abducted

A young man named Habib Ahmad Al Shamiri was summarily executed by soldiers in the headquarters of the Reserve Company of the 22nd Mechanized Brigade, which is allied with the Legitimacy, in the city of Taiz. This was carried out in the early morning of Thursday, 28 December 2017. Sanad Al Shamiri, who is the brother of the victim, clarified the circumstances of the event, and how and why his brother was executed, during a public hearing. He said: "He was going back home on the night of Wednesday, on his car, after finishing his shift in a restaurant that he owns in the Al Masbah neighborhood, in the middle of the city of Taiz. While he was near the home of Bakr Sadiq Sarhan¹⁶, the head of the Reserve Company of the 22nd Mechanized Brigade, he was surprised to find armed men blocking his road and trying to rob him. He was able to escape, and he took another road until he arrived home. He told his brothers and neighbors what had happened, and asked for their help, so one of his brothers went out and started shooting into the air to make the armed men go away. At the same moment, Badr Al Qaisi went out, and he is one of the neighbors, and he asked what was happening and shot in Habib's direction. Habib shot twice at the ground, and one of the bullets ricocheted and hit Badr, and Badr walked in the direction of Bakr Sadiq Sarhan's house. Sanad adds that they tried to take him to the hospital for treatment, but Badr convinced them that he was not injured too badly.

Sanad added that armed men under the leadership of Bakr Sadiq Sarhan came after that on military vehicles: "They came to our house and raided it, and they looted some of our property, then they took Habib and I, as well as others from the neighborhood, and they detained us in the headquarters of the command of the Reserve Company, near the Al Saeed Masjid. They interrogated me, and they interrogated Habib, and he was kept detained in a room by himself. We explained to them what had happened and told them the circumstances. At 4 am, I heard my brother Habib telling them: 'Guys, it was an accident,' and he was swearing to them that this was the case. After

16 The son of the commander of the 22nd Mechanized Infantry Brigades, which is pro-Legitimacy, in Taiz

that, I heard around 20 gunshots at Habib, my brother, and he was summarily executed, without any ruling and after an investigation of no more than 10 minutes. After Habib was shot, I heard the men say: ‘We have killed our *ghareem*.’”¹⁷

In Hadramawt, Abdulkareem Al Hajj, Disappearance and Execution

Abdulkareem Al Hajj disappeared in the area of Al Qatn in the Hadramawt governorate, and he was kidnapped by unknown people, along with his car, on the 27th of last Ramadan. The area that he was taken to is unknown, and his family kept looking for him. A week later, on 18 June 2018, Abdulkareem’s body was found, and he had been killed in one of the valleys in the area of Mankhar, in the Al Qatn district. No one knows who kidnapped and killed him.

Section Two: Death by Torture

Investigations carried out by the Rasd Coalition team show that all of the parties to the conflict have used torture and mistreated detainees. During the period that is covered by the report, the team documented the cases of 170 victims who died under torture in prisons and detention centers and while being arrested or abducted. Among these victims are 9 children, 2 women, and 6 elderly victims. The governorate of Aden had the highest number of deaths by torture, with 30 people who died, followed by the Ibb governorate, with 26 people who died by torture, and Hudaydah in third place with 20 people who had died of torture. Table No. 6 shows the distribution of the victims of torture based on the governorate and age groups of the victims.

The Rasd Coalition has reached the conclusion, from the testimonies and evidence, that the Houthi and Saleh militias are responsible for the death of 128 of the victims who died of torture, among them 17 that just the Houthis are responsible for in 2018. Forces that are not under the authority of the legitimate state caused the death of 26 detainees in their prisons, while the extremist Al Qaeda organization caused the death of 8 individuals due to torture, government forces are accused of causing the death of 2 individuals in their detention centers, and 6 deaths were recorded as having been caused by unknown entities. Annex Table No. 7 shows the distribution shows the distribution of the victims of death by torture based on the entity that caused their death.

Examples of Violations:

Yasser Al Nashiri, Engineering Student, Tortured to Death

Yasser Ahmad Issa Al Nashiri, 23 years old, was a college student, and he lived in the capital, Sana’a. He was returning from the Hadramawt governorate to the capital, and he was a student in the College of Petroleum Engineering in Hadramawt University. While he was going through the Al Hatarish¹⁸ checkpoint, which was manned by armed men from the Houthi and Saleh alliance. These armed men stopped him

17 The word used was the Arabic *ghareem*, which means opponent.

18 At the northeastern entrance into Sana’a.

and detained him, saying that he was a member of what is known as the Popular Resistance, and he died on 17 August 2016 due to the torture and mistreatment that he faced during the period that he was detained.

The Coalition's team met with the family of the victim, and it got pictures of the victim. S.M.Y.S., 17 years old, says that Yasser Al Nashiri was kidnapped by Houthi and Saleh Armed men from the Al Hatarish Checkpoint around a year before he died, and he was disappeared for four months. He found him in the Habrah Remand Prison during the first visit by his family. When his family saw him, he was healthy and was not complaining of any illnesses. He was also healthy before he was abducted. The witness says: "About five months after the first visit, his family visited him to the Habrah Remand Prison once again, and they were surprised to see that he could not longer walk or stand. The Houthi armed men who were managing the prison moved Yasser to the Al Quds Hospital, and they told the hospital administration that he was suffering from cancerous tumors. He spent three months in the hospital, and there no improvements.

The witness adds that, after Yasser's conditions got worse, the Houthis called in his family, and they asked them for a commercial guarantee to release him. When his family was unable to provide a commercial guarantee, they asked for just a guarantee to return. His family brought the guarantee, and they took him on 9 Ramadan 1436. They took him to the hospital of the Science and Technology University. After examinations in the hospital, doctors said that he did not have cancer, and that the swelling all over his body was a result of the beatings and electrocutions to his head, which led to ulcers in his brain. He died in the hospital a month after he was taken for treatment as a result of these wounds.

A Member of the Marginalized Muhamasheen Dies in Extremist Controlled Prisons in Taiz

A prisoner named Rami Ali Qassim died due to torture by militants believed to be members of the Islamic State, an extremist organization, in Taiz. This happened before they were forced out by government forces at the end of 2018 from the neighborhoods that they used to control in the eastern parts of the city.

In the details that the Rasd Coalition got from one of the relatives of the victim, whose name will not be released or referred to, these extremist militants, who had a presence in the Souq Al Samil neighborhood in Taiz, detained Rami, taking him from his house in the Dilux neighborhood in the city on 10 June 2017. He was forcibly disappeared by the militants, who took him to an unknown location, and, a week later, someone called Abu Musaab called one of the relatives of the victim and asked them to come to the masjid in Souq Al Samil. This relative went to the masjid, and he found Rami's body there. There was evidence of torture on his body, and his hands were broken. After that, it was discovered who the men were who tortured him, and their names were known, and they were members of the extremist Islamic State. Among the information that the Coalition got is that, in front of the masjid, the relative of the victim was told that the men had thrown Rami into the masjid while he was

wrapped in his coffin cloth, and they had asked the people there to pray the funeral prayer for him because, as they said, he was a member of their group and he had been killed fighting on the frontlines. The imam of the masjid, however, opened the cloth and saw that the face of the victim showed signs of torture, so he took the men and handed them over to one of the leaders of Al Qaeda, a man named Abu Al Bara'a. The relative of the victim took the body to the Al Rawdhah Hospital, where the body remained for four days. The relative of the victim added: "We, the Muhamasheen, decided to hold a protest in Jamal Street to demand that his killers be executed, but Ammar Al Jandabi¹⁹ contacted us and told us that there were armed men who had been positioned all over Jamal Street, and that they would fire at any protestors. We had to stop because we were afraid that the people in the protest would be attacked."

A Prisoner in Sadah is Severely Mistreated, Leading to His Death

The Rasd Coalition team got a letter from a prison who had died by torture, and his name was Ahmad Mubarak Ahmad Al Falak (40 years old, from Sadah city). He sent the letter before he died, and he had written it on Sunday, 26 March 2017, and addressed it to the governor of Sadah, the security director of the governorate, and the public prosecutor, all of whom had been appointed by the Houthis. Al Falak was detained in January of 2016, and he said in his letter that he had been attacked, along with his sons, and that the small shop that he used as a workshop in Sadah city was taken away from him by 15 armed Houthis. He was severely beaten, along with his children, and he regained consciousness in prison. He adds, in this letter, that he has been injured by the beating he sustained to his head, his abdomen, and his back, and that he believes that he was taken to the Criminal Investigation Department prison in the governorate. Ahmad adds that he was also beaten in the prison, and, because of these beatings, his condition has gotten worse, and he was taken to the Al Salam Hospital in Sadah, where the doctors decided that he had to undergo a nephrectomy, and one of his kidneys were removed. The Houthis did not allow him to leave to rest and get better, and he was returned to the prison until he got much worse, according to the letter that he wrote.

The Coalition has gotten a memo from the deputy public prosecutor in the city of Sadah, to the head of the Criminal Investigation Department in the governorate, ordering him to release the prisoner, Ahmad Mubarak, because of his health condition. The memo was written on the same day that the prisoner had asked for help with his letter, and he was released 15 days after the memo from the deputy public prosecutor was written. He was only released with a guarantee that he would be returned to prison after he got better, and his family decided to take him to the Al Jumhoori Hospital in Sana'a for treatment. He remained in the hospital, under close medical supervision, for around 70 days, until he died because of the torture and the beatings that he was subject to by the Houthis, first outside the prison then during the period when he was detained.

19 The Deputy Commander of the Hasm Brigades in Taiz, which were allied with the

Legitimacy before its members were integrated into government military brigades.

Section Three: Assassinations

The crime of assassination has become widespread during the armed conflict as a behavior that the actors involved in the conflict use to kill their political and military opponents, as well as those that oppose them in ideology and belief. The Rasd Coalition has documented the killed of 322 Yemenis in assassinations, including 5 children, 2 women, and 27 elderly victims. 131 of the victims that were recorded were assassinated in the Taiz governorate, followed by the Hadramawt governorate with 39 victims assassinated, then the Al Dhalea governorate with 28 victims assassinated. Annex Table No. 6 shows the geographic distribution of the cases of assassinations. The Rasd Coalition also recorded the injury of 219 victims during assassination attempts that they survived, and some of them were injured with bullets while others were injured with explosive devices. Most of the assassination attempts were recorded in the Taiz governorate, with 60 victims, then the Capital Sana'a, with 37 injured due to assassination attempts, then the Dhammar governorate with 27 victims injured during assassination attempts. Annex Table No. 8 shows the distribution of the victims injured during assassination attempts based on the governorate that this took place in and their age groups.

Based on the testimony that the monitoring team got, in the cases of 79 of the victims, the Houthi militias and Saleh's forces are accused of killing them, while they are also accused of trying to assassinate 167 victims who were injured during these attempts. Al Qaeda is accused of assassinating 47 victims and injuring 12 in assassination attempts carried out by members of the extremist organization, while forces that are not under the authority of the legitimate government are accused of assassinating 13 victims and injuring 7 in assassination attempts carried out by the members of these groups. The forces of the legitimate government are accused of assassinating 12 victims and injuring 8 in assassination attempts that were carried out by these forces, while the team recorded 171 assassinations carried out by unknown entities, as well as the injury of 22 other victims in assassination attempts carried out by unknown entities. Annex Tables 7 and 9 show the distribution of the victims of assassination, including those who were assassinated and those who were injured, classified by the entity that is accused of conducting the assassination.

Examples of the Violations:

Gave the Sermon During the Eid Prayer, Assassinated Right After

Faisal Muhammad Al Namshah was the manager of a school in the Kishr district in the Hajjah governorate, and he was the preacher in the masjid in the Al Absiyah market in the district. He criticized the practices of the Houthis during a Friday sermon, and he was warned by Houthi security officials in the area, who told him to no incite people against them. On the morning of Eid Al Fitr, which took place on 2 June 2018, he gave the Eid sermon during the Eid prayer, and returned to his home after the prayer. While near his home, an explosive device that had been planted in his path blew up, and he was torn apart by the explosion. His family accuses the Houthis of assassinating him because he opposed them and is a member of the Islah Party, which opposes the Houthis.

An eyewitness, A.H.Sh., says: “I attended the Eid Al Fitr prayer in the Al Absiyah Market, and Faisal Al Nashmah gave the Eid sermon. After the prayer, the people were leaving, and I heard a very loud explosion and saw people running to the site of the explosion. I went with them, and, when we arrived, we saw the torn body parts of Faisal, and his body could not be identified except by his clothes and some of his facial features.

Mustafeed Al Amiri, a Victim of Assassinations in Taiz

Mustafeed Al Amiri is the victim of assassination, and he is one of the military and civilian victims who were assassinated in the city of Taiz. The incident took place in an area that is under the control of military forces allied with the legitimate government, and the military and security forces in the city of Taiz²⁰ accuse individuals who they call criminals and outlaws of carrying out abductions, executions, and assassinations against its soldiers, referring to extremists and members of extremist groups.

Mustafeed is an officer in the General Security Directorate in the Taiz governorate, and, at night, he drives a bus. On the night of Thursday, 2 February 2017, he was driving a bus on the road between Bab Musa and Al Bab Al Kabir in the middle of the city of Taiz. When he was near the Taj Shamsan Hotel, he was shot three times by militants who were covering their faces, and he was shot from a close range. He died immediately, and the armed men escaped after killing him. The Rasd Coalition team saw Mustafeed’s body in the morgue of the Al Rawdhah Hospital in the city of Taiz, and they saw the wounds caused by the shots. The team also got the criminal report that was issued by the Criminal Investigation Department in the Taiz governorate, as well as the victim’s death certificate.

In Dhammar, a Politician is Assassinated

Sheikh Saleh Ahmad Farhan Al Anhami, who is a leading figure in the Islah Party in the Dhammar governorate, was assassinated at 10 am on Monday, 15 August 2016. B.S.D.A., one of the relatives of the victim, talked to the monitoring team about the incident. She says: “An armed man on a motorcycle fired several shots at Sheikh Saleh’s head, then escaped.” She adds that this happened in front of a military vehicle and armed men in two military checkpoints, the first of which was manned by the Houthis and the second was manned by the forces Republican Guard, which is loyal to Saleh, in front of Dhammar University. These two groups did not do anything about the killing, as the victim’s relative stated.

After Deciding to Join the Legitimacy, He Was Assassinated at a Houthi Checkpoint While Heading to Mareb

Colonel Ahmad Ghaleb Ali Al Ansi, 71 years old, was traveling to Mareb to join the government forces. Meters after passing through a security checkpoint manned by Houthis on the road entering the city of Rada’, his car blew up and he was killed, along with his wife, who was with him. The rest of the members of his family were injured.

20 Yemen Shabab. Abdulbasit Al Baher, the Official Spokesperson of the Taiz Axis Command,

in an interview on the channel. <https://yemenshabab.net/interviews/39440>

The monitoring team met with A.A.Q., one of the relatives of the victim, who said that Col. Al Ansi had left his home in the area of Maghreb Ans in Dhammar, and traveled, on his car. When he arrived at a Houthi checkpoint at the southern entrance into the city of Dhammar, the men at the checkpoint searched him, then they allowed him to leave. The witness adds that, after around 11 meters, there was a strong explosion on the left side of the car, which slipped the car over. This led to the death of Col. Al Ansi, and this happened on Thursday 28 September 2017. The team got pictures of the car after the explosion, and the pictures show that the explosion happened from the right side of the car, and it was caused by an explosive device being attached to that side of the car.

The Assassination of a Lawyer, Waleed Al Asbahi

Waleed Bajash Al Asbahi, a lawyer, was sitting in a cafeteria drinking tea in the Al Masbah neighborhood in the middle of Taiz when two masked men passed by him on a motorcycle, and they fired directly at him, injuring him and killing a child, Ala'a Muhammad Bajash, who was next to him.

N.Sh.S., a relative of the victim, said: "The lawyer was sitting in the cafeteria at 7 pm on Saturday, 27 April 2018, and he was shot at by armed men and the child that was sitting next to him was killed. Waleed was injured by shots in his chest, and he was taken to the Al Safwah Hospital, where he spent a week in the ICU, until he died because of complications from his injuries." The relative of the victim said that Waleed was sitting in the cafeteria with one of his clients that he is representing in a court in Taiz.

An Employee of the Central Organization for Control and Auditing is Assassinated in the Middle of a Market in Aden

Taher Abduljabbar Muhammad Saleh (58 years old), is the head of the Administrative Affairs Department in the Central Organization for Control and Auditing in Aden, and he was assassinated in a market in Aden on Saturday, 10 November 2018. There had been previous attempts to assassinate him a month before this incident.

The Coalition team in Aden met with one of the relatives of the victim, who said: "Taher was visiting his father, and, when he left his father's house, he went to buy qat in the Al Qahirah Market. While he was standing in front of the qat dealer, an armed man whose face was covered with a mask came and put a gun to the victim's head, right under his ear, and shot him. The victim was killed immediately, and the armed man escaped on a motorcycle. The victim was taken to the Doctors Without Borders Hospital for treatment." The relative of the victim added that Taher had survived an assassination attempt a month before he was killed, when a masked man shot at him in front of his house in the area of Sheikh Othman. He was injured by two gunshots to his abdomen, and he was taken to the hospital, where he spent a week. We currently do not know who assassinated him nor who attempted to assassinate him earlier.

Section Four: Suicide Attacks

During the period that is covered by this report, suicide bombings were carried out by

violent extremist groups, and most of these attacks took place in the city of Aden after the city was taken over by forces affiliated with the government, and the Saleh forces and Houthi militias were forced out of it, in July 2015. There are also other attacks, like the blowing up of homes with people still in them and blowing up improvised explosive devices in markets and public areas, especially in Taiz, Hadramawt, the capital, Sana'a, and the Abyan and Lahej governorates. During the period that is covered by this report, the Coalition documented 305 victims who were killed during suicide attacks, as well as 598 who were injured during these attacks. The capital, Sana'a, and the governorate of Hadramawt were at the top of the list of the areas where the victims were from, with each one of them having 83 people killed. Next comes the Ibb governorate, with 40 people killed, the Aden with 32 people killed. The Capital Sana'a topped the list of the victims who were injured in suicide attacks, with 176 people injured, followed by the Hadramawt governorate with 173 victims, and Mareb with 59 victims. Annex Tables 6 and 8 show the distribution of the victims who were killed or injured during suicide attacks by governorate and age groups.

With regards to responsibility, the team reached the conclusion that extremist groups, like Al Qaeda and ISIS, were responsible for most of the suicide attacks, killing 263 victims and injuring 435 more in their attacks, while the Houthi and Saleh militias were documented as killing 24 victims and injuring 88 more by blowing up homes and planting IEDs in public markets, and 18 victims were killed and 69 more injured during attacks by unknown entities. Annex Tables 7 and 9 show the distribution of the victims of suicide attacks based on the entity responsible.

Examples of the Violations:

Bombings Target the Solaban Military Base in Aden

The Solaban Military Base in the city of Aden was attacked twice by suicide bombers in the month of December 2016. The Rasd Coalition documented these two attacks. The first one took place at 10 am on Saturday, 10 December 2016, and one of the eyewitnesses of the attack said that, while the recruits were lining up to get their salaries in front of the base, the attacker snuck in among them while wearing an explosive vest, and he blew himself up in the middle of the recruits. The attack killed 26 people and injured 28 others, and the witness added that the soldiers were in the 111th Infantry Brigade, which is led by Brig. Gen. Muhammad Ahmad Mulhim. The media reported that the Islamic State claimed responsibility for that attack²¹.

The second attack took place eight days after the first attack, and it happened at 9 pm on Sunday, 18 December 2016, when the one of the attackers snuck in among the recruits from the security forces who were lined up outside the building owned by Al Anbouri, the leader of the special forces. The attacker then blew himself up, killing 42 victims and injuring 37. The so-called Islamic State, or ISIS, claimed responsibility for the attack that targeted the recruits, according to the media, and the group said in a statement that it issued on Twitter that the person who had carried out the attack

21 DW. *Blast in Yemen's Aden kills dozens of soldiers*. [https://www.dw.com/en/blast-in-](https://www.dw.com/en/blast-in-yemens-aden-kills-dozens-of-soldiers/a-36720166)

was named Abu Hashem Al Radfani²².

Twin Bombings Target the Offices of the Criminal Investigation Department in Aden

Members of the extremist ISIS group attacked the building of the Criminal Investigation Department in the area of Khawr Maksar in the Aden governorate on Sunday, 5 November 2017. According to a statement that was issued by the Security Directorate in Aden²³, a car bomb was blown up by a suicide bomber in front of the outside doors of the building in the morning of Sunday, after which two other vehicles went in with armed men wearing military clothes on them. The vehicles went into the yard of the building, and the statement said that the attackers went into the offices and executed the employees, as well as detaining a number of others, including the janitorial staff and prisoners. They took them as human shields when the security forces went in to pursue the attackers in the building. According to the statement that was shared by a number of media sources, 46 people were killed, including recruits, and 47 were injured.

The monitoring team met with the families of a soldier named Ali Muhsin Abdullah Ahmad, a 41-year-old soldier, who was the guard stationed at the door of the Criminal Investigation Department and was killed during this attack. The witness, A.M.H., said that the victim was guarding the door of the CID building when a suicide bomber drove a car bomb into the building and blew up the car in front of the door, killing a number of soldiers. The witness adds that armed men in the neighboring buildings started targeting the rest of the soldiers in the building after the car blew up, and a number of them were killed, including Ali Muhsin, who was shot in the head and died.

22 The New Khalij. *The Islamic State Announces Responsibility for a Suicide Attack in Aden.*

<https://thenewkhalij.news/ar/node/5422>

23 Arabic.News.Cn. Yemeni Ministry of Interior: 46 are killed during an attack by the Islamic

State in Aden on Sunday. http://arabic.news.cn/2017-11/07/c_136734640.htm

Chapter III: Violations of International Human Rights Law Relating to Denying Dignity

Among the most important issues that the Rasd Coalition made a priority for itself and its field teams is the documentation of all violations relating to denying dignity, especially with regards to individual rights and respecting others right to safety and human dignity. This is something that has been protected by international conventions, and it has been included in the Yemeni constitution. In this chapter, we will discuss the most important violations relating to human dignity, which were committed on a wide scale during the period of the armed conflict, including forcible disappearance, arbitrary detention, or abduction, as well as physical torture. The Rasd Coalition has issued 5 specialized reports in the past four years on the topics of detention, forced disappearance, and torture, in addition to shining a light on these issues in all of the regular reports that it issues. The arbitrary detention and forced disappearance in 2018 report, which was issued by the Rasd Coalition²⁴, shined a light on this dark part of these violations, including disappearance, detention, and related crimes and effects on the victims and their families. We considered this report to be a shout to the rest of the world, and to UN agencies, humanitarian organizations, and human rights organizations to start working on the topic and take effective decisions to end this continued suffering.

As a result of these reports, demands, and the efforts of civil society organizations and the victims and their families, whether in the governorates under the control of the Houthis or those in under the control of the state and forces that are not under the control of the legitimate state, the issue of the detainees has come up as the issue that must be solved first in order to build confidence between the parties to the talks in Stockholm at the end of 2018. The Rasd Coalition recorded, during the period that is covered by the report, the kidnapping and detention of 16,565 civilians and the disappearance of 3,544 others, among whom 831 were tortured. Hundreds of these victims were released, while, according to the information that was collected by the Rasd Coalition, there are still 2,852 civilians detained by the parties to the conflict, 211 have been abducted and their fates are still unknown, and 99 detainees are still being tortured until now according to the testimony of their families and people close to them. It should be noted that this figure is the figure that the team has been able to document, but the real number of detainees and the forcibly disappeared who are

24 Yemeni Coalition for Monitoring Human Rights Violations. Report on Arbitrary Detentions and Enforced Disappearance, 2018. <http://www.ycmhrv.org/Home/MonthlyReport/6UrJ897h/%D8%A7%D9%84%D8%A5%D8%B9%D8%AA%D9%82%D8%A7%D9%84-%D8%A7%D9%84%D8%AA%D8%B9%D8%B3%D9%81%D9%8A-%D9%88%D8%A7%D9%84%D8%A5%D8%AE-%D9%81%D8%A7%D8%A1-%D8%A7%D9%84%D9%82%D8%B3%D8%B1%D9%8A-%D8%AE%D9%84%D8%A7%D9%84-%D8%A7%D9%84%D9%86%D8%B5%D9%81-%D8%A7%D9%84%D8%A3%D9%88%D9%84-%D9%85%D9%862018>

being treated harshly is higher than this number, and there are cases of this in the prisons of all of the parties to the conflict. The team has documented more than 797 sites where people are being detained and imprisoned, and they are used by all sides. The Houthi and Saleh militias had the highest number of private and secret prisons.

Section One: Forced Disappearance

The Rasd Coalition documented, during the period that is covered by the report, the disappearance of 3,544 individuals, among them 64 children, 15 women, and 72 elderly victims. Hundreds of them were released, while 211 of them are still disappeared until the writing of this report. The highest number of forced disappearances is in the Sana'a governorate, where 552 victims were disappeared, followed by the Hudaydah governorate, where 536 victims were disappeared, and the Hajjah governorate, with 487 disappeared. The remaining victims were distributed among a number of other governorates, as shown in Table No. 10 on the distribution of victims of disappearance, detention, and torture geographically and by gender. It should be noted that we relied on age groups here, and the victims who are activists, journalists, rights activists, politicians, and influential figures will be discussed in Chapter 4, which is on violations relating to public, press, and rights freedoms.

The team investigated the responsibility of the parties to the conflict accused of forcibly disappearing the victims, and the team documented accusations against the Houthi and Saleh militias of disappearing 3,375 victims, while forces that are not under the control of the legitimate government are accused of disappearing 112 victims, 41 victims disappeared in prisons run by government forces, while extremist groups are accused of disappearing 16 victims. Annex Table No. 11 shows the distribution of the victims based on the group that committed the violation. Hundreds of the victims of enforced disappearance have been released, while the fate of 211 of the victims is still unknown until the writing of this report. Annex Table No. 12 shows the geographic distribution of the victims that are still disappeared.

Examples of the Violations:

A Professor in Islamic Finance, Nasr Al Salami, Disappeared in Houthi Prisons

Nasr Muhammad Al Salami is a professor of Islamic Finance, and he is the Sharia audit officer in CAC Bank. He was detained and forcibly disappeared by Houthi militants in the capital, Sana'a, at noon on Tuesday, 27 September 2016. He is still detained in Houthi prisons until the writing of this report.

His wife, S.Z.Y., who was interviewed by the Rasd Coalition team, says that Nasr called her at 12 pm, and told her, while panting and out of breath, to take out the black bag. "This is the bag that has my gold, money, a laptop, and notebooks." The call was then disconnected, and she knew that her husband had been kidnapped.

She added that "a high-ranking member of the Houthis, Abdulqadir Al Shami, assaulted us and beat us during my attempt to leave the house and take the bag that my husband told me about. I later learned that our house was being watched for days by people on different cars with Houthi slogans on them. After they attacked me, they

raided the house and looted our property, especially my husband's documents, as well as our family's documents. They searched the house three times, and it is still being monitored."

She added that: "On the day after my husband's call, the attack, and our house being raided, my husband called me, and he was out of breath. He asked me to hand over the bag, including the money that was in it (2 million Yemeni rials), as well as the laptop and the notebooks. His voice sounded like he was being brutally tortured, and we do not know where he is to this day. The Houthis, who are in control of the capital, Sana'a, have not told us where he is being held."

He Fought Against the Houthis, Then He was Disappeared by the Counter Terrorism Forces in Aden

A.A.A.M. is 27 years old, and he is a member of the Resistance forces in Aden that fought against the Houthis until the liberation of the city, and he has been missing since 23 January 2018. The Rasd Coalition contacted a number of sources related to and working on his case, and we got information showing that the victim used to live in the Sheikh Ishaq neighborhood in the Al Mualla district. After he put down his weapon and went back to his daily life, he kept being harassed by an armed group affiliated with the Counter Terrorism Forces in Aden. He did not know why they wanted him, but they could never get him. On Tuesday, 23 January 2018, the victim was on a motorcycle on the main street in Al Mualla, and a group of armed men were watching him. These men were wearing black masks, and they were driving a white FG with tinted windows. This vehicle crashed into the motorcycle that the victim was in, and he fell to the ground. The armed men spread out around him, with their weapons pointed at his face, and the victim stood up, raising his arms and surrendering to them. He was not armed. The armed men shot him, severely injuring him in both of his legs, and they took him, bleeding, to Al Tawahi. After that, they took him to the Doctors Without Borders Hospital, where he went through an operation before they took him to an unknown location.

The victim remained in the hospital for three days in a row, and his mother was with him to take care of him. The armed men imposed heavy security around him and the whole hospital. After three days, the armed men took the victim from the hospital, and he was disappeared, even though he still needed medical treatment and care. Since that time, his family has been looking for him. They met with the security director of the Aden governorate, Shallal Shaya, and the public prosecutor, but to no avail. The family of the victim has gotten news that the victim is being detained in the prison in the Wadhah Cinema, and the management of the Doctors Without Borders Hospital confirmed that the armed men who took him from the hospital are from the Counter Terrorism Forces that operate under the Security Directorate of Aden. The victim is still missing.

Salem Bakarshoum, Disappeared by the Hadhrami Elite Forces

Salem Abdullah Bakarshoum Al Dini, 43 years old, is from the area of Al Dis in Mukalla, in the Hadramawt governorate. He was detained by the Hadhrami Elite Forces on

Sunday, 29 May 2016. A relative of his, Dh.M.D., said that, while the victim was in his home, the Hadhrami Elite Forces raided the house at midnight, and they took him to an unknown location. His family does not know where he is being detained.

The 22nd Mechanized Brigade in Taiz Forcibly Disappears Akram Humaid

At 7:30 on the night of the third of July 2016, armed men came to Freedom Square in the middle of the city of Taiz, and they took a soldier, Akram Humaid, to an unknown location. The monitoring team met with a number of friends of the victim, as well as others linked to the case, including Tawfiq Agha, a journalist. Agha said: “On the second day of Akram’s disappearance, I saw him on a motorcycle with an armed man in the Al Hindi drainage ditch. I asked him where he was going, and he said that he was going to be interrogated and that he would come back after.”

We also met with Col. Abdulrahman Shamsan Al Maqtari, a former member of the Military Council in Taiz, and he said that he personally called Sadiq Sarhan, the commander of the 22nd Mechanized Brigade, and asked him about Akram. Sarhan told him that he was being detained in the Brigade’s base. Al Maqtari said that he contacted the commander of the brigade a number of times about Akram, and then “one time, Sadiq told me ‘Think of Akram as a prisoner of war.’ I asked him to allow me to visit Akram, but he did not respond.” Shamsan adds that the 22nd Mechanized Brigade listed Akram in the payrolls of the Brigade, once stating that he was traveling in India, once saying that he was injured, and once saying that he was a prisoner of war with the Houthis, because Akram is one of the soldiers of the Brigade. “I receive his salary from the salary disbursement committee of the 22nd Brigade, and I send half of the salary to his mother in Hudaydah, and the other half I am saving up for him for when he gets released.”

We also met with T.R., one of soldiers in the 22nd Mechanized Brigade. He said that he met with a commanding officer in the Brigade, Issam Al Sagheer, and he asked him about Akram. Al Sagheer said that Akram had been detained by them, but that he had been released. When T.R. asked for more details, Al Sagheer would not give them, and he said that all of this happened in a conversation. The field commander that we met said that he strongly believes, from the conversation that he had with Al Sagheer, that he was the one that detained Akram.

Riyadh Al Tawaf, a Teacher, Disappeared in the Prisons of the Houthis

Members of the Houthi and Saleh militias kidnapped a 35-year-old teacher, Riyadh Al Tawaf, on Saturday, 17 June 2017, from the city of Hajjah. They had accused him of supporting the legitimate government. Regarding the details of the case, an eyewitness named Kh.G. says that he is a neighbor of the victim, and that he saw military vehicles with armed Houthis on them surround a barber shop in the city of Hajjah. Riyadh was in that barber shop, and Riyadh was able to escape to the home of Sheikh Sadiq Wahban. Riyadh was chased to that house, and the armed men surrounded the home of the sheikh and did not leave until he had handed over Riyadh to them. They took him to an unknown location, and he was disappeared for a long time, until it was discovered that he was being held in the Political Security Organization prison in

Hajjah. His family says that their psychological and financial conditions are very bad, especially since he is the only breadwinner for the family, especially after his older brother was killed by the Houthis.

Section Two: Abductions and Arbitrary Detentions

The Rasd Coalition documented the detention and abduction of 16,565 civilians during the period covered by the report, including 368 children, 98 women, and 385 elderly victims. The Capital Sana'a had the highest number of abductees, with 2,599 victims, followed by the Sana'a governorate with 2,223 victims, and the Taiz governorate with 1,425 victims. Annex Table No. 10 shows the geographic distribution of the cases and the genders of the victims who were detained.

The team concluded that the Houthi militias and Saleh's forces were responsible for detaining and abducting 15,979 civilians, while 323 were abducted by government forces. Forces not under the control of the legitimate government abducted 250 civilians, while 13 civilians were documented as having been abducted by extremist organizations. Annex Table No. 11 shows the distribution of the victims of abduction and detention based on the entities responsible for the violation. It should be noted that many of the detainees and abductees have been released, and the ones that are still being detained, based on the figures that the Coalition has, are 2,852 detainees. Annex Table No. 12 shows the geographic distribution of the detainees that are still detained.

Examples of the Violations:

A Girl in Sadah is Detained to Pressure Her Brother

A girl named S.N.Q. was detained and forcibly disappeared by the Houthi militias in the Sadah governorate to pressure her brother, who is fighting in the ranks of the government in the Al Jawf governorate, to return home. Regarding the details of this case, a witness from the area whose name will not be mentioned upon his request said that the girl was kidnapped by armed men at 4 pm on Friday, 3 February 2017. She was taken from the area of Nashour, in the Al Safra'a district in Sadah, while she was going to get water from a place near her home. On that day, it was discovered that the kidnappers were from the Houthi militias, and they were being led by Abu Raji, the Houthi supervisor in the Nashour area, and Zayed Marqi. She was detained by them for 29 days in a secret prison in the area of Hazmat, in the Sahar district. The witness added that the Houthis kidnapped her because her brother, K.N.Q., fights in the ranks of the government forces in the Al Jawf governorate. They did this to pressure him to give himself up to the Houthis, but her brother refused to do that. The witness added that tribal mediators intervened to secure the release of the girl, and the witness says that the girl said she lived days filled with terror during the time of her abduction. She said that the Houthis kept threatening her, saying that she will not be released from the prison unless her brother came to them. The details of what was done to her during the time of her detention have not been released because her family is afraid that the Houthis will harm her if anyone finds out.

Hamzah, A Child Kidnapped by the Security Belt Forces in Aden

Hamzah Fadhel Al Harbi, 17 years old, is a child who was kidnapped from Aden by the Security Belt Forces, which are forces that operate under the security formations that are under the command of the leadership of the so-called Southern Transitional Council. He was released after mediation and pressure from his father to government officials. With regards to the details of this case, S.A.R., who was next to the child when he was abducted, said that they were waiting in line at a petrol station to fill a car belonging to Hamzah's father, Fadhel Al Harbi, the Deputy Governor of Dhammar. While they were in the line, at 3 pm on Wednesday, 19 August 2017, two armed men came and took Hamzah out of the car. They told him to go with them, and he refused, so they took him by force. They got him onto their vehicle and took him to an unknown location. He added that he informed the boy's father, who made a call to the Minister of Interior and the office of the Prime Minister. They promised to follow up with the issue, and they were able to release the boy two days after he was taken. They told the father that the boy was kidnapped by the Security Belt Forces.

Amani (not her real name), Detained and Psychologically Tortured in a Houthi Prison

She is one of the women who were detained by Houthi militiamen in the capital, Sana'a, and the Houthis used psychological torture against her without any charges. She was detained, along with her husband and her father-in-law, and her father-in-law died due to being tortured in the prison. Her husband was disappeared for three months. She met with the monitoring team in the capital, Sana'a, and she said: "I was living with my husband, Ahmad Al Hajj, and my father-in-law, in the same house in a neighborhood²⁵. Because the Houthis kept bothering my father-in-law, we decided to move from the neighborhood. Before we moved, armed men came on the first of September 2016. They came on a military vehicle, and they started shooting at our house, then they raided it and took my husband, my father-in-law, and I. They took us to the Al Olofi Police Station. In the police station, they put me in a cell, and they put my husband in another cell, then they took my father-in-law to an unknown location."

Amani adds "In the cell, they searched my bag and took my phone. I begged them to tell my relatives about me, but they refused. While they were interrogating me, they accused me of working for Saudi Arabia and the United States, and they threatened to kill my husband. Their interrogation of me continued until 8:30 pm, then they took me, along with my husband, to 50 Street. They contacted one of my relatives to come, and he came, and they handed me off to him at 12 midnight, near the Hamdan Court. They took my husband with them, and I do not know where they took him."

Amani adds: "I looked for my husband and my father-in-law, going from one prison to another, and I begged many high-ranking Houthis, but to no avail. At the end of November 2016, I was informed by someone that he had been detained with my husband, and he told me that my husband was detained in the Dar Al Quran

25

The name of the neighborhood was removed so that the Houthi militias cannot use it to

find the victim.

Building, near the headquarters of the First Armored Division. He told me that my father-in-law had been killed in the prison after he was tortured.” Amani said that the Houthis handed over the body of her father-in-law to the family, and they demanded that the family waive their right to justice, then they released her husband after the intervention of a number of prominent social figures in the case.

Four Civilians Are Detained Because of Their Relation to an Anti-Houthi Figure

Four civilians were detained in the Al Kitbah Dakhlat Yareem village in the Ibb governorate by the Houthi and Saleh militias, and they were accused of being from the village of someone opposing the Houthi and Saleh forces. Members of the militias raided the village at 4 am on Tuesday, 28 March 2017. The militiamen who were attacking the village surrounded the entry points of the village, and they started shooting indiscriminately at the homes and people of the village. They injured an old man, Abdullah Muhammad Ali Al Darwish, 55 years old, and Jamil Ali Naji Al Maslami. The two men who were injured were taken to the Yareem General Hospital for treatment, and the members of the Houthi and Saleh militias followed them and abducted them, even though they were injured. They took them to an unknown location, accusing them of being from the village of Abdullah Al Maslami, who opposed the Houthi and Saleh militias, as well as being close to him.

After that, and according to the testimonies that the Rasd Coalition got, the militiamen raided the homes of a number of families in the village, including the home of Abdulmajeed Abdullah Muhammad Al Darwish and the home of Falah Ahmad Ahmad Al Maslami, and they abducted them, taking them to an unknown location. Their families have not been able to find out where they are. M.G. and H.M. are from the area, and they said the following in their statements: “Members of the Houthi and Saleh militias attacked the village of Al Dakhlah, and they came on 12 military vehicles. They started indiscriminately firing at the people, and they injured Jamil Ali Naji Al Maslami and Abdullah Muhammad Al Darwish. After the two men were taken to the Yareem Hospital for treatment, members of the Houthi and Saleh militias kidnapped them from the hospital, even though they were injured, without taking into account their health and injuries. They also raided the home of a number of residents of the village, and they kidnapped Abdulmajeed Abdullah Muhammad Al Darwish and Falah Ahmad Al Maslami. They took these men to an unknown location, and they still have not been seen.” The witness added that Muhammad Abdullah Al Darwish, the brother of the abductee, Abdulmajeed, went to Sana’a to complain about this attack, which was led by Abu Muadh Al Ghouli, but he was detained in the Sabrah Checkpoint in Bilad Al Rus while returning home, and he still has been detained for 7 months.

Section Three: Torture

The Rasd Coalition investigated cases of torture, and these cases reached more than 831 detainees in private and secret prisons controlled by all of the parties to the conflict, but at different levels. These detainees include 31 children, 8 women, and 28 elderly victims. The prisons in the Capital Sana’a had the highest numbers of torture,

with 295 detainees having documented cases of torture, followed by the prisons in the Sana'a governorate, with 86 detainees who were tortured, followed by the Ibb governorate, with 74 detainees who were tortured. Annex Table No. 10 shows the geographic distribution of the victims of torture.

From the entities that are accused of practicing torture and harsh treatment, all of the parties to the conflict have used torture at varying levels, and the figures that we have here do not reflect the reality of the situation. The Houthi militias and Saleh's forces are responsible for documented cases of torturing 799 detainees, while government forces tortured 20 detainees, forces that are not under the authority of the legitimate government tortured 19 detainees, 8 detainees were tortured by Al Qaeda, and there are 5 detainees that the Arab Coalition Forces are accused of torturing. Annex Table No. 11 shows the distribution of victims of torture based on the entities that committed the crime. It should be noted that there are 99 detainees in prisons that are still being tortured at the writing of this report.

Examples of the Violations:

Ali Basil, Tortured by the Bodyguards of Aidarous Al Zubaidi in Aden

Ali Basil Muhammad, 22 years old, is a young Adeni man from Crater, and he was physically tortured by soldiers under the command of the former governor of Aden, Aidarous Al Zubaidi. He told the monitoring team that at 7:30 pm on Tuesday, 22 November 2016, he was in the Gold Mohr Coast with his friends, and he left them to go buy water from the grocery store. He heard a soldier cursing at the owner of the grocery store and using very discriminatory and racist terms, so the victim asked him to stop saying these things. The soldier kept going, and he did not listen to Basil, and then the soldier took his weapon and aimed it at Basil and started fighting him. The victim took the weapon from that soldier, handed it over to an older man who was there, and left.

He added that minutes later, a military vehicle full of masked armed men came and took him to an unknown location, where they tortured him from 8 pm until 1 am, then they took him and threw him near the Al Nasara Cemetery in Al Qalooah. Some of the population took him to the Babil Hospital.

The monitoring team saw very clear signs of torture on the body of the victim, especially on his back and on the right side of his stomach, and the team also got a copy of the medical report from the Babil Hospital, which was issued on 23 November 2016. The report clearly showed that there were signs of an assault and internal bleeding from the beating.

In a Prison Controlled by the Abu Al Abbas Brigades, Adel Was Tortured

Adel Abdullah Hasan, a soldier in the 22nd Mechanized Brigade in Taiz, was tortured psychologically and physically, and treated harshly, after he was detained in the prisons of the Abu Al Abbas Brigades in Taiz. The monitoring team met with Adel after he was released, and he said: "I was with my fellow soldiers in a military position at the home of Tawfiq Abdulraheem, in the Al Majliah, and, on Monday, 23 April 2018, Adel

Al Izzi²⁶ came to the site with a large group of fighters from the Brigade, as well as fighters from other groups, and they surrounded the site. I surrendered myself, along with my fellow soldiers, and we were taken to the Hayel School Complex, where the Brigades are headquartered. When I was taken in there with my fellow soldiers, through the entrance into the school, one of the guards at the door started attacking one of the soldiers whose name was Mahfoudh. He beat him with the butt of his rifle, and it was very brutal, until the victim was bleeding out of his face and his head. They took us into a room and detained us in it, and we were not given food or water that day. At night, a man named Amr Jamil came into the room, kicked in the door very violently, then he grabbed my face and slapped me, then he went and promised to come back again.”

Adel added: “At 2 am, Amr Jamil came while we were asleep in the room that we were being detained in, and he grabbed by my neck, turned me around to face the wall, then handcuffed me and covered my eyes. They then brought a child that was being detained in the school, he was called Dini, and they handcuffed him and covered his eyes as well. They took me, along with the child, and Jamil would walk behind us, saying ‘the ditch, the ditch.’ He meant that they would behead us in the drainage ditch and throw our bodies into it. After that, they took us, along with a third detainee that I later learned was Abdulalim Al Ramsi, and they took us to the Political Security Organization prison, which was being used by the Abu Al Abbas Brigades. When they took us to the yard of the Political Security building, I thought that they would kill us because Amr Jamil raised his weapon and hit me with it. They then asked us to stretch our legs out, and they chained them together. They kept hitting the chains with a hammer to fasten it, and the person working on it would hit my leg every other time. I was screaming out in pain, but he did not care, and he hit my leg a number of times with the hammer, then he put a chain on Dini’s legs and Abdulalim Al Ramsi’s legs, and they threw us in a closed cell that had no light and ventilation and smelled very bad. Our eyes were covered, and we were sitting on the tile floor, and we slept there. They kept the chains on my leg for 25 days.” The monitoring team from the Rasd Coalition saw the marks left by the chains on the legs of the victim, and the victim added that they would only be allowed to go to the bathroom twice a day, and they would be only given lunch and dinner. Things remained like this until he was released a month after he was detained in an exchange deal for prisoners and detainees between the Abu Al Abbas Brigades and the leadership of the Taiz axis.

Saddam Muhammad, Subject to Brutal Torture by the Houthis

Saddam Muhammad Saeed Abdoh, 22 years old, is a businessman from the city of Taiz, and he was detained by the Houthi and Saleh militias on Sunday, 15 November 2015. He was released during a prisoner exchange deal between the Houthis and the Popular Resistance on Friday, 10 February 2017. Abdoh was brutally tortured in a number of prisons that he was detained in, and he was met by the monitoring team in the city of Taiz after he was released in a prisoner exchange deal, even though he was a civilian detainee.

26 The second-in-command in the Abu Al Abbas Brigades after Adel Abdoh Farea, who the brigades are named after.

Saddam says that he had a vehicle that he would use to sell food and gas cannisters in the city of Taiz. When he returned, in this vehicle, to his village in the Mashra'ah Wa Hadnan district, he was detained in the area of Al Hawban. He was taken to the prison in Saleh City, and the armed men looted his car and all of the food that was in it, along with 920,000 YER and his accounting ledgers. He remained in the prison in the Saleh City for five months, and he said that he was subject to brutal torture while being detained there. His eyes would be covered, and they would shoot around him to scare him into thinking that they were going to execute him.

He adds: "They used to put me on the ground, in a sleeping position, while my eyes were covered and I was chained, and they would turn on one of their vehicles and I would hear them talking about how they would run me over with the vehicle, and I would feel real terror. The driver of the vehicle would start revving the engine and driving around near me, while I was lying, prone, on the ground, and I thought that I would die. They would tell me that they will never release me, and they would not kill me quickly either." Saddam said that he got to know some of the people that were torturing him, and they were members of the Houthi militias and were from the Al Ramimah family. He added that, after five months, he was moved to the prison in the building of the community college in the Dhammar governorate, which is a bad prison. There, he was subject to many different forms of torture. He would be hung up in the area and beat, and they used to accuse him of taking food to the resistance in Taiz. Sometimes, they would accuse him of planting trackers for the Coalition air force, or so they claimed. Five months later, he was moved to the Central Prison in Sana'a, and he remained there until he was released, but his car and the things that were taken from him, including the money and the goods, were not returned.

Section Four: Private and Secret Prisons

The figures relating to the forcibly disappeared, abductees, and detainees during the period covered by the report, as well as the figures relating to the victims of physical and psychological tortures and mistreatment, which were practiced by all of the parties to the conflict based on the percentages that we mentioned in the previous three sections, show that there is an increase and expansion in the number of private and secret prisons that are operated by the parties to the conflict, as well as the public prisons that are being used for private purposes or for detention and torture, far from the authorities of the public prosecutor and the judiciary. When the Rasd Coalition team investigated and looked into the matter, it was able to form a general vision of the number of prisons, which are just estimates, and their conditions, in Yemen. These prisons do not meet the minimum requirements set by international agreements and laws. International law requires that a minimum standard be met with regards to prisoner treatment, and these standards include a suitable prison and appropriate health conditions, including clothes, food, and blankets, as well as treatment that is humane.

In a report that the Rasd Coalition issued in 2018, which was on the victims of

enforced disappearance and arbitrary detentions in Yemen, we stated that most of the prisons whose conditions the team was able to look into, whether through visits or by listening to the testimony of detainees, the conclusion was that all of the parties to the conflict in Yemen have secret and private prisons, and all of these prisons do not meet the minimum requirements for good treatment. The conditions of the detainees in these prisons are bad, and they are not suitable. There are buildings that are being used that are not equipped to be prisons and are not under the supervision of the Yemeni prison authorities. With regards to public prisons, they are also used outside the authority and supervision of the prosecutor's office and the judiciary. The figures that we got do not show that there is suitable and humane treatment for many of the prisoners. In addition to the buildings that are not suitable for the purpose but are used as prison, there is clear mistreatment, reaching the point of physical and psychological torture or illegal executions, in these prisons. There is also a shortage in the food that the prisoners are given, polluted water, and an almost complete absence of healthcare. In addition to that, there is the behavior of the individuals running these prisons, who are harsh and inhumane in their treatment, as well as the psychological conditions that the prisoners live in, which are not suitable. Contact with their relatives, and their relatives' ability to contact them, is something that is not available in many cases and for many of the prisoners. There were a number of cases that were documented of prisoners in prisons controlled by the parties to the conflict because of this harsh treatment and the conditions in the prisons²⁷.

The Rasd Coalition documented more than 797 private and secret prisons that were opened and used by all of the parties to the conflict. Official prisons were used as detention centers by the parties to the conflict, in addition to educational facilities, government buildings, houses of worship, cultural centers, healthcare facilities, and tourist sites, as well as other buildings and sites that have been used as secret and private prisons. The Houthi militias have opened more than 690 private and secret prisons for detentions and enforced disappearance, while forces not under the authorities of the legitimate government are accused of having 67 private and secret prisons, government forces have more than 33 private and secret prisons, and 7 secret prisons were documented as belonging to the extremist Al Qaeda organization.

Examples of the Violations:

Prisons Controlled by the Houthi-Saleh Alliance, Shocking Brutality Al Watiyah Prison in Al Baidha, the Criminal Investigation Department, and the Central Prison in Dhammar

These prisons are some of the worst prisons, and they are controlled by the Houthi-Saleh alliance. They are among dozens of prisons in Sana'a, Sadah, Taiz, Amran, Ibb, Hudaydah, and Hajjah, and all of the other governorates that this alliance controls, where the harshest and most brutal methods of torture and humiliation are used

27 Yemeni Coalition for Monitoring Human Rights Violations, Report Documenting Victims of Enforced Disappearance and Arbitrary Detention During the Period from 1 January until 30 June 2018

against the detainees. The monitoring team met with hundreds of prisoners who had been released from the prisons controlled by this alliance, and they talked about unimaginable horrors that they witnessed.

The monitoring team met with a detainee, and he talked about the conditions that prisoners live in and the conditions in these prisons. He is Saleh Al Thajri, and he was abducted from near a prison in the city of Dhammar. He says that, after he was abducted, he was taken, along with other abductees, under heavy security, to the Al Watiyah Prison, which is in the Al Baidha governorate. There, they were searched, and everything that they had was taken from them, including any money, phones, or personal effects, after which they were put in the prison. During the first night in the prison, his hands were tied, and his eyes were covered, and he was completely undressed. After that, he was tortured with sticks, rifle butts, and wires in a very cold environment. He was subjected to many different forms of torture, and they continued interrogating him in this way and subjecting him to this torture for around a month. Al Thajri adds that there were 400 prisoners in the prison, and they did not have even the minimum necessities that they needed for their lives, including food and water. They were given one hard piece of bread in the morning, and another one at night, and they were left without water for long periods.

Al Thajri adds that after a month, he was moved to the Criminal Investigation Department prison in Dhammar, and there they started interrogating him once again. They used various forms of torture, including slapping him, beating him with rifle butts, and using sticks and wires, as well as cuffing his hands, tying them behind him, and hanging him from the ceiling. They left him without water and food for very long periods. After that, he was moved to the Central Prison in the Dhammar governorate, where they put him in a very dirty cell that smelled like dead bodies. It was also very dark, and no light came into it. He looked for an empty spot in that cell and laid on the floor until the morning. On the next day, he discovered that the cell was for the mentally disabled, and there were 60 mentally disabled people in it. He remained in that prison for around 8 months, where they used to give them dirty food and water. Contagious skin infections spread among the prisoners because of the filth and open sewage in that cell, and his health conditions started to get worse day by day. His blood pressure was rising regularly, and there was no healthcare in that prison. Al Thajri adds: "My health situation got worse and worse, and I lost consciousness, so I was taken to the Dhammar General Hospital. There, they did not allow any doctor to examine me, and they waited until a doctor belonging to the Houthis came, and he examined me. He told the armed men that took me to the hospital that the prisoner has very high blood pressure, and if he did not get any healthcare, he would get kidney failure."

They gave Al Thajri some painkillers and took him back to the cell once more, and they did the same thing to him a number of times, until the doctor told them that he had kidney failure. The Houthis decided to let him go and release him from prison, and Al Thajri returned to his village in the district of Al Hada, until he was able to escape to the Mareb governorate. There, he had the necessary medical tests conducted, and it

was discovered that he had severe kidney failure and needed a donor to save his life.

With regards to the general conditions of the abductees and the prisons that he was held in, Al Thajri says that the Houthis abduct any person that opposes them, or any person they suspect is not totally loyal to them. They falsify charges against them and torture them, forcing them to confess to these charges. With regards to the food that is given to the prisoners, they give them very little food, and the water that they are given is usually polluted. “They do not give us clean water and personal hygiene supplies, and these prisons are very crowded. The conditions are very unsanitary, which makes contagious diseases spread quickly among the prisoners, and the prisoners do not get any sunlight.

Bir Ahmad, A Terrifying Prison

The Bir Ahmad Prison, which is controlled by the Security Belt Forces in Aden, is one of the prisons where prisoner’s dignity is stripped away, and different forms of torture and harsh treatment are practiced against them. The prison is made up of two parts, the old part and the new part, and the Rasd Coalition got testimonies from people who had been detained there. N.N.A. says: “Along with a group of prisoners, we carried out a food strike in the old Bir Ahmad Prison, so we were moved to the new Bir Ahmad Prison. Before we were moved, the supervisor of the prison was Ghassan Al Aqrabi, who is from the Security Belt Forces. He promised that he would give our cases to the public prosecutor’s office for review, but nothing happened. While we were being moved to the new prison, they did not let us take any of our personal effects and clothes, and we only left with the clothes on our backs.”

He adds: “The new Bir Ahmad Prison is around 150 meters away from the old one, and the administration of the old prison lined up sandbags and concrete blocks around the old prison, telling people that it is a weapons storage depot, because they want people to think that there is only one detention center.” He says: “We were, in the new Bir Ahmad Prison, subject to group searches from time to time, and we would tear up all of the papers and letters that included all of the lists of the names of forcibly disappeared individuals, people who had died, and testimonies, because we were afraid to be caught with these things. We were severely tortured, along with another group of prisoners who were with Shallal Shaya²⁸ before they were moved here.

The prisoner adds: “We were tortured while our eyes were covered and our arms in metal cuffs. Our legs were tied as well. We would be tortured by the guards and soldiers, and they would use violence against the prisoners, without exception. I would sit and talk with people in the same group in the cells, and they were subject to horrifying torture that you would not be able to imagine. We were physically tortured, using electricity, metal pipes, batons, sticks, car springs, and large rocks would be placed on our chests and they would break bones with them. They would

28 The chief of police of the city of Aden, and is loyal to the Southern Transitional Council, which opposes the legitimate government.

use large metal locks and hit us in the head and pour very cold water on our faces. I spent 75 days in solitary confinement, and the air conditioner was always on in there. I was freezing from the cold.” He said: “In the previous prison, I, along with the other prisoners, were subject to terrifying situations, to the point that some of them had bad wounds from the torture, and there were maggots coming out of their wounds because they were not treated. As a result of this, a number of the detainees died due to the excessive torture.”

The detainee adds: “There is a special unit inside this prison that is controlled by the leadership of the Coalition in Aden, and there are no Yemeni employees in this department. All of the people there are foreigners, Americans, and Africans. With regards to the people conducting the torture in this unit, they wear the same security agency clothes, as if they are all from the same company. It says on their uniforms *Black Claw – Black Water*.”

The detainee added: “American soldiers attend our interrogations, and they do not talk. Their only job is to slap and torture, and they have a dog named Shakira that looks very terrifying. It is a very big dog, and they use it to torture us. In the prison, we were humiliated and some of the detainees were raped. The people running the prison would put metal sticks in the rear ends of the prisoners. They would also hang us by our genitals for 4 to 5 hours.” The detainee also mentioned that some of the other prisoners spent 8 months in this prison, and that, during this period, they did not see anyone other than the Emirati officers that would interrogate them.

With regards to the types of accusations and questions that the detainee was asked, as well as the other prisoners, he said that, upon interrogating him, they would ask him if he was a member of Al Qaeda, ISIS, or the Muslim Brotherhood. “It was as if they wanted me to choose an answer from out of these options, and I would be tortured if I did not respond.”

Chapter IV: Violations of International Human Rights Law relating to public, press and rights freedoms.

At the time when public and press freedoms began to flourish after the youth protests in 2011, and Yemen had begun to take serious steps towards the infrastructure of good governance, democracy and freedoms. The outputs of National Dialogue and the constitution of the federal state project have provided a wide space for that issues and promulgated many rights that guarantee freedom of expression, press freedoms, and guarantee public freedoms and multi-party and multi-entity. However, the domination of the Houthis and Saleh on the capital Sana’a has eliminated what the Yemenis has agreed. Subsequently, public freedoms related to journalists, media,

activists and jurists entered into a critical stage, all media contrary to the orientations of the Houthis was shut down, many humanitarian and human rights' organizations have been closed and objectors, journalists and opinion and influence leaders were tormented. The public freedoms in Yemen have been restricted to the extent that most of the leaders of political and civil action and opponents had to depart Sana'a, and hardly the one voice to be heard, is the voice of the Houthis and their allies who belong to the General People's Congress and Saleh's military forces. Until the disintegration of their alliance, the only voice is heard now is the Houthis' and those who follow them.

With the extension of the conflict period, public freedoms have become restricted in most Yemeni governorates. All parties to the conflict have become involved in extensive violations and transgression of these freedoms, especially in the areas under Houthi domination, as well as the southern provinces under the authority of pro-UAE forces. Over the past four years, Rasd Coalition has documented widespread violations against journalists, activists, jurists, politicians and minority individuals. The report focused on limited violations of murder, torture, detention, enforced disappearances, destruction of property or assaults on them, while the report focused on attacks against media, humanitarian and human rights' organizations and the headquarters of political parties and minorities, and described public freedoms in the last four years as the worst in decades. We will address some of these violations in this chapter.

Section One: Attacks against Media

Rasd Coalition documented assaults against 123 media outlets during the reporting period. The assaults revolved on the destruction, looting, occupation, raids, and the blocking of media. The media in Sana'a had the largest share of these attacks. The team confirmed 97 attacks in Sana'a, followed by the Aden governorate, where the team documented 11 assaults against media, while Taiz governorate was in the third place with 9 assaults against media. The enclosed report No. 12 shows the geographical distribution of assaults against media. The Houthi and Saleh militias were the most prominent perpetrators of these violations. They carried out all 103 assaults in the capital Sana'a, Ibb and Al Baidha. Whereas the security and military formations carried out all 12 assaults in Aden City. 9 Violations committed in Taiz Governorate against government forces were recorded.

Examples of Violations:

Yemeni Journalists Union, assaults and condemnations

The Yemeni Journalists Union has issued dozens of statements condemning and censuring the targeting of media in the capital Sana'a²⁹, and the storming and tampering with its contents. Rasd Coalition has followed these data and documented many of the attacks on media organizations. On August 4, 2015, the Journalists Union issued a statement condemning the decision of Houthi militias of preventing

journalists to leave the country. The statement states that press freedoms and journalists have been subjected to an unprecedented wave of repression, confiscation and arrests since September 21, 2014. Culminating in the placement of journalists in detention centers that are vulnerable to Coalition aircraft raids, in which the two colleagues Mr. Abdullah Qabel and Mr. Yousef Al Eazeri were martyred, despite the warnings of the Journalists Union and demands of transferring them to safe places of detention. The Union said there are now 13 journalists, some of whom were forcibly disappeared, while others are being held in detention centers where visits are not allowed.

The Union said in its statement issued four years ago that since the invasion of the militias to the capital, the headquarters and tools of several media institutions of television, radio and press has been closed and looted and confiscated. Journalists were threatened, abducted and beaten. Most websites were blocked as an act of repression which the country has not seen in almost two decades. It did not stop at this point, the militias took control of the state-owned media institutions and the officials were expelled, and party leaders and outsiders in media were imposed on these institutions.

The statement indicates that the repressive practices have led to the total elimination of democratic margin that Yemen has known since 1990, and imposed a single opinion on the press, which eliminates diversity and pluralism. The freedom of opinion and expression and the right to information have been confiscated. Random accusations were made against any opinion contrary to the opinion of these militias.

Watani Radio FM towers destroyed in Taiz

The Executive Director of Watani Radio FM, Abduraqeeb Al Samaei, said that they were surprised by the interruption of the radio broadcast at 9:40 am on Tuesday, November 14, 2017. By tracking the radio broadcast device, it was found to be suspended from fifteen governorates. Al Samaei told the monitoring team: we contacted the guard of radio transmitter station at the summit of Al-Arousa Mount in Saber region, and he told us that the suspension is a result of the coalition airstrikes on the transmitter station. Al Samaei added that the damage of the transmitter station was great, and we submitted a complaint to the President of the Republic, but we have not received a reply yet.

Studies and Economic Media Center, the freedom of media has experienced a major setback since the Houthis dominated the capital

The Studies and Economic Media Center issued a number of reports, researches and studies related to media during the last four years of the conflict. The Center is one of the specialized centers in media studies. In a recent report issued by the Center on July 23, 2018 stating that more than half of Yemeni satellite channels are broadcasting from outside Yemen. The report mentioned that the freedom of media in Yemen has experienced a major setback since the storming of Houthi group to capital Sana'a in the end of 2014, and attacking a number of media outlets as well as the subsequent violations involving all parties³⁰. Noting the reopening of 20 media

outlets from abroad after closing them in Sana'a, while another 15 media outlets are suspended since the end of the year 2014, and 8 television channels broadcasts from inside Yemen which are government channels utilized by Houthis in their favor. The report added that the newspapers and magazines witnessed a major setback in the areas dominated by Houthi group that 13 newspapers and magazines have been suspended from publication.

Section Two: Attacks against social, humanitarian and human rights' organizations

Rasd Coalition monitored the closure, looting, destruction and storming of 124 development, social, humanitarian and human rights' organizations in a number of Yemeni governorates. Most of them were recorded in the capital Sana'a with a total of 94 organizations were assaulted, while Al Mahweet was second with 8 organizations followed by Hodeida with 5 organizations assaulted. The enclosed table No. 12 shows the geographical distribution of the organizations that have been assaulted. The report confirmed that Houthi and Saleh militias committed most of these violations by 122 assaults, one violation against forces that are not under the authority of the legitimate government in Aden and one against government forces in Taiz.

While the report monitored 88 assaults against political and partisan centers, including 55 centers in the Capital Sana'a, and 15 centers in Sana'a Governorate, and 6 centers in Al Mahweet Governorate, as shown in Table No. 12. These assaults were committed by all parties of the conflict, especially Houthi and Saleh militias in the governorates under their domination, while forces not under the authority of the legitimate government committed all the violations committed in Aden.

Examples of violations:

Storming and looting of Rahma Charity Foundation in Hadramout

The coalition team in Hadramout governorate received a statement by the director and supervisor of Rahma Foundation in the governorate condemning the storming of his office, which oversees Rahma Foundation, by the Elite forces of Hadramout. The statement said that after midnight, on Thursday December 29, 2016, Rahma Charity Foundation, the Elite forces stormed our office which oversees Rahma Charity Foundation while the President of the Republic is visiting Hadramout governorate. The statement added that the institution has been under the observation of these forces for eight months, and is overwhelmed with poor and sick people, students and the needy. The cooperative dispensary of the Foundation was closed. The statement demanded the Elite forces to return the plunders, provide official apology and compensate for what was destroyed. Upon searching from the coalition team, no judicial orders were found to entrench the Elite forces of Hadramout of storming and looting the institution's furniture.

Transparency and Anti-Corruption Foundation, raiding, detaining and looting

of Yemeni satellite channels are broadcasting from outside Yemen. <http://economicmedia.net/?p=1588>

The monitoring team met with Mohammed Al-Nabihi, president of the institution, who said: The gunmen of Houthi broke into the headquarters of the institution located in Rebat Street in the capital Sana'a, on March 28, 2016. They raided the headquarters, searched and tampered its belongings, looted electronic devices and damaged the files of investigations that the institution had prepared for corruption cases. Al-Nabahi added that he and three of his brothers had been arrested when Houthi gunmen stormed the family's house in Rabat Street after midnight on March 28, 2016, and placed him in the National Security Prison in Sarif region for four days where he was subjected to physical and psychological torture.

Al-Islah Society in Rada'a, storming and looting

On April 4, 2017, gunmen of Houthi and Saleh stormed the headquarters of Al-Islah Society in Rada'a city. They broke down the lockers, tampering with the contents of the Society, papers and documents, looting computers and orphans' salaries for April. This is according to a report from the society submitted to the monitoring team in Al Baidha, and the team confirmed its validity.

The storming of the orphanage and the house of the director of Dar al-Rahma for Orphans in Sana'a

The coalition team monitored Houthi gunmen storming the orphanage in Sana'a on Friday, December 24, 2017, in order to transport the children from the orphanage to Houthi camps and then be transferred to the fighting fronts. This happened after repeated visits by Houthi leaders to the orphanage to convince the children to join their fighters. In the capital Sana'a, on December 9, 2017, the coalition team monitored the storming of Ms. Ruqyah Al-Hejri house, the founder and director of Dar Al-Rahma Foundation for Orphans, that aimed arrest her, but they did not find her. They arrested two of her children, and they tampered the contents of the house. Dar al-Rahma is one of the few orphanages in Yemen alongside the Orphanage of the Government.

Section Three: Violations against journalists

Rasd Coalition recorded 601 violations against journalists during the reporting period, including 37 deaths, 71 injuries, 246 arrests of journalists who were detained and abducted, 44 journalists were subjected to enforced disappearance, 62 were tortured and 141 journalists' belongings were assaulted. The enclosed table No. 13 shows the violations against journalists monitored by the report, and their distribution based on governorates.

The report confirmed that Houthi and Saleh militias were responsible for killing 27 and injuring 60 journalists. The Arab coalition countries are responsible for killing 4 journalists and injuring 2 others, while 4 people were killed and 2 others were injured by unidentified gunmen. Al-Qaeda extremist organization is responsible for the killing of 1 journalist. A journalist was killed by forces not under the authority of the legitimate government, and another one was injured. 5 journalists were confirmed injured by government forces. The enclosed table No. 14 shows the distribution of

assaults against journalists based on actors.

The report monitored the responsibility of Houthi militias for the arrest of 225 people, the disappearance of 42 and the torture of 59 journalists, while the government forces bear responsibility for the arrest of 9, the disappearance of 2 and the torture of 2 journalists. In addition, forces not under the authority of legitimate government are responsible for the arrest and torture of 12 journalists. The enclosed table No. 14 shows the distribution of journalists based on the violators.

The report documented the destruction, bombing and looting of 120 journalists' properties by Houthi and Saleh militias. 6 assaults on their properties by government forces. 3 assaults by tribal groups and 4 assaults on journalists' properties by extremist al-Qaeda members and forces not under the authority of the legitimate government. 1 assault by Arab Coalition Forces, and 7 assaults against journalists' properties by unidentified individuals. The enclosed table No 14 shows the distribution.

Examples of violations:

Anwar Al-Rukn, torture to death

Journalist and Political Activist Anwar Ahmed Mohammed Al-Rukn, 48 years old, from Taiz, a resident of the capital Sana'a, has worked for several newspapers. He is also a leading member of the Arab Socialist Ba'ath Party. He decided to travel from Sana'a to his hometown, Al-Rahida region, in September 2017. However, he disappeared on the road between the capital Sana'a and Taiz, until he was found in late June 2018, in the prison of Al-Saleh City in Taiz which is controlled by Houthi militia. He was released and died three days after his release because of torture and cruel treatment he suffered during his arrest.

Rasd Coalition team met with one of the victim's relatives. He mentioned that the victim, Anwar, was returning from the capital Sana'a and disappeared for ten months. His family was searching for him during that period, but all efforts were in vain. During a visit by a relative of the victim to a relative in Al-Saleh City prison, he suddenly saw Anwar in prison and he was obviously suffering from scrawniness, so the visitor contacted the witness here and told him that Anwar is there. He went to Al-Saleh prison to follow up on Anwar to be released. Anwar could not drink water and did not have the ability to speak. We tried to inquire about what happened to him, and he said: The Houthis were injecting him with a substance similar to nitric acid "aqua fortis". We rushed him Dr. Mohammed Abdulqader Clinic in the region. The doctor tried to save his life but his body was not responding to the treatment. He died on Thursday June 7, 2018, three days after his release from the Al-Saleh City prison.

TV reporter killed by targeting his car

Mubarak al-Abadi, 38 years old, a reporter for Suhail TV channel in Al Jawf governorate, was killed while performing a press assignment in Al-Ghail region of Al Jawf governorate on Friday, 5 August 2016. His son Saber Mubarak al-Abadi said that his father went to Al-Ghail region with a group of journalists on a press assignment to

report on undergoing battles in that region. While traveling to the region on a private vehicle, the vehicle was targeted with a mortar shell from the direction of Houthi and Salih militia. My father was killed when their car was targeted by the shell, and other journalists were injured.

Salah Al-Qaidy, detained for four years now

Rasd Coalition team met with the wife of the journalist Salah al-Qaidi, who was arrested in 2015 along with a group of journalists by Houthi gunmen and Saleh's forces. He was subjected to torture during the months of April, May and July of the year 2016 leading to this moment. He is still in detention with a group of his colleagues. Number of media outlets, Yemeni Journalists' Union and the International Federation of Journalists (IFJ) have reported the harsh treatment imposed to Al-Qaidy and his colleagues.

Al-Qaidy's wife said: "I was only allowed to visit my husband once. On this visit, when I was allowed to go to his detention in Political Security in the capital Sana'a. When I met him, he told me that he was beaten with rifle butts and his head was beaten against the wall of the detention to force him to quit his hunger strike. I also noticed that he was subjected to psychological torture because the way he talks to me is deferent than before. She added that he told her he was subjected to torture in Al-Gedairy police station. I saw bruises of torture on his shoulder and legs. My husband also told me that he was severely tortured in the months of April, May and July of 2016, in the prison of Hebera. He was beaten with rifle butts, shackled on the cell surface with his body upside down. Also, psychologically tortured by preventing him to sleep at night and annoying them in the day if they wanted to Sleep. Al-Qaidy's wife complains about not allowing her to visit her husband or provide him with food before and after that one visit.

Abdulkhaliq Amran, a never-ending tragedy

The journalist Abd al-Khaliq 'Omran was also arrested along with his fellow journalist Salah al-Qa'idi. His nephew told the Coalition team that when I visited my uncle in the Political Security detention, I saw signs of torture. My uncle Abdulkhaliq told us that from the time he was transferred to the Political Security, he was subjected to torture. He was then isolated in solitary confinement and hung for 45 days on the cell surface, beaten with sticks, chained and psychologically tortured.

He also told her that he had been tortured in the Hebra prison in April and July of 2016. He was beaten with sticks and rifle butts, and he had a spine injury because of torture in the Al-Thawra prison. The journalist Amran is still detained and Houthi militia prevents him from his family visits, as well as preventing his fellow journalists who were arrested with him.

In Marib, Al-Shater arrested for publishing

Journalist Dhiab Al-Shater was working as a reporter for Yemen Shabab Channel. He was arrested in the city of Marib for publishing a document on his Facebook page. He told the monitoring team that he had posted on his page a document containing an

order from the Chief of Staff to General 107 demanding the protection of electricity generators connected from Mukala to Marib. While he was in the channel building, at 10:00 am on Monday, March 27, 2017, he was surprised by the arrival of a military vehicle and a land cruiser with armed men under the command of Fares al-Shabani the head of General Staff, and Mujahid Shaalan the head of Military Intelligence Division, And asked him to go to be investigated about the source of the document he had published. They kept him in the Military Intelligence Division prison for four hours and then released him.

Three journalists killed in a press mission

Three journalists were killed, and two others were injured in a bombing carried out by Houthi and Saleh militias in the city of Taiz. The victims were a group of journalists filming armed clashes between the militia and the Popular Resistance Forces loyal to the legitimate government. The Monitoring Team met with a number of the victims' colleagues, and visited the injured in Al-Rawdha hospital, saw the dead bodies in the hospital and spoke to many of them. The photographer Assed Al-Odaini said that they were gathered in the neighborhood of Mohammed Ali Othman near the battles in Al-tashrefat region east of Taiz City at seven in the morning on Friday, May 26, 2017. A shell stroke us from the direction of the concentration of Houthis and Saleh's forces, shrapnel killed three of our colleagues who are Wael Al-Absi and Taqi Al-Deen Al-Hudhaifi and Saad Al-Nadhari. Because of shrapnel, Walid's left foot was amputated and Salah Al-deen's right arm was broke. Rasd Coalition team obtained reports of the victims' criminal evidence and copies of death certificates, and photographed the bodies of the dead as well as the injured in the incident.

Section Four: Violations against right activists and activists

In the reporting period, Rads Coalition team monitored 399 violations against rights activists and opinion and influence leaders. 26 killings of activists and jurists, 87 injuries, 166 arrests, 27 disappearances, 12 tortures and 81 assaults against properties of jurists and activist. The enclosed table No. 13 shows the geographical distribution and type of violations against activists and jurists.

The Coalition team monitored the responsibility of Houthi and Saleh militia for killing 17 activists and injuring 75 others, while tribal groups are responsible for the killing of 2 activists and injuring another. Four jurists were killed in assaults carried out by forces not under the authority of the legitimate government. 3 were shot dead by unidentified individuals. 6 were injured by members of forces not under the authority of the legitimate government. 2 were assaulted by government forces. 3 were shot by unidentified individuals. The enclosed table No. 14 shows the distribution of victims based on violators.

Rasd Coalition confirmed the arrest of 148 and the disappearance of 24 and the torture of 11 human rights activists by Houthi and Saleh militias. 9 jurists were arrested, and 3 others were disappeared by government forces. 9 were arrested and 1 was tortured by forces not under the authority of the legitimate government. The enclosed table

No. 14 shows that.

The team monitored 78 assaults against the property of activists and jurists by Houthi and Saleh militias. 3 attacks on activists' properties by government forces, Arab Coalition aircrafts and unknowns. The enclosed table No. 14 presents the victims of activists based on actors.

Examples of violations:

The killing of Reham Al-Bader, Monitor of the national commission for investigations

Reham was the monitor of the National Committee for Investigation regarding allegations of human rights violations in Taiz. She monitors violations in a village east of Taiz City, where she was killed and her friend Mo'men Saeed by a sniper of Houthis on Thursday, February 8, 2018.

The monitoring team in Taiz moved to Al-Rawdah Hospital, where the victims were hospitalized. He photographed the body and met one of the jurists monitors who was near Reham when she was being killed. Ahmed Abdulfattah Al-Samit said that they were going to Najd village, in Saber district east of Taiz City, to monitor violations against the villagers. We toured the village and did our work. When we got back from the village, heading to Taiz, we stopped on the road. A shot hit Mo'men Saeed head while he was next to us. I tried to help him with Reham assistance, and the second shot hit her in the stomach and immediately was dead.

He said that I passed out after they were killed, until a group of humanitarian and relief people arrived. He added that the source of the shooting was a sniper who was stationed in one of the hills in front of Najd village road, where gunmen of Houthi group are positioned on top of it.

Activist Al-Abraqi, was returning from a human rights conference when Houthis arrested him

On February 8, 2016, the human rights activist, Sadeq Al-Abraqi, 40 years old, was in Amran governorate, returning from Marib governorate after attending a human rights conference. While passing "Edries" check point in Rada'a City in Al-Baydha governorate, he was detained by Houthi and Saleh militia who control the check point. He was disappeared for the accusation of being an "informer for Saudi Arabia". The Coalition team met his relative who said that when they knew, after he was released, that Sadeq was detained in Rada'a Castle in Al-Baydha governorate, which is being taken by Houthi and Saleh forces as a detention and a prison for its opponents.

A

mjad Abdulrahman, a victim of extremists in Aden

Human rights activist Amjad Abdulrahman Saif, 27 years old, was assassinated while sitting at the Internet cafe "Mix" in Kuwait Street in the Sheikh Othman region of Aden City. The monitoring team received a number of testimonies as well as a medical report on the case of the victim Amjad, photocopies of the victim's father complaints and minutes of Criminal Search Investigation in Aden. All those documents concluded

that Amjad was sitting in the cafe on Sunday night, May 14, 2017, when a masked person carrying a pistol raided that cafe. He shot Amjad four times and then pointed his weapon at those in the cafe so that none of them would move.

He left the café and someone else on a motorcycle was waiting for him, and they left together. Amjad died immediately and his body was taken to Al-Jomhwry hospital in Aden. The victim's relatives charged the extremist al-Qaeda organization with the assassination of Amjad. However, a number of statements received by the Coalition, including a complaint from the victim's father confirmed that the Security Belt forces in Aden prevented the prayer for Amjad in a mosque in Crater City, and his burial in Al-Qatea' cemetery. The group also dispersed the relatives and friends of the victim from holding a funeral in front of his father's house, and arrested three journalists who were held in Camp 20, one of the Security Belt camps in Aden City.

Haikal Azeuran, forced disappearance and accusation of the head of the government relief committee in Taiz

A social activist in the relief field was arrested twice. The second arrest was on July 1, 2018, and the first arrest in 2017. The monitoring team met with him. He said he believed that the reason for his arrest was a dispute between him and the relief subcommittee in Taiz City, headed by Rashad Al-Akhali, as well as Care Organization. He said that the second arrest was carried out by masked men when he was leaving his house in Bab Al-Madajar area. He was taken from above his son's motorcycle by armed men who took him to 26th September Street. He was blindfolded and when he got out of the car, his hands and legs were tied, and they put him in water tank in a basement of one building which he does not know its exact location. He added that they left him for five days without food or water. On the fifth day, one of the gunmen opened the door of the tank and threw a bag next to me, in it there as soup, rice, a bottle of water and three loafs of bread

Azeuran said that they put him in that tank for 30 days. They only give him food or water every three days. I was starving. After that, I was moved to a room in a narrow cell with electrical appliances, and the provision of food and water is a bit much better. They gave me daily food for fifteen days. During his imprisonment, Haikal says that gunmen open the door and ask him to prepare, because they would take him to where he will be executed. On the day of his release, on August 16, 2018, he was taken out of the cell, injected with a narcotic needle and placed inside a bag, and thrown in a alley near his house, according to his statement. He said he did not knew where he was, but was identified by the children in his neighborhood, and they took him to Al-Buraihy hospital to receive treatment.

He added, it was not my first time to be arrested. I was arrested by Sheikh Adel Abdu Faree (Abu Al-Abbas) in 2017 for 15 days at Hail Complex Girls' School, with the help of Rashad al-Akhali, head of the sub-committee for relief and the deputy of Taiz governorate. Al-Akhali told Abu Al-Abbas that I deal with Houthis. I was released by Rashad al-Akhali after the agreement between me and him to work under his supervision in the sub-committee and to be a member of it.

Section Five: Violations against politicians

Rasd Coalition recorded 7122 violations against politicians, which was divided between the killing of 236 people, 613 injuries, 4242 arrests, 837 disappearances and 233 tortures. The enclosed table No. 13 shows the violations against politicians and their geographical distribution.

The team confirmed the responsibility of Houthi and Saleh militias for killings 172 and injuring 508. 17 politicians were killed, and 6 others were injured by forces not under the authority of the legitimate government. 8 politicians were killed, 41 were injured by members of Al-Qaeda extremist organization. 2 were killed and 1 was injured by government forces. The killing of 37 and injury of 17 by unidentified gunmen was recorded. 20 were shot by tribal groups, and 15 were killed by Arab Coalition aircrafts. The enclosed table No. 14 shows the distribution of dead and injured politicians based on to violators.

Rasd Coalition monitored the arrest of 4,077 politicians, disappearance of 824 and torture of 228 others by Houthi and Saleh militias. The arrest of 120 politicians, disappearances of 7 and torture of 5 by government forces were recorded. The team monitored the arrest of 43 politicians and disappearance of 2 by forces not under the authority of the government. It was also monitored that Al-Qaeda Extremist Organization was responsible for the arrest of 2 politicians and disappearance of 4. The enclosed table No. 14 shows the distribution of arrested, disappeared and tortured politicians based on violators.

The report also monitored the assaults of Houthi and Saleh militias against 939 politicians' properties. The assault of the Arab Coalition aircraft against the houses of 9 politicians. 7 assaults against the houses of politicians by government forces. The Assault against 1 politician house by forces not under the authority of the legitimate government, and 5 assaults against houses of politicians by unidentified person. The enclosed table No. 14 shows this distribution.

Examples of violations:

Member of the House of Representatives, Ahmed al-Hajj, immunity did not prevent his arrest

A member of the House of Representatives, for the Department 105 in Al-Sayani District in Ibb governorate, was arrested by the forces of Houthi and Saleh Alliance because he belongs to Al-Islah Party. He is one among other arrested members despite their parliament immunity from being arrested except with strict and constitutional procedures which the law guaranteed. The Coalition team met with one of his relatives who said: At dawn on Friday, May 29, 2015 gunmen from Houthi and Saleh Alliance, led by "Abu Bashir al-Wadi," attacked the house of parliamentarian Ahmad Al-Hajj in the market of Najd al-Ahmar. They have arrested Al-Hajj and taken him to the prison of Criminal Research in Ibb for a month, until he was released.

Zakaria Qassem, a politician hidden in prisons supervised by forces not under the authority of the legitimate government in Aden

Zakaria Mohammed Muhammad Qassem, 54 years old, lives in Al-Mualla district and is a member of the local council of the district. He is a volunteer in Iqra Charitable Society. He was kidnapped by unknown gunmen on Saturday, April 27, 2018. His relative said that he went out to perform Fajr prayer in the neighborhood mosque, which was built by his contribution in reaching out charitable people, which is about 100 meters away from his house. As he went to the mosque, he was surprised by a black car of the type "Sentafe" waiting for him at the end of the street opposite of his house. Masked gunmen with civil outfits got off the car and directly assaulted him and spat him on the ground, Zakaria tried to understand the situation by asking them what they want from him but they humiliated him, beat him with rifle butts and took him by force. She added, some of the worshipers who were going to the mosque to perform Fajr prayer gathered to save him but the gunmen fired at them and everyone who tried to approach him. Then they went to an unknown destination without knowing the reasons.

His relative also added that Zakaria was known in the neighborhood through his charity and humanitarian work. He is not known for any behavior of violence. He has never carried a gun. She says they have information that he is being held at Cinema Waddah prison supervised by the director of Aden Security. They have promises from Shalal Ali Shaie to release him but nothing happened. We do not know where we go, and to whom we can resort, and his destiny still unknown until now. This is according to the witness.

Former detainee Adel al-Hassani said on his Facebook page that he learned that the detainee Zakaria Ahmed Mohammed Qassem has died under torture in the prison of Bir Ahmad³¹. Adel, one of the field commanders in what is known as the popular resistance in Aden, was before one of the inmates of that prison.

Affiliates of the Congress Party subjected to abuse

The abuse of Houthis against their allies from General People's Congress members was horrible when they broke the alliance and killed former President Ali Saleh. Among those who were subjected to this persecution was the family of Sheikh Dheifullah Ziad Ahmed Muthanna in Rassaba region in Dhammar governorate where the Sheikh was executed with another person near him, in addition to the kidnapping of others, and looting and tampering with the Sheikh's properties in the area.

The team met with a number of victims and neighbors. (Z. N. L.) is one of whom we listened to. He told the group: After the invitation of Ali Abdullah Saleh to his supporters of the uprising against Houthis in early December 2017, Sheikh Dheifullah Ziad and a number of members of the Congress in the region, among those who responded to that call, took control of a number of high places and areas in the region of Rusababy armed forces in preparation for confronting Houthis. Intermediaries of the people of the region intervened between the Sheikh and Houthis. Intermediaries

31 Post by Adel Al-Hassani on January 18, 2019, <https://www.facebook.com/photo>.

<https://www.facebook.com/photo?fbid=130405541333414&set=a.100266357680666&type=3>

suggested that all people of the region stop violence and armed confrontations, and who will control Sana'a, we will be with him as supporters. Sheikh Daifallah agreed and withdrew his gunmen and return them to their homes, after midnight of the third of December, the Houthi militia spread and took control of the areas controlled by Sheikh Daifallah. The witness added, in that morning, Sheikh Daifallah went to inspect the gas station affiliated to him, that is located in the road Sanaa to Taiz, near the junction of Hammam Ali in Hadaa district. During his arrival, he was surprised by three vehicles of Houthis surrounding him from all directions, and then fired on his car directly and throw a grenade under the car, killing Adel Ziad Ahmed Muthanna, brother of Sheikh Daifallah, and his cousin Muhsin Ahmed Muthana, and Sheikh Daifallah was injured, and Colonel Mohammed Ali Saleh Al-Aker. They were transported by paramedics to Rsabh dispensary to provide them with first aid.

According to the witness, Houthis came to the clinic with about 45 vehicles to abduct the Sheikh and his companion. The medics took them to a women's mosque in the area, but the fear of their arrest was overwhelming them. They were taken to a neighboring house, and for the third time were moved to another mosque in the region. On 9:00 pm that day, the Houthis attacked the mosque and hit him with machine guns of 23 and RPGs. A group of them stormed the mosque and found Sheikh Daifallah Ziad and Colonel Mohammed Ali Saleh Al-Aker injured during the attack in the mosque.

Sheikh Dhaif surrendered to them and begged them to take him for treatment and then go wherever they wanted, but the Houthi gunmen refused to do so and opened fire on Colonel Mohammed Ali Saleh Al-Aker. He was killed instantly. Then, one of them said to Sheikh Daifallah Ziad: "Look what we did to your friend, we will do the same to you" So one of the Houthis came forward and took him from his head and turned him back and the other shot him directly which led to his immediate death. Then they kidnapped the two companions (A. M. S.o) and (M. M. T.) who were with the Sheikh, and they been disappeared since then.

The group also met with the other witness (A. B. S.) who told the team: The Houthis prepared a military campaign to the Rusaba region, and kidnapped a number of members of the General People's Congress, and looted the shops belonging to Sheikh Daifallah Ziad and his brothers in the city of Rusaba located in Al-Hadaa Road – Sana'a to Taiz street, which are three stores and a central refrigerator. They blew up the building of the stores. They looted a mobile phone shop owned by the nephew of the Sheikh. They then blew up a neighboring building owned by Ahmed bin Ahmed Muthanna, the cousin of the Sheikh, consisting of three stories, and looted the gas station belonging to Sheikh Daifallah Ziad, and a number of other lootings including the car and plowing, which were looted from Sheikh Ziad farm.

Ten leaders of the Islah Party in Aden were arrested by anti-terrorism forces

The anti-terrorism forces in Aden arrested ten members of the Islah Party, including the party's assistant secretary-general in Aden Mohammed Abdulmalik and the member of the party's Consultative Council Arif Ahmed Ali. They were then imprisoned in the

Criminal Search prison and subjected to terrible psychological intimidation and ill-treatment before their release on Wednesday, October 18, 2017 with a trade guarantee for each of them.

The Coalition team met with a number of these leaders after their release. Among them (M. M. A.) who said: At 4 am on Wednesday, October 11, 2017, my wife woke me up with horror and told me that someone was asking about me and violently knocking the door. I opened my room door, and one of my brothers-in-law told me that those are gunmen and will break in if I do not open for them. I went out, and one masked soldier, holding a machine gun pointed at me, and another soldier was sitting next to the door. The soldier took me into the vehicle and blindfolded me. Then the other soldiers entered my house and searched the house and looted a mobile phone and a bag full of private documents and 130,000 YER. After they went out, I heard one of the soldiers tell his colleague “if he moves, shot him”, although I did not resist. Then they took me to a camp that I thought was the anti-terrorism camp at Goldmore.

The victim recounts that they took him out of the vehicle with blindfolded eyes. They entered him into a room where he heard the voice of Professor Muhammad Abdul Malik, Dr. Aref Ahmad Ali and others. I felt that I was not alone. Then they put us in a queue holding each other’s shoulders. They took us in a room and photographed us. Later on, we learned that our photos were published of us being terrorists. They brought us back to the room. We opened our eyes, were surprised that we were all eight people from one area. After midnight, they took us to the Criminal Search Building. They gave us a small room and we were blindfolded.

The victim added, one of the soldiers told us to write our wills, and ask us in any way we want to die, whether by bullets or bombs. Another soldier responded: by bombs is better, so that their bodies would be torn. We were terrified and then one of the soldiers ordered us to get up and we were afraid that they will carry out their words and kill us. Then they brought one of our colleagues, who was arrested the same night, but we did not know until the morning. They interrogated me the second day. They only asked us why we were here, and we knew afterwards that our arrest is because of our party affiliation and the alleged existence of weapons at the Islah headquarters where they stormed previously was incorrect.

A Politician, disappeared because of Houthis till this moment

(A. H. T.), 30 years old, from Al-Haiet Eial Sarih, is a political activist in the General People’s Congress Party in the district. Houthi gunmen came to his home in Amran City. They found his wife who told them that he was traveling in the capital Sana’a. When he heard about that, he returned to his hometown. Armed Houthi gunmen raided the village and arrested him at 10 am on Tuesday, April 24, 2018 from his home in his hometown, on charges of communicating with Saudi Arabia in the case of the killing of the so-called Chairman of the Political Council of the militias of Houthi, “Saleh Al-Samad”. The victim had written on his page on Facebook, commenting on a televised speech for Saleh Al-Samad that this is the last speech for you. By chance, Al-

Samad was killed, thus the Houthis considered that to be because of communications between the victim and Saudi Arabia.

According to (N. H. H.), one of the victims' relatives, that he was transferred to Amran prison and then transferred to the Political Security prison in the capital Sana'a. For more than a month, no one knew his fate, until reaching one of the Houthi leaders in Amran. By his assistance, the victims' wife was allowed to visit him in one of the prisons in Sana'a for a very short time. The relative of the victim says that he is still being held in custody for that accusation, and prevented from his family contact or visit.

Al-Munaifi, a politician tortured by the Abu Al-Abbas Brigades

Abduljabbar Ali Al-Munaifi, 48 years old, is a political activist in the Islah Party who was arrested by the Abu Al-Abbas Brigades in Taiz. He was subjected to harsh treatment in prison and a mock execution. Rasd Coalition met with him, and he said that I was setting in Al-Khayrat mosque in Al-Jomhwri neighborhood at night on Tuesday, April 24, 2018. A group of gunmen approached me, and they were blindfolded. I recognized one of them named Ahmad Al-Sira, a member of the Abu Al-Abbas Brigades. They pointed their weapons at me and ordered me get up. They took me and (S. A. A. T.) to the vehicle and blindfolded us. They took us to mountainous area and entered us to the yard of Abdulrahman Hail Saeed house. They told me to prepare for martyrdom, I told them I am looking for martyrdom, the replied we are going to execute you and throw your body in the valley. One of them shot a bullet to the wall on which I was standing. Then they took us back to the vehicle.

Al-Munaifi added, they got us into the vehicle and took us to the school of Hail Complex belonging to the Abu Abbas Brigades in the Old City. They took us to the third floor and they separated me from my friend, where they put everyone in a solitary cell. He also added, I was held in that cell with another 17 people. They prevented all of us from contacting our families. They treated us harshly. We were only allowed to go to the bathroom once a day, and the food they gave us was not enough to meet our needs or to satisfy our hunger.

One night, a security guard came to us and we got out of bed. He said that Abu Al-Abbas would come to visit us. Abu AL-Abbas came to us at 2:00 am and next to him one of the gunmen pointed his rifle at the prisoners. Abu Al-Abbas started asking the prisoners about the reason for their imprisonment. When my turn came, he asked me about the reason for my impressment, I told him that Ahmad Al-Sirah was the one who arrested me from Al-Khayrat mosque. The Sheikh asked the one next to him to register my name to review my condition, but nothing was done. I was in prison for 28 days, and on the date of Ramadan 6, we were moved to the house of Abu Al-Abbas in the Old City. Nabil Al-Waseli came to the house and took us with him, and we were released by the mediation Arif Jamal, the Governorate deputy.

Al-Qutawi, arrested by the Houthis, and killed in bombing by alliance aircrafts

Mohammed Al-Qutawi is the deputy head of the party branch in Badan district in

Ibb governorate. He was arrested from his home and was detained until his death by airstrikes by the Coalition aircrafts on headquarters of the Military Police in Sanaa on Tuesday, December 12, 2017. Rasd team met with the witness (M. D. I.) and he mentioned the details of the arrest and killing of Al-Qutawi. On Wednesday afternoon February 8, 2017, Houthi gunmen attacked Al-Qutawi's house in al-Harth region in Badan district, led by Baligh Al-Falahi, known as Abu Harun. Al-Qutawi was taken from his family to the Political Security Prison in the district. He was held there for three days. Then he was transferred to Habra prison in the capital Sana'a. The witness added, the victim's family did not know his whereabouts until after twenty days, when they met him in Habra prison, after another prisoner released from the prison told them. The witness adds that Al-Qutawi's people were able to visit him in prison after the difficulties and obstacles prevented them from visiting and imposed by the Houthis.

He said that four months after Al-Qutawi's arrest, his family was asked for treatment for the rheumatism and diabetes that occurred to him in prison. In early December of 2017, the Houthis transferred Al-Qutawi to the Military Police prison. His family hoped to be part of an exchange of prisoners and detainees between Houthis and government forces, but the deal did not happen. He said that on Wednesday, one-day after the bombing, a prisoner from Amran prison was released as part of the exchange deal. He called a relative of Al-Qutawi and asked him about Al-Qutawi because he heard that the aircraft had raided the prison he was in. The victim's relative was shocked and felt the Al-Qutawi might be one of the victims. Al-Qutawi's family went to the hospital to receive the body. The Houthis refused to hand over and wanted to exchange his body with the government forces, so the family continued to follow up and gave them large sums of money until they released the body and was buried in his hometown.

Houthis blew up his house, as he is considered a leader in one of the parties

The Islah leader in Taiz governorate Abdullah Ahmad Ali Al-Sabri, 64 years old, whom his house, located in Jahmaliah neighborhood in the center of the city of Taiz, was blown up on Thursday, July 21, 2016. Rasd team met with him, and he said: Gunmen followers of Ansar Allah (Houthis), stormed to his house of two stories, and planted explosive devices in its foundations, which led to the demolition of a large part of the house, and the remaining part about to fall, and now he and his family without a home.

Section Six: Violations against minorities (Baha'is, Christians and Jews)

Baha'is minority are being harassed

A minority belonging to one of the Islamic groups based in Yemen. According to its published principles, emphasizes the spiritual unity of the human race as a fundamental principle and is based on three pillars which are the unity of God, the unity of religion and the unity of humanity. Abdullah Al-Olufi³² said that the

Baha'is used to perform their rituals normally, and have never been paid attention by others. The Baha'is have now emerged because of the harassment of their followers in Sana'a after the Houthis took control of them. The number of Baha'is in Yemen is estimated to be around 3,000, spread in the Yemeni governorates and mainly in the capital Sana'a. The Coalition has monitored a number of acts of repression against the Baha'is in Yemen since 2016. These violations have been characterized by harassment of members of the sect by the Houthi and Saleh militias, and there have been numerous forms of abuse between arbitrary arrest, prosecution, contempt, convictions, atonement, trials without guarantees, the right to defend freely, as well as the prohibition on travel, restrictions and house raids. The legitimate authorities also practiced some of these violations by arresting Baha'is activists at Aden airport.

Examples of violations:

Mass arrests of dozens of Baha'is in Sanaa

In August 2016, the Houthis and Saleh's intelligence services arrested 68 people, most of them are Baha'is, including 21 women and 4 children. At a youth conference organized by the Baha'i minority in one of their institutions, Yemen Jude, in Al-Qubati building on Algeria Street, to "promote peace, co-existence and tolerance" as announced in the conference publications. The arrested were released within weeks, with the exception of a man who still held until today. His name is Kiwan Kadiri, a 44-year-old Iranian national, who have been released only by trade guarantees and vowed not to engage in religious activities and rituals.

One of the Baha'is detainees said after his release that a joint force of Ansar Allah, National Security and Central Security stormed the conference hall on the closing day of the event that lasted for eight days. Their attack was "barbaric" and grossly offensive, although the attendees were youth, women and children. There were no sign of terrorism or weapons. They took 62-68 young men, including women and children, and took them to the National Security headquarters in Al-Harthash, and have been distributed into two rooms, one for the women and children and the other one for men. All of them are in varying periods from one to three months, except Kwan Qadri who is still detained until now. The victim adds that they took all our personal belongings, which were in our possession, and they treated us harshly in the middle of the prison, we experienced hysteria of that treatment that we have met.

Two Baha'is arrested at Aden airport

On Wednesday, January 11, 2017, while Nadeem Tawfiq Abdul-Barari Al-Saqqaf, who is a Yemeni Bahai, was accompanied by his father-in-law of his wife Rouhia Heshmat-Allah Ali Mohammed Thabet, 75 years old, who was accompanying his young son-in-law Nadeem at the departure lounge at Aden International Airport. They were both arrested and are still detained.

A Baha'i sentenced to death without adequate guarantees for a trial

On January 2, 2018, the Specialized Criminal Court under the authority of the Houthis in the capital Sana'a sentenced to death the detainee Baha'i named Hamed Kamal Haidara for allegedly communicating with the Baha'i institutions in Haifa. The

ruling included the confiscation of all his funds and the closure of Baha'i communities in Yemen. One of the Baha'is, we reserve mentioning his name, that members of National Security, during the presidency of the former president Ali Saleh, arrested Hamed Haidara on January 3, 2015, Haidara was accused of being an Iranian, and according to an indictment issued by the Specialized Criminal Prosecution, in an alliance to monitor the photocopy of that report,

Haidara was also accused of seeking Israel to represent the Baha'i faith in Yemen and used a number of means to establish a national homeland for the Baha'is in Yemen. According to the indictment, Haidara filed a trial before the Specialized Criminal Court until she ruled on January 2, 2018, headed by Judge Abdo Rajeh. The judge sentenced Hamid Hamza Mirza Kamali, who have the Iranian and Emirati citizenships, for the crime of seeking and collaborating with Israel and committing crimes against the security, independence and territorial integrity of the Republic of Yemen, and the crime of incitement to apostasy about the Islamic religion, the crime of forgery in official editorials and use of the falsified for it. Sentencing him to death, and mandate of the Public Prosecution to close the Central Baha'i Forum and all its subsidiary forums in the Capital Sana'a and all the governorates of the Republic, and the confiscation of all real estate and movable property of their own and supply them to State Treasury.

Christians and Jews

As part of the minority groups living in Yemen, Christians and Jews were subjected to violations during the time of armed conflicts. The Coalition monitored the forms of violations that those minorities experienced. Unfortunately, the Coalition's team could not reach the victims of Christians and Jews due to security circumstances surrounding them which make them very cautious and avoid appearing in public. According to an article about Christians in Yemen prepared in May 2016 by "Belqis Wali", a researcher with "Human Rights Watch", Christians have been victims to the instability in Yemen³³. She mentions that their numbers are estimated at (41,000) from Yemenis and refugees, and most of them escaped from the country in 2015 with the start of the war. The article recounts three incidents of violation against Christians; one was burning the library of "John" who is a Christian from Taiz, by some extremists in Al-Sameel Market neighborhood in September 2015. The second was when armed individuals stormed "Saint Joseph" church and burnt it in September 2015 in Aden city. It is one of 4 Christian houses of worship in the city. The third was the bombing of a Christian elderly home in Aden, when 4 armed individuals stormed the premises and murdered at least 16 people on 4th March 2016 including guards, drivers, cooks and 4 nuns. They further kidnapped an Indian monk and destroyed all Christian symbols in the place. RT Arabia TV said in their website that 4 gunmen bombed a Catholic church in Al-Mualla area in Aden in 9 December 2015, and turned the place to ashes, according to security sources and eyewitnesses. The website quotes a police official indicating that Jihadists from Al Qaeda or ISIS taking an advantage

33 Human Rights Watch ,Christians Among The Victims in an Unstable Yemen .<https://www.hrw.org/ar/news/2016/05/11/289773>

of the civil war and absence of the state to create a climate of insecurity in the major cities in the south of Yemen, by perpetrating such attacks³⁴.

As for the Jewish community, they were not in a better position than Christians. The Coalition monitored cases of harassment against this segment since the time of the six wars in Sadah. Multiple media outlets reported that Houthis displaced Al Salem Jews from Sadah in 2007. An intense attitude of the Houthis was noted to harass Yemeni Jews, which manifested with the adopting inflammatory slogans calling for their death. In March 2016, it was announced that 19 Jews were deported from Sana'a to Israel in a secret and complicated operation. A media agency³⁵ reported from the Jewish News Agency, which is responsible for coordinating migration of Jews to Israel, the news about deporting the remaining Jews in Yemen. The Agency mentioned quoting sources that the deported Jews moved with them ancient manuscripts, and that Houthi militias conducted an investigation with the crew of Sana'a Airport about the smuggling of Jewish monuments with the deported Jews.

34 RT Arabia, Gunmen Blow up a Church in Aden .<https://goo.gl/cEyFHx>

35 Monte Carlo International, The Houthis are investigating the smuggling of Jewish artifacts into Israel .<https://goo.gl/8PptL4>

Chapter V: Violations to International Humanitarian Law Regarding Collective Punishment

Section One: Siege and Starvation

Siege of Taiz City

Houthi militias and Saleh forces have had control over the entrances of Taiz city from all four directions since September 2015. According to reports viewed by Rasd Coalition and witness statements the team listened to and lived around in Taiz, the closing of the entrances of the city comes as part of a systematic plan by the Houthi and Saleh alliance to impose a siege on the city and starve about 800,000 residents in the city. Since that date, the Houthi militias have been controlling the flow of movement by the residents and sometimes stops them from crossing from or into the city. The militias had allowed passage through one entrance of the city only which is Al-Duhi entrance and closed all other entrances. They were controlling the movement of people and basic goods in and out of the city within few hours of the day and close the entrance the remainder of the day. That lasted until March 2016 when government forces loyal to Hadi managed to open this entrance and control the Taiz Aden road from the direction of Al-Turba.

The Houthi militias still controls the main entrances of Taiz which connect the city with the capital Sana'a and Aden from the East, and Hodeida governorate from the west and north direction. The militias completely prevents passing of residents or transportation vehicles, which leaves only a mountain trail for the residents to reach those governorates, passing through Al-Misrakh district to the south of Taiz then Khudair district to the east of the governorate. In addition o that, many crimes related to murder, injuries, detention, torture, sexual assault, and more were committed during the time of the militia's control over Al-Duhi entrance. That is still the case in the other entrances that remain under their control as well as the mountain trail that connects Taiz with the capital Sana'a and the other governorates.

All attempts by the United Nations and its organizations, humanitarian agencies, and delegations failed to convince the Houthi and Saleh militias to open the entrances and stop starvation of the residents of Taiz city. It got to the point that militias stopped teams of UN organizations and Humanitarian Affairs Coordinator from entering the city in multiple occasions³⁶. Rasd Coalition followed up sessions of negotiations

36 Okaz. United Nations Relief Coordinator very disappointed to be prevented from entering Taiz .<https://www.okaz.com.sa/article/1530327/%D8%A7%D9%84%D8%B3%D9%8A%D8%A7%D8%B3%D8%A9/%D9%85%D9%86%D8%B3%D9%82-%D8%A7%D9%84%D8%A3%D9%85%D9%85-%D8%A7%D9%84%D9%85%D8%AA%D8%AD%D8%AF%D8%A9-%D9%84%D9%84%D8%BA%D8%A7%D8%AB%D8%A9-%D9%8A%D8%B9%D8%B1%D8%A8->

sponsored by the UN between the conflict parties during past years. One of the issues that was presented in each session was the file on the siege on Taiz city, but unfortunately, the Houthi militias and Saleh forces did not show any responsiveness to this humanitarian case. The issue was strongly discussed in the Sweden talks in December 2018, and some understandings were announced regarding Taiz, especially the issue of the siege³⁷. Following that announcement, the agreed committee has not been formed, which gives an impression that Houthi militias are not serious about ending the siege on Taiz city.

The siege on Taiz city resulted in a number of tragedies suffered by the residents of the city. Rasd Coalition documented multiple crimes and violations accompanying the siege and prevention of movement to and from the city. Dozens of murder crimes were committed, hundreds of residents were arrested, and many detainees were tortured. Moreover, preventing entry of medications has led to the demise of dozens of patients with kidney failure, as necessities for kidney dialysis were not allowed to enter. Moreover, the siege resulted in preventing entry of Oxygen to hospitals of Taiz, which caused the death of many patients, especially newborns in Incubation and was wounded. The environmental disaster that resulted from closing the entrances is indescribable. Tons of waste lay in streets of the city because there is no active waste dumping zone after closing the west entrance of the city which leads to the main one of Taiz. All that is added to many more tragedies that were reported by a number of rights organizations and media outlets throughout the past four years.

Examples of violations:

Houthi and Saleh forces prevent the Representative of the UN Secretary General from entering Taiz city

Siege and starvation of Taiz city residents reached its peak with the Representative of the UN Secretary General for Humanitarian Affairs denied entry to Taiz city to inspect its condition and view the humanitarian situation of the residents. In clear indifference to the UN and a clear evidence of the intention to close off and starve the residents, the Houthi militias and Saleh forces prevented the Representative of the UN Secretary General for Humanitarian Affairs and Coordinator of Relief for Emergencies in Yemen, Stephen Obrien from entering Taiz city on Tuesday, February 28, 2017. Rasd Coalition monitored the reactions to that denial on the media and came to know through its team the exact point that prevented Stephen from passing,

[%D8%B9%D9%86-%D8%AE%D9%8A%D8%A8%D8%A9-%D8%A3%D9%85%D9%84-%D9%83%D8%A8%D9%8A%D8%B1%D8%A9-%D9%84%D9%85%D9%86%D8%B9%D9%87-%D9%85%D9%86-%D8%AF%D8%AE%D9%88%D9%84-%D8%AA%D8%B9%D8%B2?PageSpeed=noscript](#)

37 Office of the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General to Yemen, Full text of the Stockholm

Agreement, previous reference

which is a Houthi security check point in Gharab area³⁸, to the west of Taiz city. The Secretary General Representative returned after that to Ibb city which is under the control of the Houthis.

The Office for Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs in Emergencies in Yemen issued a press statement³⁹, partly stating: “Although the Relief Coordinator in Emergencies, Mr. Stephen Obrien, had received a guarantee of safe passage from all parties during the stages of his mission in Taiz, his convoy was not allowed to pass the final check point before crossing the frontline, coming from Ibb governorate to Taiz city.” The statement added that the convoy headed back to a safe area to resume negotiations with the authorities managing the final check point, but it was in vein. According to the statement, Mr. Obrien was disappointed that humanitarian efforts to reach people needing it were suppressed by conflict parties, especially at a time when millions of Yemenis are suffering from severe food insecurity and in danger of starvation. The statement further mentioned that Obrien was still worried about the horrifying situation and the level of humanitarian need in Taiz and Yemen in general, and that he is determined to continue working on defending the affected people in Yemen and mobilizing necessary resources to protect and save lives, as well as reminding the parties of their responsibility to respect the international humanitarian law, which includes allowing access of humanitarian aids in full without any restrictions.

Report from the Relief Coalition, the biggest local humanitarian organization in Taiz city

Rasd Coalition received many reports from foundations and associations working in humanitarian relief. One report was from the Head of Relied Coalition in Taiz, which includes a number of relief organizations, Dr. Abdulkarim Shamsan. He confirmed in his report that that portions of the relief materials provided by the International Commission for assisting IDPs in Taiz were loaded on (8) trucks which arrived at Al-Hoban area east of the city in August 2015. The materials included food, shelter and health items in the value of 700,000,000 seven hundred million Yemeni Riyals. Shamsan adds in his report that the materials were detained and denied entry to the city for ten days then got looted and confiscated by gunmen of the Houthi group and forces loyal to Ali Saleh that were in the check point in Al-Hoban entrance east of Taiz city.

Humanitarian Activist Sender Rawih Noaman, 21 years old, who works in relief, confirmed in his statement given to the monitoring and documentation team, which he supported with photographs of the trucks loaded with the relief materials while being detained at Al-Hoban area. He confirmed in his testimony that the trucks were

38 One of the branch crossings created by the Houthi and Saleh alliance, which lasted three months only before closing it permanently.

39 UN News. OCHA confirms in a press release that Humanitarian Affairs Coordinator was denied passage to Taiz, Yemen. <https://news.un.org/ar/story/2017/02/271842>

looted and confiscated by gunmen of the Houthi group in the check point to the east of Taiz city.

A representative of a pharmaceutical company confirms prevention of entering medications

According to statement of (W. M. A.), 43 years old, who works at a pharmaceutical company in Taiz, he was detained on several occasions at Houthi check points in Al-Hoban area, at the east entrance of the city because of having medical items with him that belong to the company he works for. He confirms that Houthis refuse to allow entering any medications to the city through their check points at entrances of the city.

Al-Thawra Hospital confirms in a press statement that dialysis materials were confiscated

Rasd Coalition received a report from Al-Thawra Hospital in Taiz, holding Houthis and Saleh forces responsible for detaining materials of the Dialysis department in the hospital. A statement published by media outlets⁴⁰ states that Houthi and Saleh forces intercepted eleven trucks coming from Hodeida carrying materials of the artificial kidneys department in the hospital. The statement adds that hospital official was shocked to know from announcements on Masirah and Yemen Channels of the Houthi and Saleh alliance that the trucks were released, while the fact was that only 6 trucks were released after pressures. The remaining 5 trucks were confiscated with their loads including 17 dialysis machines and 11 special beds for dialysis patients. They took most of the solutions and filters for the military hospital which has been under their control since May 2016. The monitoring team also received statistics of dialysis patients who passed away in the artificial kidney department at Al-Jomhori Hospital during the period between April and November 2015. Mohammed Makharish⁴¹ states that the number of fatalities due to suspension of operations at the artificial kidney center in the hospital reached 19 cases, one of home was citizen Noor Farhan Al-Sharabi, who died on the dialysis chair when the hospital was being bombed by the Houthis in November 2015. Till now, there are no accurate statistics issued from the Health Office in Taiz about the number of diseased of dialysis patients due to prevention of entering its materials and necessities.

United Nations confirm the Houthi Siege on Taiz City

Assistant Secretary-General for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, Stephen O'Brien issued a statement on November 24, 2015 confirming the responsibility of the Houthi and Saleh forces for closing the roads and preventing them from delivering humanitarian aids. Statement reads: "Stephen O'Brien, UN Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs, expressed deep concerns towards the deteriorated humanitarian situation in Taiz city, central Yemen where about 200,000 citizens live

40 Masdar Online. Houthis confiscate 5 trucks carrying medications and supplies for dialysis patients in Taiz. <https://almasdaronline.com/article/81909>

41 Emergency Department Manager at the hospital during 2015.

under an actual siege since the eruption of clashes in September. Civilians in Taiz are in massive need for drinking water, food and medicine as well as many other life-saving and protection interventions. Civilian neighborhoods, medical foundations and other locations in the city are under constant bombardment, while check points prevent the people from moving to safer areas or get help. The Houthis and popular committees are closing the routs for help and continue to obstruct delivery of aids and humanitarian supplies that are urgently needed in Taiz. Despite numerous attempts by agencies and partners of the UN to negotiate and get access to affected people, the trucks remain detained at check points while very small portions is allowed in.” the UN Official also expressed his concerns about reports stating that some of the aids delivered to Taiz were taken to other areas, away from the ones targeted with the assistance⁴².

Closure of Yemeni Airports and Ports

Sana’a airport was the main air window for Yemenis, but since the Arab Alliance took control of the Yemeni skies, the airport went out of order except for some limited flights operated by UN agencies or ones that are permitted by the Arab Alliance to land in political missions. This closure has affected the delivery of humanitarian support and many patients who wish to travel for treatment. Humanitarian Affairs Coordinator in Yemen, Jimmy Mac Goldrick stated that closing the airport has disrupted the arrival of humanitarian aids and denied thousands of patients travelling abroad for treatment that could be needed to save their lives. He requested states of the Arab Alliance to open the airport⁴³. The Yemeni government suggested reopening the airport on the condition that the Houthis let go of controlling it and agree to inspect the planes in Aden and Sayoun airports as well as removing Houthi individuals and handing over

42 United Nations Information Centre Sanaa .UN expresses concerns over deteriorated humanitarian situation in Taiz. <http://sanaa.sites.unicnetwork.org/2015/11/25/%D8%A7%D9%84%D8%A3%D9%85%D9%85-%D8%A7%D9%84%D9%85%D8%AA%D8%AD%D8%AF%D8%A9-%D8%AA%D8%B9%D8%B1%D8%A8-%D8%B9%D9%86-%D8%A7%D9%84%D9%82%D9%84%D9%82-%D8%A5%D8%B2%D8%A7%D8%A1-%D8%AA%D8%AF%D9%87%D9%88%D8%B1/>

43 Aljazeera. UN official call upon the Arab Alliance to open Sana’a Airport <https://www.aljazeera.net/news/arabic/2017/8/10/%D9%85%D8%B3%D8%A4%D9%88%D9%84-%D8%A3%D9%85%D9%85%D9%8A-%D9%8A%D8%AF%D8%B9%D9%88-%D8%A7%D9%84%D8%AA%D8%AD%D8%A7%D9%84%D9%81-%D8%A7%D9%84%D8%B9%D8%B1%D8%A8%D9%8A-%D9%84%D9%81%D8%AA%D8%AD-%D9%85%D8%B7%D8%A7%D8%B1-%D8%B5%D9%86%D8%B9%D8%A7%D8%A1>

the management of the airport to Ministry of Transport⁴⁴. The spokesperson of the Arab Alliance States had requested in 2017 that the UN manages Sana'a Airport and resume air flight through it. He assured that leadership of the alliance did and still does all possible efforts to keep commercial and passenger flight to all airports going, and that closing Sana'a airport came only as a result of fears for the safety of civilian planes and commercial flights due to actions of the Houthis and their smuggling of weapons⁴⁵.

Rasd Coalition documented obstruction by Houthis to entering humanitarian aids to Yemen through Hodeida port, as well as looting unidentified amounts of those aids. The United Nations impose a comprehensive system for inspecting ships that arrive at the port, but the government and states of the Arab Alliance accuse the Houthis of using the port for smuggling weapons. At the same time, states of the alliance put restrictions to the entry of commercial and aids ships to Aden port. There are also restrictions on civilian flights from and to Aden Airport which is under the control of forces loyal to the Emirates. That has resulted in growing of the humanitarian crisis in Yemen and adding on the economic burdens of the people.

44 RT , Yemeni government suggests reopening Sana'a Airport and Hodeida port, with conditions https://arabic.rt.com/middle_east/987535-%D8%A7%D9%84%D8%AD%D9%83%D9%88%D9%85%D8%A9-%D8%A7%D9%84%D9%8A%D9%85%D9%86%D9%8A%D8%A9-%D8%AA%D9%82%D8%AA%D8%B1%D8%AD-%D8%A5%D8%B9%D8%A7%D8%AF%D8%A9-%D9%81%D8%AA%D8%AD-%D9%85%D8%B7%D8%A7%D8%B1-%D8%B5%D9%86%D8%B9%D8%A7%D8%A1-%D9%88%D9%85%D9%8A%D9%86%D8%A7%D8%A1-%D8%A7%D9%84%D8%AD%D8%AF%D9%8A%D8%AF%D8%A9-%D8%A8%D8%B4%D8%B1%D9%88%D8%B7/

45 Belqeas Channel. Turki Al-Malki, spokesperson of the Arab Alliance <https://www.belqeas.tv/yemen/%D8%A7%D9%84%D8%AA%D8%AD%D8%A7%D9%84%D9%81-%D9%8A%D8%AF%D8%B9%D9%88-%D8%A7%D9%84%D8%A3%D9%85%D9%85-%D8%A7%D9%84%D9%85%D8%AA%D8%AD%D8%AF%D8%A9-%D9%84%D8%A5%D8%AF%D8%A7%D8%B1%D8%A9-%D9%85%D8%B7%D8%A7%D8%B1-%D8%B5%D9%86%D8%B9%D8%A7%D8%A1-%D9%88%D8%A7%D8%B3%D8%AA%D8%A6%D9%86%D8%A7%D9%81-%D8%A7%D9%84%D8%B1%D8%AD%D9%84%D8%A7%D8%AA-%D8%A7%D9%84%D8%AC%D9%88%D9%8A%D8%A9>

Section Two: Forced Displacement

Among the worst violations suffered by the population during the armed conflict in the Yemeni governorates is the forced deportation and internal displacement practiced by a number of parties at different levels. The Houthi militias and Saleh military forces topped the list of violators of international humanitarian law (IHL), as well as forces supervised by the Arab Coalition, especially in the western coast of Taiz, and the government forces.

These parties have perpetrated large-scale deportations in the areas of armed conflict, especially in the governorates of Aden, Taiz and Hodeida. The civilian population, in several governorates witnessing escalated military operations, have become in a dire need for security and protection assistance, as the parties to the conflict deliberately attack the freedoms and rights of the population to live and settle, while the Yemeni government has abandoned its duty to the population to respond and intervene to protect the IDPs. On the other hand, the role of the UN and local organizations has come to surface but not to the extent to meet the IDPs need.

In August 2018, UNHCR stated that IDPs in Yemen are estimated at 2.3 million and more than 1 million returnees⁴⁶. It also stated that since the operations began to take control of Hodeida City in June, more than 50,800 families have been displaced, according to the UNOCHA. The Yemen UNOCHA reported that between June 2018 and 15 January 2019, the number of IDP families from Hodeida to the other parts of the country reached 174,717, representing more than one million and 48,300 people. It also pointed out that 109,867 families, or more than 659,300 people in four governorates were recorded in Hajjah, Al Mahweet, Raymah, and Hodeida itself.

Examples of Violations:

Displacement of Al-Dabh Village, Sabir Al-Mwadim – Taiz

Rasd Coalition documented the displacement of Al-Dabh village, Sabi Al-Mwadim district by Houthi-Saleh militia. RASD team visited the village outskirts and met a number of residents. The team concluded that on 31 October 2016, the Houthi gunmen and Salih forces arrested 15 young people from the village under the pretext of supporting the “Popular Resistance”. Then they threatened the residents and forced them to leave; they warned residents to leave within 24 hours. Thus, the villagers, 56 families, i.e. 336 people, were forced to leave their homes and village. They were seen leaving with their belongings and livestock, and they headed to a number of areas, including the villages of Sayahi and Khor Sabir Al-Mwadim, and Al-Hajjaa, Al-AKhaloud, and Maqbna and Taiz City districts; some of them left for Aden and other areas.

46 UNHCR calls for providing more protection for civilians fleeing Hodeida, Yemen

<https://www.unhcr.org/ar/news/briefing/2018/8/5b854ad34.html>

Rasd Coalition listened to several deportees. One of them is Ms. Massrah A, A, N, 50 years, who was met by RASD team in Al-Sayahi Sabir Al-Mwadi village. In her testimony, she said that a Houthi armed group came to her village and cantoned in the mosque and Nashwan Abdullah Abdo Sharaf house and arrested several young people including her two sons, Khalid and Marwan Abdu Saif. The Houthi gunmen asked the villagers to hand over what they call, “War Effort” under the pretext that they are “ISIS members”⁴⁷ or to leave the village. “They threatened us if we did not leave the village by 12 to 1 pm on Tuesday, November 1, 2016, they will “drag us out” of our homes by force,” Ms. Massrah added. She also said that, at 9 am, we took what we could carry of the luggage and livestock, and we wanted to leave through Al-Dhabab area, but the Houthi gunmen prevented us from passing from this direction and forced us to pass through another area that passes through the Al-Waza’iyah district, six hours on foot.

Residents of Several Villages in Dale’, Jobban District are Being Displaced

In January 2017, Houthi-Saleh armed militias attacked and took control of the villages of Rabbatayn, Dabianiya, Jobban, Hajaj, Lodiya and Nuweh towns in Jobban district. They then deported some of the residents, their opponents, of these villages. They also tampered with the contents of some houses, plundered and cantoned in them. The Coalition investigated the deportation of 74 families, 402 members, including 132 children and 72 women, who have been deported to the villages of Jabbara, Hamira, Sadrayn, Ktmey, Helayb, Shiab al-Btar, Shaqran, Morrays subdistrict, as well as to the center of Qatb district.

Deportation due to Geographic and Regional Affiliation

A 35-year-old citizen, Mohammed Abdullah Saeed Al-Sharabi, an ice-cream seller in Shabwa governorate, who came from Taiz governorate to work in the governorate, was deported. Mohammed says that he has three ice-cream vans and has started working in the capital of Shabwa governorate about a month ago before he was deported. On Tuesday, March 14, 2017, a man named ‘Abd Rabo Shaqran”, along with other members of the Southern Resistance and the Southern Movement, came to him and told him they had security orders to expel him from Shabwa. And they did. Not only this but also they made him sign a pledge to leave Shabwa and never come back. Therefore, he left for Abr Area in Marib governorate, next to Shabwa.

Mass Exodus of Populations due to Armed Conflict, Thobab (Bab Al-Mandab) District – Taiz

Since January 2017, Thobab district has witnessed a violent armed conflict between the legitimate government forces, directly backed by the Arab coalition forces, and Houthi-Saleh militias, as the government forces moved towards the district to take control of Bab al-Mandab strait with strategic importance for international navigation, which was under Houthi-Saleh militia along with Thobab district, overlooking this strait. Rasd Coalition has monitored the mass exodus of the villages population of this

47 ISIS is an acronym of Islamic State of Iraq and Syria, which Houthis extensively use to label their opponents.

district due to this conflict, which led to the displacement of hundreds of families from the villages of Greerh, Suweida, Majillyah, Jadeed, Al-Ghubair, Alkad'ha, Wahejah and other areas. RASD team met some IDPs in some districts of Lahej, Al-Ma'afir and Al-Wazyah in Taiz, while the team was unable to identify the accurate number of IDP families because of the dispersion of IDP families in several quartering areas in Taiz, Lahej, Hodeida and Aden governorates.

Nihm District, Tragedy of Ongoing Displacement

Nihm district is home to about 40 thousand people⁴⁸. Due to the armed conflict that has been taking place in its territory since December 2015, many of its population has been displaced since the outbreak of the conflict. The conflict intensified in 2017, the displacement increased, and the parties to the armed conflict, in Nihm district, did not provide sufficient protection for the civilian population, and has worked to transfer the clashes to some villages of the district.

The human tragedy has heightened and new villages in the district have joined this tragedy within the mass exodus in 2017. The conflict affected the health and educational facilities of a number of villages and communities.

RASD team was able to meet some of the IDPs and monitor some of the areas and villages where IDPs moved to in 2017, including Bran, Shalaf, Beit Abu Hatem, Beit Rabeed, Beit Haidan, Abu Alhan and Zamil village, Wadi Daboua, Maswarah, Qatbeen village, Wadi Malh, Al-Maratah village, Al-Shariyah, Shajan, Mahjar Al-Naimat, Al-Majwiha, Bani Faraj and Madfoun villages. RASD team was unable to monitor all IDPs in the district because of the violent and ongoing armed conflict that prevented the monitors from entering the area. In addition to displacement to different governorates, the district's areas have become a battlefield between the legitimate government forces backed by the Arab Coalition aircrafts on the one hand and Houthi-Saleh militia on the other hand to date.

IDP Camp is Under Attack by Houthi-Saleh Coalition Forces

Al-Khaniq IDP camp, which was set up by IDP population from Nihm district as the armed conflict broke, is located in Harib Nihm area on the way to Marib, hosts dozens of families. Harib Nihm is a desolate area and lacks all the basics of life. In addition to the difficult living conditions in the camp, the camp has been attacked many times. Late at night, On February 1, 2017, when the family of Abdullah Nasser Saeed Akil was sleeping in their tent, Houthi militia targeted the camp with a Katyusha rocket that hit their tent, immediately killing Abdullah Akil and his 60-year-old father, Nasser Akil.

His 6-year-old daughter, Basha'ir Abdullah Nasser Saeed Akil, his 45-year-old mother, Ra'ia Muhammad Najji Al-Haramli, and his 9-year-old son, Sakr Abdullah Nasser Akil, were injured. Also, his relatives, including Mabkhoot Nassir Saeed Akil and Fatima

48 Located to the north-east of Sana'a, the Capital, and witnesses ongoing clashes since mid-December 2015 to date.

Saleh Akil were injured. The family was displaced from Nihm district due to the armed conflict there and settled in Al-Khaniq camp in Wadi Harib Marib, with a large group of IDPs in this camp.

Section Three: Looting Humanitarian Aid

Rasd Coalition, in its periodic reports, shed light on the looting of humanitarian aid perpetrated by all parties in previous years. RASD concluded, through its investigation team, that Houthi-Saleh militias were the main perpetrators of the looting of humanitarian aid, which was also the same conclusion reached by the World Food Program in late 2018. The WFP revealed frauds related to food aid distribution in Yemen, and that many people in the capital Sana'a and other parts of the country controlled by the Houthis did not receive the food rations they were entitled to. WFP added that after the number of reports on the sale of humanitarian food aid has increased, and after investigation, it was found that at least one local WFP partner assigned to manage food aid and distribution was engaged in fraud; this partner organization is affiliated with the Ministry of Education in Sana'a, under Houthis control. In this context, WFP Executive Director David Beasley said, "This conduct amounts to the stealing of food from the mouths of hungry people, at a time when children are dying in Yemen because they haven't enough food to eat, that is an outrage. This criminal behavior must stop immediately." He asked Houthis to ensure the delivery of food aid to those who depend on it to survive.⁴⁹

Examples of Violations:

Yemen Red Crescent Society (IFRC) Staff Tells the Story of Looting Aid

An IFRC staff said the IFRC was distributing shelter kits to the marginalized people in Dehadh camp, a camp for the marginalized, in Khamir district, Amran governorate. The shelter kits included sleeping matts, blankets and kitchen sets provided by IFRC, funded by OCHA. In mid-July 2017, when the team started the distribution process, gunmen backed by Houthi leaders attacked the project manager, the media officer and the distribution team members.

The IFRC staff, name withheld for security reasons, said that the gunmen fired into the air and scared children and women who fled to the tents to take shelter. "The reason behind this act is to seize the relief items," he added. He also said that Houthi leaders in the region backed the gunmen and came to the place and put a gun to the head of the committee head to threaten him and asked for their share of relief which is two trucks. Therefore, they were given an approval to receive relief items from the IFRC office in Amran city, instead of being held accountable as stated by the IFRC team member who concluded by saying that the executive unit in Amran and the OCHA had been informed of the violation.

49 UN news, WFP Urges Houthis to Take Immediate Action After Food Aid Fraud is Revealed

in Yemen: <https://news.un.org/ar/story/2018/12/1024562>

Looting Children's Food Items Provided by WFP

At 10 am on Thursday, March 1, 2018, a Houthi supervisor in Al Sabra district, Ibb governorate attacked and seized a WFP food items store.

Rasd Coalition obtained the details of the incident. An eyewitness named (R. N. B) stated that Houthi gunmen led by a Houthi supervisor in the district named "Abdul Salam Ali Ammari" attacked a food items store allocated for needy students in Tariq bin Ziad school, Najd Aljuma'I area, which were stored by WFP in one of the school classrooms to be distributed to students in need. Abdul Salam and his armed group broke into the school, broke the door of the classroom and looted the aid that was stored in it, including flour, sugar and oil.

Chapter VI: Violations of International Humanitarian Law Relating to Objects and Property

The report highlights one of the most widespread violations perpetrated during the conflict. The devastation caused by this conflict is unmistakable, especially in the governorates of Aden, Taiz and Hodeida, which are known as densely populated urban cities. Civilian objects including private property and public facilities suffered mass destruction. In addition, facilities that international humanitarian law places special protection to, such as health facilities and cultural objects, have been subjected to large-scale attacks from multiple parties, by shelling or air raids, as well as using them as military barracks, weapon sites and stores, prisons and detention sites. Moreover, they were looted, closed, burnt and destroyed. All parties have directed these attacks with ranging of proportions, causation and responsibility.

The protection of antiquities and cultural property is the responsibility of the parties to the conflict, not only as the Yemenis property but also as the property of humanity, attacking them falls within this sense. During the armed conflict, hundreds of attacks targeted the antiquities which were documented by Rasd Coalition; some of which were deliberately carried out and the others were due to side effects. It is noted that media outlets are talking about smuggling of antiquities in Yemen. The Minister of Culture of the legitimate government handed over a list of missing Yemeni antiquities to the UN Security Council's experts panel in Yemen⁵⁰ in July 2018. The Minister presented the cultural situation in Yemen, and the cultural heritage which was destroyed, especially antiquities. He pointed out that a number of archeological sites and historic buildings have been subjected to grubbing and destruction by the Houthi militia. Rasd Coalition noted the absence of UNESCO regarding the significant damage to antiquities in Yemen, especially that media and human rights organizations have highlighted many acts of destruction and attacks on cultural property and antiquities in Yemen perpetrated by all parties to the conflict.

Section One: Attacks on Hospitals and Medical Staff

Rasd Coalition has documented dozens of attacks against hospitals and health facilities in Yemen over the past four years, as well as attacks on medical staff and health workers. The attacks resulted in the damage of 121 medical facilities, most of which in Amanat Al-Asimah "The Capital City" recording 41 attacked facilities, and then Taiz governorate with 19 facilities, Ibb and Hodeida governorates with 10

50 Sputnik News. Yemen Provide UN a List of Missing Antiquities https://arabic.sputniknews.com/arab_world/201807081033643219-%D8%A7%D9%84%D9%8A%D9%85%D9%86-%D8%A2%D8%AB%D8%A7%D8%B1-%D9%85%D9%81%D9%82%D9%88%D8%AF%D8%A9

medical facilities in each. The rest of medical facilities attacks occurred in several governorates, as shown in Table (12). Rasd Coalition did not reach a conclusion on perpetrators of the attacks against facilities and medical staff; however, the report can confirm that all parties to the conflict have practiced these violations at different rates, and Houthi-Saleh militia, the Arab Coalition aircrafts and government forces are the most prominent perpetrators.

Examples of Violations:

Shelling Al-Thawra Hospital in Marib

On Sunday, April 3, 2016, the Houthi gunmen fired a Grad-1 “Katyusha” missile towards Al-Thawra Hospital in Marib city from their positions in Sarawah, west of the city, specifically from Al-Mashjah and Helan Mount. The missile landed in the courtyard of the hospital near the main gate, killing three hospital workers, including a doctor and wounding 14, including patients who were in the ICU. The dead included Dr. Fuad Ahmed Ismail al-Rahimi, Ali Muhammad Gharib al-Shabwani and Faisal Saleh al-Ahmadi. Some of the fragments of the rocket also flew to the ICU, breaking the doors and windows. The ICU was moved to another location in the hospital.

Ali Abdullah Naji, a 27-year-old medical doctor in the emergency department (ED) of Marib Hospital, is an eyewitness. He told Rasd Coalition, “On the afternoon of Sunday, April 3, 2016, the Katyusha missiles were falling on Marib city. I was sitting with some people at the entrance of the ED talking about a missile that fell between the wounded residence and Balqis Hotel near the building of the hospital. Suddenly, after a short while, a missile fell near us. The sound was terrible, very strong and unprecedented, and then everyone realized that the missile fell inside the walls of the hospital.

A group of colleagues and some of the patients’ companions went to the gate to transport the injured. Some colleagues and I went to the ED to prepare the place to receive the injured. The injured were taken to the ED, and some were taken directly to the operations for their health conditions were acute, including Dr. Fuad al-Rahimi, who the doctors and specialists tried to save his life but in vain. The bodies of the dead were taken to the mortuary in the hospital.

Nabil Saleh, a Volunteer in Doctors Without Borders (MSF), Was Assaulted

The 20-year-old medical volunteer in MSF, Nabil Saleh Mohammed Naji, from Gail Al Ahmadi Al-Azarik village, Dale’ governorate, was interviewed by Rasd Coalition. In the interview, he stated that on Monday, September 26, 2016, he was shot by Houthi-Saleh militia in his leg while working with MSF in a mission to evacuate the dead bodies of one of the parties to the conflict in Karish area, Lahej governorate. The region is witnessing armed clashes between the militia and the resistance fighters and the army loyal to President Hadi.

Children’s Hospital in Taiz, Several Attacks

The Swedish Hospital for Children in Taiz was used as a military site by Houthi-Saleh Coalition. The hospital ceased receiving children, although it was the only hospital for children in the city. It was also damaged and looted. Rasd Coalition investigated the

attacks on that hospital, but because of the ongoing armed conflict around it since breaking into it, we were not able to visit it until it was controlled by the Popular Resistance Forces in Taiz.

On February 7, 2016, Rasd Coalition met a number of hospital staff, including the General Supervisor of the Hospital, Nabil Ali Hassan Mahdi, who submitted a report on what has been done to the hospital. He said, "I have been working at the Swedish Yemeni Hospital for almost 20 years. I work as the general supervisor of the hospital, which consists of ten main departments which are "diarrhea, emergency, nutrition, incubators, inpatient, ICU, neonatology, laboratory, x-ray and a pharmacy." All sections were functioning normally and continuously before breaking into the hospital. The hospital has about 131 beds in all departments, the staff was more than 100 medical workers and nurses, 45 doctors, 221 official employees and 84 contractors, working in three shifts: morning, evening and night.

Nabil added that when the war began in Taiz, the Houthis and the Republican Guard forces stationed in front of the hospital with a tank in front of the gate, and they were attacking and bombing Aljumhoori neighborhood. On one occasion, three children died as a result of the pressure generated by the military tank on the incubators section when it fired at Aljumhoori neighborhood. Then the gunmen asked him to empty a room for them to store their belongings, weapons and some ammunition. They entered the ED and used one of the rooms to sleep in and stored inside it their weapons by force. This was at a time when there were still patients and some staff.

The supervisor of the hospital also said, "on July 24, 2017, large reinforcements of Republican Guard loyal to Saleh arrived with a new tank. They drove us out of the hospital. There were still medicines in the stores and other medical supplies, which were destroyed by the clashes around the hospital." The supervisor indicated that all the damage caused to the hospital was due to the Houthis and Republican Guard forces who stationed inside the hospital and used it as a military barracks.

Houthis Stormed Al-Jawazeah Health Center

Houthi militia gunmen broke into the health center in Souq al-Khamis area, Lahej governorate. The gunmen then looted all the equipment of the center. (M. A. A), one of the residents, said that after Houthi militia took control of a number of villages in Qubaytah district, including Al-Jawazeah area on Wednesday December 13, 2017, they, led by Houthi leader "Mounir Zoui", broke into the health center in Souq al-Khamis, the only health center for this region which receives children and women, and then looted its equipment and supplies. He added that the looting has led to the disruption of the health center completely and the absence of health services in the region.

Section Two: Attacks on Cultural Objects and Antiquities

Rasd Coalition recorded 53 cultural sites and antiquities that were subjected to attacks, including destruction, looting and being used as military sites and secret prisons.

Cultural objects and antiquities in Ibb governorate received the highest number of violations by 16 sites, followed by the capital Sana'a and the city of Aden by 6 archeological sites in each of them, and then Hodeida governorate by 5 archeological sites. Table (12) shows the distribution of cultural objects that were attacked by governorate. Houthi militias, the Arab Coalition forces, government forces, forces not under the authority of the legitimate government and extremist organizations have perpetrated such attacks at different rates.

Examples of Violations:

Al-Amiriya Citadel in Rada'a, from an Archeological Landmark to a Military Site and a Prison for Detainees

On August 3, 2016, parts of Rada'a citadel walls were partially collapsed after Houthi-Saleh militias turned it into a military barracks and a large prison since they took over the city of Rada'a in late 2014. Rasd Coalition has monitored various damages to the fortress as the militias turned part of the citadel into an office for its military leaders and a place for meeting and planning for war. Rasd Coalition interviewed dozens of prisoners who had been detained at the citadel and heard testimonies of torture and forced disappearance. Rada'a citadel is considered one of the historical fortresses in Yemen, located in the city center and sitting at the highest point of the city. It is the second most important site in Rada'a after mountain "Ahram" summit. The citadel precedes the introduction of Islam and dates back to the year 243 during the reign of Shammam Yahri'sh, the Himyarite king. Later the citadel was restored and renovated during the time of Omar bin Abdulwahhab of the Tahirids dynasty. The upper part of the citadel dates back to the Hymyarite era, the next part of which dates back Tahirids state, and the last part that collapsed dates back to the reign of Imam Yahya Hamid al-Din, who made it a prison for rebels; and it continued as a prison until the early 1990s.

Jamal al-Din Mosque in Taiz, One of the Archeological Landmarks that Was Attacked

The mosque is located in Ishaq neighborhood, the old city of Taiz. Due to the random bombing by the Houthi-Saleh militia on Taiz, the mosque was one of the archeological landmarks that were attacked, along with the Cairo Citadel, the Archaeological Museum and a number of mosques and ancient archeological landmarks in Taiz.

On August 25, 2015, a Katyusha missile hit the mosque, leaving several damages. Two days after the incident, Rasd Coalition visited the scene and met Shakib Ahmed Saif Ali, the Imam of the mosque. In his testimony, he said, "On Tuesday at about 11 pm, we were watching a number of missiles that were falling on Cairo Citadel. After I went back home to sleep, the mosque was targeted by a Katyusha missile. It is noticeable through the place where it landed that the launch was from the airport as it is on the eastern side of the mosque, nearest to the north. Such missiles are only owned by the state, which is Houthi militias now." The Imam of the mosque added that the missile had caused a great ruin in the mosque, breaking the windows, doors and the wall, and damaged a number of houses next to the mosque. The explosion also caused panic among citizens and minor injuries to some people sleeping in the

mosque. “Thank God that the bombing was not at the time of prayer; otherwise, it would have caused great damage,” the Imam stated.

Section Three: Attacks on Public Facilities and Private Properties

CSOs were unable to count the number of attacks on public and private institutions during the war. Rasd Coalition has made a double effort to count such attacks, but unfortunately, they are greater than RASD’s ability. For example, there are neighborhoods in Aden and Taiz that had been almost completely destroyed, including hundreds of private and public buildings. Rasd Coalition has referred to part of them in previous reports. The report, which monitored the human rights situation in Yemen in 2016, mentioned that more than 3,371 private and public properties were attacked. In Yemen’s human rights situation report 2017, 2,905 public and private institutions were reportedly attacked, with total and partial destruction, burning, looting, raids, burglary and other attacks. The two reports indicated that all parties participated in the attacks at different rates.⁵¹

Examples of Violations:

Storming, Closing and Looting University of the Holy Quran

On November 6, 2016, a Houthi leader named Abu Hashim with a group of armed men broke into the building of the Holy Quran University on 60th Street in the Capital City. RASD team in the Capital City received a report, and then visited the site and confirmed the incidence. The university administration said that Houthis led by Abu Hashim had broken into the university in pursuit of its president, Yahya Al-Sabahi, but he was not present. So, they tampered the contents of the university, looted its equipment and then attacked the female students. The female students tried to prevent them, but they were attacked with rifle butts on parts of their bodies and their heads, especially those who tried to photograph the gunmen as they looted the university’s equipment and took them on their vehicles. They then evicted the employees and interrogated the university professors, and they occupied and closed the university to the students and staff until today.

An Extensive Destruction to Al-Ashraf Neighborhood in Taiz

Rasd Coalition documented extensive destruction in Al-Ashraf neighborhood in Taiz city, one of the residential neighborhoods heavily damaged in Taiz city. Rasd Coalition visited the neighborhood and met with a number of residents. They all confirmed that Al-Ashraf neighborhood along with the commercial public street had been destroyed because of the use of the neighborhood houses and a number of buildings as military sites by Houthi-Saleh forces. In the neighborhood, a number of cannons, tanks and armored vehicles were deployed. As a result, there were large-scale armed clashes between Houthi-Saleh forces and the so-called Popular Resistance from April 2015 to late 2016. Rasd Coalition saw the extensive destruction in many buildings and the burning of a number of centers, shops, private offices, public institutions and residential houses, and saw a burned tank in Al-Ashraf neighborhood which was

stationed among houses. Rasd Coalition also documented the burning of the Al-Sa'id Library for Science and Culture building, next to Al-Ashraf neighborhood Street. The library building was used by Houthi-Saleh forces, and after it was taken over by the Popular Resistance, it was also used as a military site and a place for its members.

Raiding a House in Presence of its Inhabitants

On May 17, 2016, the house of Amin Ali Dahesh al-Sebaei in Bani Sab'a village, Arhab district was stormed by Houthi gunmen who came in two military vehicles and a car. They startled the family and terrified the children and women. The victim tried to convince them not to break into the house, but they refused and forcibly took him away, and took some of the family's personal belongings and photographs and the victim's weapon. Rasd Coalition obtained photos of the house when the Houthis were tampering its contents and a list of belongings looted by Houthis.

Chapter IIV: Flagrant Violations

Section One: Abuses Against Children (Deprivation of Life and Education)

In the midst of the conflict in Yemen, children were the most affected as one of the most vulnerable and most in need of protection. Rasd Coalition has monitored different forms of child abuse perpetrated by all parties to the conflict at different levels, including the abuse of the right to life or detention, deprivation of education, displacement, food insecurity due to the prolonged war, as well as the violations related to starvation, looting of aid, obstruction of movement for food and medical imports, violations related to sexual harassment and child rape cases that have increased notably during the conflict.

According to a press release issued by UNICEF Executive Director Henrietta Fore on May 15, 2018, 220 children have been killed and more than 330 were injured since the outset of 2018 until May due to the conflict. She stated that nearly 4.3 million children are now at risk of starvation, a 24% increase over 2017 levels. An acute watery diarrhea and cholera outbreak which killed more than 400 children under the age of five last year is threatening to claim even more young lives as the rainy season begins and hygiene conditions deteriorate further.⁵²

The most prominent manifestation of the ongoing conflict effects on children is education. All parties to the conflict have targeted the education infrastructure. Hundreds of schools have been attacked, and other hundreds have been used as military sites, prisons or military barracks. Rasd Coalition has monitored many attacks and violations related to schools and educational facilities.

52 UN News, UNICEF: Stop Attacks on Children. <https://news.un.org/ar/story/2018/05/1008422>

Furthermore, UNICEF has warned that education is a major casualty of the ongoing war in Yemen. UNICEF spokesman, Christoph Boulierac stated, in a press conference in Geneva on Friday, September 14, 2018, that children's education was a major loss in the war and said that around "2 million children" are not going to school this year in various governorates, according to the Ministry of Education (MoE). The spokesman further added that the education sector in Yemen is on the verge of collapse because of conflict and political divisions between the parties to the conflict, and nearly four million primary school children soon may not be able to get an education because about 67% of public school teachers — and this is across the country — have not been paid for nearly two years.⁵³

Rasd Coalition has monitored 1539 child deaths and 3,783 casualties during the reporting period. They were subjected to indiscriminate attacks, shelling, air raids, snipping, bullets and mines, crimes such as extrajudicial executions, death under torture and suicide attacks in various Yemeni governorates. For more details on the types of violations against children and perpetrators, please refer to the first and second chapters of this report.

Regarding violations committed against educational facilities, depriving thousands of children of education and preventing many from returning to their schools, the report documented more than 552 schools that were attacked and vandalized; some of them were used as military barracks and secret prisons, including 189 schools in the capital, Sana'a, 84 schools in the governorate of Sana'a and 61 schools in Amran. The rest of the schools were in different Yemeni governorates, as shown in Table No. 12.

Examples of Violations:

Rape of a Child by a Houthi Leader

(S. M. R) is a 10-year-old child from Habour Dhameh, Amran Governorate, was raped on July 2, 2018 by the suspect, Adel Ismail al-Mutawakil, the responsible for the Martyrs' Families affiliated with Houthis in the district. The relatives of the victim spoke to us, names withheld for security reasons. They said that Adel had lured the child and raped him. The suspect was arrested, but because of the prevailing social norms of not disclosing or circulating such crimes, to protect the child's reputation, the Houthis exerted pressure on the child's family and prevented his father from going to the hospital to obtain a medical report for the crime. However, the father managed to go to Amran Public Hospital, whose doctors examined his son, and a report has been made, but the pro-Houthi hospital administration refuses to give the father a copy of the report.

Witnesses indicated that the child's family was under pressure because the suspect is affiliated with Houthi militia controlling Amran. The suspect is also close to the Security Director of Amran, Mohammed al-Mutawakil and uses his influence to manipulate the case. Residents said that the suspect had many precedents related to

raping and harassing children.

Two Schools Were Attacked by Houthi-Saleh Coalition

Al-Wihda School for Boys and Girls' School in Al-Zaob village, Qurishiyah Rada' district, Al Baidha governorate were attacked with heavy weapons by the Central Security Forces and groups of Houthi-Saleh gunmen. Sheikh Ahmed bin Ahmed Al-Zaoba said that on Thursday, March 3, 2016, the Central Security Forces, which were loyal to Houthi and Saleh coalition shelled Al-Wihda School for Boys, and the girls' school in the village of Al-Zaob with various weapons, completely destroying Al-Wihda School and damaging the girl's school walls and windows significantly, depriving hundreds of female students from education. That was during their attempt to storm the village.

Schools in Taiz, Barracks for Parties to the Conflict

Since the beginning of the armed conflict in Taiz, the parties have used schools as weapon stores, prisons and military barracks. Many of such schools have been attacked by the other parties. Rasd Coalition has documented a number of schools used by Houthi-Saleh coalition as military barracks such as Al-Hayat School in the old airport and Arwa Schoos in Mujalyah. The two schools were bombed by the aircrafts of the Arab Coalition. Rasd Coalition has monitored the use of government forces of schools in the center of Taiz as military barracks, Naima Rassam and Saba schools as examples which are used by Taiz axis as a military barrack, depriving hundreds of students from education. Also, Hail Complex School for girls was used as a military barrack by Abu Abbas Brigades, depriving hundreds of female students of education, in addition to dozens of schools in Taiz governorate used by all parties for military purposes.

A School in Amran was Hit by Arab Coalition Aircraft

The Arab Coalition aircraft launched six air raids on 22 May School in Beit al-Thaliah Village, Al-Madan sub-district, Amran government, without any military reasons. (A. H. M) said that the Arab Coalition aircraft began shelling the 22 May Primary and High School, as well as a house and a mosque adjacent to it with six airstrikes. The shelling continued until 8:00 pm. The school was completely destroyed. A child named Waleed Abdullah Ahmed Mubarak was injured. Rasd Coalition obtained photos of the school before and after the air raids of the Arab Coalition, showing its complete destruction.

Section Two: Child Recruitment

Yemen is one of the many countries suffering from child exploitation in armed conflict. Child exploitation (recruitment) is one of the six most serious violations, according to the resolution adopted by the UN Security Council in 1999. According to child protection report issued by UNICEF covering January to December 2017, all parties to the conflict have violated this right and recruited children in their forces.

Houthi militia has been accused of most child recruitment.⁵⁴ The recruitment of children under the age of 18 has increased during 2018 due to the entry of the conflict into a new stage characterized by violence, especially in the battles of Hodeida and Hajjah on the west coast of Yemen, and in Sadah governorate in northern Yemen. During the reporting period, Rasd Coalition documented the use of various means by Houthi militia to recruit child soldiers, including using force against their parents and guardians. It also uses ways to tempt children in several schools and through Houthi-run summer and religious centers as well as inciting regional and religious feelings in children and community.

Rasd Coalition monitored more than 5,113 child recruitments under the age of 17 during the reporting period in many Yemeni governorates. The child recruitment campaigns centered in Dhammar, Sa'ada, Sana'a, Amran, Ibb, Hajjah, Hodeidah, Taiz, Aden, Shabwa, Al Baidha and the rest of the Yemeni governorates. According to statistics collected by Rasd Coalition, more than 73% of the children were recruited by Houthi-Saleh militias. The legitimate government forces recruited 14% of the total, and 13% were recruited by forces not under the authority of the legitimate government. It is noteworthy that the number of child recruits is much more than this figure, and hundreds of them were killed during the military operations.

Examples of Violations:

The Disappearance of Child, Hassan Al-Afari, Who Later Found as a Fighter with Houthi-Saleh Coalition

Hassan Qahrhan Abdullah al-Afari is a 15-year-old child who suddenly disappeared from the city of Amran on Wednesday night, March 2, 2016, and later found to be fighting with Houthi-Saleh coalition at the Yemeni-Saudi border.

(M. A. S) said that Hassan Qahrhan had suddenly disappeared from his house on Al-Qashla Street in the city of Amran. Two days later, a supervisor following Ansar Allah called the child's father and told him that his son was fine, and that he was receiving training to fight against the Arab Coalition, (as called by Houthi-Saleh militia "the aggression"). He was fighting in Al Raboua' area located at the Yemeni-Saudi border. The witness adds that the Houthi supervisor contacted him and showed him a picture of the boy, Hassan, with a machine gun on his shoulders.

The Recruited Child, Kamal Al-Na'eb was Killed and Was Not Buried Where He Was Born

Kamal Abdulsalam Al-Na'eb, a 13-year-old child was lured by a Houthi supervisor by giving him a gun and money to join Houthis. The child agreed as he thought he would

54 United Nations News. A Serious Rise in Violations Against Children During Armed Conflict.

<https://news.un.org/ar/story/2018/06/1011592>

be serving at the security checkpoints in the city but was transferred to one of the battlefronts where he was killed and buried.

(M. S. Q), one of the neighbors indicated that on May 8, 2015, Kamal was transferred to Naqil Al-Khashba in Dale' governorate without the knowledge of the child's parents. The Houthis threw him into the fighting there, and he was killed and buried there without informing his family.

A Child Recruit Killed by a Mentally Retarded Person

Mohammed Ismail Al-Madani, an 11-year-old child, from "Al-Mughrabah" village, Madan district, Amran governorate, was studying in the fifth grade in Al-Fath school in his village. With the outbreak of armed conflict, the Houthi militia succeeded in luring the child and others to join them, exploiting the status of his family, which claims to belong to the "Hashemites".⁵⁵ He was lured away and was not given the real picture of the war and its cruelty.

One of his relatives, name withheld for security reasons, told us that Mohammed was shouldering his weapon that was given to him by Houthis, and fought on several battlefronts in the Al Jawf governorate, yet his misfortune temporarily kept him away from death. After that, Houthis placed him at one of the security checkpoints in Al-Madan district, Amran government at the northern entrance of Al-Madan central market, next to the police station. The witness added that one night the police station was targeted by the coalition aircraft with several raids, and Mohammed was sleeping in it. He was awakened by the intensity of the bombardment frightened and stunned, fled from the bombing crying and begging his mother to save him. He left his weapon behind, kept running to his house and fell into the lap of his mother. However, Houthis managed to convince Mohammed's father, who had pushed Mohammed to join Houthis earlier as he is so obsessed with the Hashemite descent and believes that the right to rule must be given to Houthi militias, to make Mohammed return to the security checkpoint.

The witness also added that one of the mentally-retarded persons in the area of "Wid" adjacent to the checkpoint, kept watching the child to take away his weapon. This mentally-ill person went to the checkpoint and asked Mohammed to hand over the weapon, but Mohammed refused. At sunset of Friday, February 17, 2017, as the child was leaving the checkpoint, the mentally-ill person followed him to a deserted area and tried to take the weapon from Mohammad, who clung to it, but the mentally ill man managed to take the weapon and shot Mohammed dead, who fell unconscious and remained so forever.

Abdulmutallab, a Child Captured by Government Forces

Abdulmutallab Kassem Ismail, a 10-year-old child, lives in Al-Sayfi area next to Dhehan city, Sadah governorate. Houthi gunmen incited him and a group of children in the village's school without the knowledge of their parents and took them to "Thobab

55 They claim that their descendants belong to Husayn Ibn 'Ali, and claim the right of their descendants to rule.

(Bab Al-Mandab)” in Taiz governorate to fight there. Their parents searched for them, and when they knew that they were in Taiz, they wanted to go to them to get them back. However, they were threatened by the Houthi gunmen. During the armed conflict in the Thobab between the military forces of President Hadi and Houthis-Saleh forces in December 2017, the child, Abdulmutallab, was arrested wounded and the government forces transferred him to a hospital for treatment. At the hospital, Rasd Coalition met and videotaped the child who told the story of his recruitment and sending him to fight.

A Houthi Leader Incites School Children to Fight

At the beginning of October of 2016, a Houthi leader, appointed as the undersecretary of Hajjah governorate for security affairs, Ibrahim Al-Hamali, nicknamed “Abu Yahya Al-Matari” visited a number of schools in the city of Hajjah and delivered seditious sermons, urging students to prepare themselves for the battlefronts.

An eyewitness, who works in a school, indicated that the Houthi leader visited a number of primary and secondary schools in the city of Hajjah and urged students to prepare themselves to face what he calls “the aggression” and incited them to confront “ISIS” and “mercenaries”.

Other eyewitnesses, teachers in those schools, added that the Houthi leader called on students to get prepared for joining the Houthi-run Popular Committees and army at the battlefronts, as he described, and urged them to be well-prepared even if that means to leave school and stop any educational activity and be devoted to fighting and war. The Houthi leader added that joining the fight is mandatory at all times and is a must for anyone whether a male or a female who is able to carry arms.

Government Forces Recruit Children in Marib

The government forces in Marib governorate recruited dozens of child soldiers, including the 16-year-old child Ahmed Abdu Al-Sheikh, from Masour area, Amran governorate, who taken to fight with the government forces against Houthi-Saleh militias in the area of Nihm, Sana’a governorate. According to (Q. A. H), the child was killed in Nihm battles on Monday, November 6, 2017.

Section Three: Blowing up Houses

Rasd Coalition issued a report on the crime of blowing up personal properties and public facilities covering 21 September 2014 until 31 October 2018. According to the information and documents contained in the report, Houthi and ex-President Ali Abdullah Saleh’s militias topped the list of perpetrators of blowing up property and facilities compared to other parties to the conflict and armed groups. Saleh forces are a direct accomplice with Houthi militia in committing such crime after they entered into military alliance several months before taking over the capital, Sana’a until the end of November 2017. After this date, the alliance between Houthi militias and Saleh forces collapsed and Houthis tightened grip of military and civilian decisions in all the

areas they control and are responsible for the crimes after November 2017.⁵⁶

Rasd Coalition investigated the blowing up of 922 houses and public facilities, including 833 private property and 89 public facilities. Taiz governorate topped the list of governorates in which private and public properties were blown up, recording 160 blown properties, Ibb governorate came second in the list with 125 blown-up houses and public facilities and Al Baidha governorate is the third in the list with 123 blown-up houses and facilities. The rest is distributed among several governorates. Table (15) shows the geographical distribution of blown-up properties and the facilities.

Houthi militia and Saleh's forces reportedly blew up 898 houses and public facilities, and al-Qaeda blew up 9 houses and public facilities, while forces that were not under the authority of the legitimate government blew up one house. 14 houses were reportedly blown up by unknown persons in areas under the control of the legitimate government. Table (16) shows the geographical distribution of blown-up properties and facilities, by perpetrator.

Examples of violations:

Ten Houses Were Razed to the Ground Within Hours in Ibb Governorate

Houthi-Saleh militias blew up ten houses in Al-Dahimiya village, Asloom sub-district, Hazm Al-Udayn district, Ibb governorate, under the pretext that the village residents were loyal to their military opponents or what is known as "Popular Resistance". Rasd Coalition visited the village and saw the remains of these houses, the effect resulting from the destruction of the homes on villagers, and the impact on children and women who were forced to leave their homes before they were razed to the ground. RASD recorded some testimonies from eyewitnesses, victims and villagers.

(S. A. A Sh), a villager, said that on Thursday morning, January 26, 2017, a number of military pickups broke into the village with dozens of gunmen belonging to Houthi-Saleh militia. When they arrived, they immediately spread over the entrances heavily armed with various medium weapons and opened fire at houses randomly. The witness added that a number of residents, including families whose homes were blown up fled by the shelling. The gunmen moved into the center of the village and blew up the house of Ibrahim Abdullah Ali al-Salmi, the house of Abdullah Ali al-Salmi, the house of Sadeq Murshed al-Salmi, the house of Adel Abdo Murshed al-Salmi, the house of Abdu Murshed Ali al-Salmi, the house of Mohammed Abdullah Ali, the house of Abdullah Saeed Ghanem al-Hatemi, the house of Ali Abdullah Ahmed al-Hatemi, the house of Jabir Ahmed Abdullah al-Salmi and the house of Ahmed Abdullah Ali al-Salmi. The gunmen used improvised explosive devices and began blowing up four houses, then two houses and then the rest, on the day they stormed the village. According to an eyewitness and one of the victims that Houthi-Saleh forces began shooting at the 48-house village forcing the children and women to flee to the mountains and evacuate the houses, which enabled the militants to control the

village and then blowing up the houses; the village remained under siege for six days.

Blowing up Two Houses in Tabesha'h Village After Deporting the Population

During the attack on the village of Tabesha'h, Jabal Habashi district, Taiz government, by the Houthi-Saleh militia gunmen mid-February 2017, the gunmen, after taking control of the village, planted explosive devices on the foundations of two houses and looted their contents. The first house belonged to Mohammed Ahmed Mohammed al-Hammoudi and the other belonged to Mohammed Ghaleb Muqbel al-Hammoudi's. The gunmen blew up the houses on Saturday night, February 18, 2017. They threatened the villagers and forced them to leave the village. Rasd Coalition met some villagers who had fled to Al-Dahi area in the city of Taiz and listened to testimonies on blowing up the two houses. (W. D. A) said that the Houthi militia gunmen stormed the village of Tabesha'h forcing the residents to leave their homes, and the two houses were blown up affecting the nearby houses.

After Blowing up their Home in Al Baidha, Family Tragedy

After Houthi-Saleh coalition took control of Sana'a, their forces spread in the governorates, including Al Baidha governorate. Among the crimes committed in the governorate were blowing up houses. RASD met Mrs. Anisa al-Nu'aimi, whose house was blown up in the town of Rada'a by Houthi-Saleh gunmen. She said that on Tuesday morning, October 21, 2014, she went out of her house looking for a gas cylinder, and when she returned home, she was surprised that some gunmen surrounded the house in preparation to blow it up.

She added that she tried to prevent and propitiate them but in vain. They planted explosives inside the house. One of her children was screaming inside the house of fear of killing. Anisa entered the house awakened the rest of her children. The gunmen gave her little time to get them out; otherwise, they will blow up the house on the heads of its inhabitants. She also said that when she left the house with her children, the Houthis completed their preparation for blowing up the house. After they left, she heard the rumble of the explosion. She turned and saw the stones of her house in the air.

"I could not stand that scene and passed out," she said, "I was taken to the hospital." Anisa continues telling the suffering of blowing her house as she and her seven children were displaced. They moved from one village to another to live in the homes of their relatives and are still homeless to date.

Section Four: Subversion of State Power

According to the report of the Panel of Experts on Yemen of the UN Security Council, Yemen as a country after three years of conflict almost ceased to exist.⁵⁷ Rasd Coalition has tracked the events that led to subverting the state in Yemen. After

57 Letter dated January 26, 2018 to the President of the Security Council from the Panel of Experts on Yemen, mandated by Security Council resolution 2342 (2017). Previous reference

Houthis takeover of the capital Sana'a on September 21, 2014, with the help of former President Saleh and his loyal forces, Houthis began to undermine the state authorities and its institutions on ground. That date was the separation between the state authorities and the de facto authority of Houthi-Saleh militias. Many of the events, actions and abuses that have brought State authorities to the benefit of the armed groups have been committed. They tightened grip on President Hadi's authorities and placed him under house arrest, prompting him to resign, yet he managed to escape and renounced his resignation and declared Aden an interim capital for Yemen.

Houthis and Saleh subjugated the state institutions and their decisions to serve their agendas, starting with the armed forces and the weapons stores that they looted, their constitutional declaration, which dissolved the parliament and stipulated the formation of a transitional national council instead to choose the Presidency Council and appoint a government⁵⁸, their deactivation of the judiciary authority in favor of arbitral boards run by their supervisors, the acquisition of the decisions of the judiciary and control of its work in line with their interests, and the control of all civil, security and economic institutions of the state to be run by "supervisors"⁵⁹ whose power exceeds the powers of directors of those institutions and agencies.

In the southern governorates, which were liberated by the legitimate authorities from the authority of Houthi-Saleh forces, security forces and entities have emerged to act on behalf of States of the Arab coalition, which sought to weaken the authority of the President and the legitimate government and to achieve their own agendas and goals aimed at dividing Yemen. Since 2016, such forces have been operating in parallel with the state authorities in the city of Aden, the interim capital of the Yemenis, and one of the agencies, called the "Security Belt" in Aden, controls the city's security and political authority and has perpetrated most of the acts aimed at subverting the legitimate government authorities, as well as other violations related to establishing secret prisons, detentions, enforced disappearances and cruel treatment of dissidents and opponents.

Similarly, in the city of Taiz in central Yemen, Rasd Coalition has continued to monitor the actions of military forces and leaders which targeted the state authorities, which emerged subsequent to the destruction caused by the war waged by Houthi-Saleh militia.

58 CNN Arabic. Yemen: Houthis Constitutional Declaration. Extensive Powers of the Revolutionary Committee. The formation of a Presidential Council and Dissolving the House of Representatives. <https://arabic.cnn.com/middleeast/2015/02/06/yemen-hothi-constitutional-declaration>

59 People appointed by Houthi militia, whose powers exceed the powers of the directors of those institutions.

Examples of Violations:**Houthi-Saleh Coalition Creates Customs in the Mountainous Sana'a Governorate**

In the effort of extensive plundering of state resources by Houthi militia, it has created customs outlets in several governorates, including the capital Sana'a, Dhammar, Al Baidha and Hodeida governorates in violation of the Yemeni laws that stipulate the locations of customs offices in the water and land borders of the country. However, Houthis have set up a customs clearance office at the entrances to the capital Sana'a, where they impose double customs on goods coming from sea and land ports under the legitimate government control, including the port of Aden and "Al-Wadeiah", the land port at the border with Saudi Arabia. Houthis established the customs of Sana'a, which has been in operation since the beginning of 2017, in order to loot huge financial revenues. Rasd Coalition has obtained a report issued by "Ali Hamid," the director of the outlet established by Houthis, part of which was published by Houthi-affiliated Saba'a News Agency. The agency said that the customs revenues collected from vehicles customs clearance in Sana'a governorate amounted to YER 4,004,213,000 since the beginning of customs clearance process until the end of June 2017. 9,493 vehicles and machinery were cleared during that period.

In Taiz, Government Institutions Continue to Be Undermined in Favor of Influential People

Rasd Coalition received a statement from the Director of the Finance Office in Taiz governorate, Dr. Mohammed Abdulrahman Al-Sama'i, about the looting of revenues in the governorate and the perpetrators. He said that the revenues of Taiz governorate during the years 2015 to 2017 are being collected by influential people, i.e. those affiliated with the Popular Resistance, some members of the military forces or some leaders of the local authority. He also said that the state apparatuses were not activated in the years 2015 and 2016, so these revenues were illegally collected and managed by those influential people. Dr. Al-Sama'i added that since the activation of state institutions in early 2017, he started organizing the collection of revenues and opened an account for the revenues in the Central Bank. However, such institutions faced a number of obstacles; the most prominent of these is the influential people who collect state resources by force, from collection agencies and institutions or collection points in Taiz governorate.

Al-Sama'i refused to mention the names of these influential parties because he was unable to bear the consequences and actions of these parties that may fall on him. He added that there are, for example, two directors of the tax office in Taiz; one of them is a legitimate appointee by the governor and the other is appointed by some of these influential authorities. He also said that some revenues, such as the qat tax, are still being taken over by influential people and under their control.

Rasd Coalition also came to know that Houthi-Saleh militia is also receiving taxes on large and small taxpayers in areas under their control in Taiz, especially those of the Industrial facilities of Hail Saeed Anam companies, the largest industrial facilities in Yemen.

Acknowledgment

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Annex

Table 1: Victims of Violations to International Humanitarian Law in Relation to the Deprivation of the Right to Life by Geographic Distribution

Governorate	Indiscriminate Shelling					Coalition Air Strikes					Drone attacks					Men	Women
	Men	Women	Children	Elderly	Total	Men	Women	Children	Elderly	Total	Men	Women	Children	Elderly	Total		
Taiz	628	154	360	131	1273	232	51	163	24	470					0	659	43
Lahej	488	27	14	22	551	32		3	1	36					0	235	5
Aden	401	12	9	11	433	12		3		15					0	203	5
Hodeidah	159	36	57	7	259	143	16	13	1	173					0	111	9
Al Dhalea	285	13	17	24	339					0					0	142	4
Ibb	18	3	4	1	26	39	8	10		57					0	358	11
Shabwa	205		2	11	218	19	5			24	34				34	224	3
Al Baidha	62	4	11	1	78	2	2	6		10	32	7	17	8	64	71	1
Abyan	171	8	4	9	192	2				2	2		1	3	83		
Capital City	134	3	9	1	147	6	6	11		23					0	132	4
Amran	110	2	8	8	128	35	7	17		59					0	79	2
Sadah	10	1	3		14	95	29	63	6	193					0	27	
Sana'a	22	2	2	1	27	53	8	13	1	75					0	85	1
Al Jawf	52	7	8	2	69	12	5	14	1	32	6		1	1	8	34	2
Mareb	65	2	16		83	11	5	4		20	3		2	1	6	25	
Hajjah	2	1	6		9	76		30	2	108					0	38	1
Dhammar	42		3		45	5	2	6		13					0	94	4
Hadramout	1				1	3	2			5	5				5	93	
Al Mahweet					0					0					0	9	
Raymah					0					0					0	6	1
Total	2855	275	533	229	3892	777	146	356	36	1315	82	7	21	10	120	2708	96

Bullets			Sniping					Mines					Other Incidents					Total
Children	Elderly	Total	Men	Women	Children	Elderly	Total	Men	Women	Children	Elderly	Total	Men	Women	Children	Elderly People	Total	
76	68	846	569	70	101	71	811	241	32	63	13	349	32	2	11	2	47	3796
5	8	253	93	3	4	4	104	109	6	11	13	139	5	1			6	1089
4	11	223	137	7	20	2	166	99	4	8	1	112	11		1		12	961
7	3	130	3		1	3	7	86	15	23	5	129	10	2	1	1	14	712
2	10	158	119	3	12	3	137	30		7		37	13	4	1	2	20	691
33	20	422	21	1	1	1	24	13	3	1		17	29	6	15	3	53	599
7	3	237	43	2		2	47	32		3		35	3		2		5	600
6	7	85	17		10	2	29	44	1	28	5	78	7	2	4		13	357
6	1	90	15		1	1	17	29	4	4	2	39	2				2	345
10	3	149	5	1			6	1				1	10		1		11	337
21	2	104			2		2	3				3	1	1	1		3	299
1	3	31					0	7		1		8	1				1	247
6	1	93	21				21	12		5		17	6	6			12	245
9	3	48	12			1	13	43	11	13	5	72					0	242
4	1	30	15			1	16	72	5	10		87					0	242
4		43					0	21				21	4		1		5	186
7	2	107	2			1	3	1		1		2	6	1	3	1	11	181
3		96	1				1	3	3			6	1		1		2	116
	1	10					0	3				3				2	2	15
		7					0					0					0	7
211	147	3162	1073	10	152	92	1404	849	84	178	44	1155	141	25	42	11	219	11267

Table 2: Victims of International Humanitarian Law Violations Related to the Deprivation of the Right to Life by Perpetrator

Violation	Category	Houthi and Saleh Militias	Arab Coalition Air Strikes	.Al Qaeda Org	Unknown Party	Legitim
Indiscriminate Shelling	Men	2481		7		
	Women	272				
	Children	528		1		
	Elderly People	227				
	Total	3868	0	8	0	
Air Strikes	Men		777			
	Women		146			
	Children		356			
	Elderly People		36			
	Total	0	1315	0	0	
Killed by Bullets	Men	2100		117	169	
	Women	72			3	
	Children	162		1	14	
	Elderly People	121			8	
	Total	2455	0	118	194	
Killed by Sniping	Men	1058		3	6	
	Women	86			1	
	Children	150				
	Elderly People	91				
	Total	1385	0	3	7	
Killed by Mines	Men	813		29	7	
	Women	80		3	1	
	Children	174		3	1	
	Elderly People	44				
	Total	1111	0	35	9	
Other Incidents	Men	126		1	4	
	Women	24				
	Children	36			1	
	Elderly People	11				
	Total	197	0	1	5	
Total Grand		9016	1315	165	215	

Legitimate Government	Forces not Controlled by Legitimate Government	US Drones	Tribal Groups	Total Grand
2	5			2495
2	1			275
4				533
	2			229
8	8	0	0	3892
		82		859
		7		153
		21		377
		10		46
0	0	120	0	1435
134	95		93	2708
9	8		4	96
15	6		13	211
11	5		2	147
169	114	0	112	3162
3	3			1073
				87
	2			152
	1			92
3	6	0	0	1404
				849
				84
				178
				44
0	0	0	0	1155
7	2		1	141
1				25
	1		4	42
				11
8	3	0	5	219
188	131	120	117	11267

Table 3: Victims of Violations to International Humanitarian Law in Relation to Physical Assault by Geographic and Group Distribution

Governorate	Indiscriminate Shelling					Coalition Air Strikes					Drone attacks				Bull...		
	Men	Women	Children	Elderly	Total	Men	Women	Children	Elderly	Total	Men	Women	Children	Total	Men	Women	Children
Ibb	15				15	18		2		20				0	166	15	16
Abyan	237	3	18	8	266	2			1	3		1	1	298	2	12	
Capital City	97	9	14	1	121	3	4	7		14			0	228	4	4	
Al Baidha	100	29	61	8	198	8	3	2		13	4	1	5	10	74	5	13
Al Jawf	29	7	16	1	53	5	2			7	1			1	35	1	12
Hodeidah	134	61	45	4	244	120	4	6		130				0	86	7	14
Al Dhalea	423	24	41	18	506	7	1		2	10				0	450	11	18
Al Mahweet					0					0				0	9		
Taiz	5606	673	1996	475	8750	134	37	75	14	260				0	3162	182	533
Hajjah	7	3	1		11	63	3	36	3	105				0	22		4
Hadramout	1				1					0				0	28		
Dhammar	33	2	4		39			3		3				0	47	3	8
Raymah					0					0				0	8		
Shabwa	277	2	4	5	288					0	3		3	180		2	
Sadah	1	2			3	31	14	21	4	70				0	20		4
Sana'a	118	7	6	1	132	17	10	11		38				0	110	1	3
Aden	601	73	14	2	690	15		1		16			1	1	504	12	13
Amran	35	1	5	1	42	12	4	58		74				0	67	1	13
Lahej	592	13	29	28	662	24	10	4	2	40				0	280	7	9
Mareb	258	4	30	6	298	1				1	3		2	5	86		5
Total	8564	913	2284	558	12319	460	92	226	26	804	11	2	8	21	5860	251	683

Incidents	Sniping						Mines					Other Incidents					Total	
	Elderly	Total	Men	Women	Children	Elderly	Total	Men	Women	Children	Elderly	Total	Men	Women	Children	Elderly People		Total
	10	207	4		1		5	3				3	51	5	5	3	64	314
	8	320	75	2	6	2	85	25		2	1	28	4	3		1	8	711
	6	242	1				1			5		5	79	47	11	5	142	525
	6	98	29	3	14	2	48	38	6	43	3	90	7		1		8	465
		48	11	7	10		28	75	17	5	5	102	7				7	246
	2	109	7	2	2		11	49	5	21		75	22	3		5	30	599
	15	494	97	9	8	4	118	38	1	9		48	4		1		5	1181
		9					0					0	19	2	1	1	23	32
3	226	4103	592	103	195	60	950	371	39	71	20	501	152	19	14	6	191	14755
		26					0	5		2	1	8	3	1		1	5	155
		28					0	1	2			3	6				6	38
	4	62	5	1			6					0	22	5	4	2	33	143
		8					0					0	8		3		11	19
	8	190	22				22	53		4	1	58	7	1			8	569
	2	26					0	15		3	1	19					0	118
	9	123	10		1		11	30	1	9		40	48	25	20	1	94	438
	11	540	80	6	4	3	93	55	4	5	2	66	11	1	1	1	14	1420
	1	82	10				10	5		1		6	86	2	5	1	94	308
	9	305	46	3	3	2	54	71	2	17	14	104	11				11	1176
	2	93	4				4	110	6	20		136	7		2	1	10	547
3	319	7113	993	136	244	73	1446	944	83	217	48	1292	554	114	68	28	764	23759

Table 4: Victims of Violations to International Humanitarian Law in Relation to Physical Assaults by Perpetrator

Governorate	Houthi and Saleh Militias					Arab Coalition Forces					.Al Qaeda Org					Unkn	
	Men	Women	Children	Elderly People	Total	Men	Women	Children	Elderly People	Total	Men	Women	Children	Elderly People	Total	Men	Women
Indiscriminate Shelling	8526	906	2267	554	12253					0	8	1	3		12	10	
Air Strikes					0	460	92	226	26	804					0		
Bullets	5373	234	636	290	6533					0	37		1		38	95	1
Sniping	980	136	243	71	1430					0					0	6	
Mines	927	80	216	47	1270					0	12	2		1	15	4	1
Other Incidents	506	107	65	23	701					0	2				2	8	1
Total	16312	1463	3427	985	22187	460	92	226	26	804	59	3	4	1	67	123	3

Houthi Party			Legitimate Government Forces					Forces not Controlled by Legitimate Government					US Drones				Tribal Groups					Total
Children	Elderly People	Total	Men	Women	Children	Elderly People	Total	Men	Women	Children	Elderly People	Total	Men	Women	Children	Total	Men	Women	Children	Elderly People	Total	
1		11	8	6	9	3	26	5		4	1	10				0	7				7	12319
		0					0					0	11	2	8	21					0	825
6	7	109	63	2	4	4	73	82	2	8	3	95				0	210	12	28	15	265	7113
	1	7	4				4			1		1				0	3			1	4	1446
1		6	1				1					0				0					0	1292
2	1	12	18	1	2	1	22	15	1		2	18				0	5	4		1	10	765
10	9	145	94	9	15	8	126	102	3	13	6	124	11	2	8	21	225	16	28	17	286	23760

Table 5: Mine Victims by Geographic Distribution, Group and Perpetrator

Governorate	Deaths																	
	Houthi and Saleh Militias						.Al Qaeda Org					Unknown Party						
	Military	Civilians					Total	Military	Civilians			Total	Military	Civilians			Total	
		Men	Men	Women	Children	Elderly People			Men	Men	Women			Children	Men	Men		Women
Taiz	76	164	32	62	13	347					0			1		1	2	349
Lahej	15	94	6	11	13	139					0						0	139
Mareb	25	46	5	10		86					0			1			1	87
Hodeidah	12	73	15	23	5	128					0			1			1	129
Aden	3	74	4	8	1	90	21	1			22						0	112
Al Jawf	5	37	11	13	5	71					0	1					1	72
Al Baidha	16	28	1	26	5	76				2	2						0	78
Shabwa	12	20		3		35					0						0	35
Al Dhalea	9	16		6		31		4		1	5			1			1	37
Abyan	4	24	4	4	2	38	1				1						0	39
Sana'a	9	3		5		17					0						0	17
Hajjah	7	14				21					0						0	21
Sadah	7			1		8					0						0	8
Ibb		11	2	1		14					0		2	1			3	17
Hadramout		1				1		2	3		5						0	6
Amran		3				3					0						0	3
Capital City		1				1					0						0	1
Al Mahweet		3				3					0						0	3
Dhammar		1		1		2					0						0	2
Total	200	613	80	174	44	1111	22	7	3	3	35	1	6	1	1	9	1155	

Injuries																	Total	Total Grand
Houthi and Saleh Militias						.Al Qaeda Org					Unknown Party					Legitimate .Gov		
Military	Civilians				Total	Military	Civilians			Total	Military	Civilians			Total	Civilians		
	Men	Women	Children	Elderly People			Men	Men	Women			Elderly People	Men	Men			Women	Children
182	188	38	70	20	498					0	1		1	1	3		501	850
24	41	2	17	13	97	3	3		1	7					0		104	243
8	101	6	20		135					0		1			1		136	223
4	45	5	21		75					0					0		75	204
9	44	4	5	2	64	2				2					0		66	178
8	67	17	5	5	102					0					0		102	174
15	23	6	43	3	90					0					0		90	168
46	7		4	1	58					0					0		58	93
6	29	1	9		45					0		2			2	1	48	85
9	12		2	1	24	4				4					0		28	67
14	16	1	9		40					0					0		40	57
	5		2	1	8					0					0		8	29
13	2		3	1	19					0					0		19	27
	3				3					0					0		3	20
	1				1			2		2					0		3	9
	5		1		6					0					0		6	9
			5		5					0					0		5	6
					0					0					0		0	3
					0					0					0		0	2
338	589	80	216	47	1270	9	3	2	1	15	1	3	1	1	6	1	1292	2447

Table 6: Victims of International Humanitarian Law Violations by Geographic Distribution and Group

Governorate	Suicide Attacks					Assassinations				
	Men	Women	Children	Elderly People	Total	Men	Women	Children	Elderly People	Total
Taiz	2		3		5	114		2	15	131
Lahej	4				4	1			1	2
Aden	25	3	2	2	32	25				25
Hodeidah					0	10	1		2	13
Al Dhalea	13		2	1	16	26		2		28
Ibb	40				40	15		1	2	18
Shabwa	2				2	7			1	8
Capital City	64		11	8	83	12	1		1	14
Al Baidha	4		4		8	7			1	8
Abyan	6				6	3				3
Amran	7				7	2				2
Sadah					0					0
Sana'a				2	2	5				5
Mareb	12			1	13	3			1	4
Hadramout	80		2	1	83	37			2	39
Al Jawf					0	3				3
Dhammar					0	16				16
Hajjah	4				4	2			1	3
Al Mahweet					0					0
Total	263	3	24	15	305	288	2	5	27	322

Executions					Death under Torture					Total
Men	Women	Children	Elderly People	Total	Men	Women	Children	Elderly People	Total	
26	1	2	1	30	14		2		16	182
1				1	3				3	10
13		1	2	16	27	1	2		30	103
9		1		10	19			1	20	43
6			1	7	1				1	52
26		2	1	29	23		2	1	26	113
5				5	3				3	18
14	1		1	16	18			1	19	132
8			3	11	7		2		9	36
2				2	9			1	10	21
10	1			11	5				5	25
16				16	4			1	5	21
11		2		13					0	20
				0					0	17
11				11	4			1	5	138
3				3	1		1		2	8
12			1	13	4				4	33
2				2	8	1			9	18
1				1	3				3	4
176	3	8	10	197	153	2	9	6	170	994

Table 7: Victims of International Human Rights Law Violations in Relation to the Deprivation of the Right to Life by Perpetrator

Violation	Group	Houthi and Saleh Militias	Al Qaeda Org.	Un
Suicide Attacks	Men	20	227	
	Women		2	
	Children	2	21	
	Elderly People	2	13	
	Total	24	263	
Assassinations	Men	67	46	
	Women			
	Children	1		
	Elderly People	11	1	
	Total	79	47	
Executions	Men	134	14	
	Women	3		
	Children	6		
	Elderly People	9		
	Total	152	14	
Death under Torture	Men	118	7	
	Women	1		
	Children	5		
	Elderly People	4	1	
	Total	128	8	
Total Grand		383	332	

Unknown Party	Legitimate Government Forces	Forces not Controlled by Legitimate Government	Tribal Groups	Total Grand
16				247
1				3
1				23
				2
18	0	0	0	305
151	11	13		288
2				2
4				5
14	1			26
171	12	13	0	322
	1	19	8	176
				3
1		1		8
		1		10
1	1	21	8	197
3	1	24		128
1				2
2	1	1		7
		1		5
6	2	26	0	170
196	15	60	8	994

Table 8: Victims of International Human Rights Law Violations in Relation to Physical Assaults
by Geographic Distribution and Age

Governorate	Suicide Attacks					
	Men	Women	Children	Elderly People	Total	
Ibb	3				3	
Abyan	10	1	1		12	
Capital City	145		16	15	176	
Al Baidha	17		27	1	45	
Al Jawf	7		2		9	
Hodeidah	5				5	
Al Dhalea	15				15	
Al Mahweet					0	
Taiz	34			3	37	
Hajjah	1				1	
Hadramout	173				173	
Dhammar	1				1	
Raymah					0	
Shabwa	5				5	
Sadah					0	
Sana'a	1				1	
Aden	53	1		2	56	
Amran					0	
Lahej					0	
Mareb	56	1		2	59	
Total	526	3	46	23	598	

Attempted Assassinations					Total
Men	Women	Children	Elderly People	Total	
23		1	2	26	29
4				4	16
30	2		5	37	213
4		2	2	8	53
				0	9
3			1	4	9
3				3	18
1				1	1
58	1		1	60	97
2				2	3
3				3	176
26		1		27	28
				0	0
5				5	10
			1	1	1
7	1	2		10	11
10			1	11	67
5		1		6	6
2				2	2
9				9	68
195	4	7	13	219	817

Table 9: Victims of International Human Rights Law Violations in Relation to Physical Assaults by Perpetrator

Governorate	Houthi and Saleh Militias					.Al Qaeda Org				
	Men	Women	Children	Elderly People	Total	Men	Women	Children	Elderly People	Total
Injuries by Suicide Attacks	55	1	29	3	88	399	2	17	17	435
Injuries by Attempted Assassinations	150	4	5	10	167	10		1	1	12
Total	205	5	34	13	257	409	2	18	18	447

	Unknown Party			Legitimate Government Forces			Forces not Controlled by Legitimate Government	Tribal Groups	Total	
	Men	Children	Elderly People	Total	Men	Elderly People	Total	Men		
5	66		3	69			0	3	3	598
	20	1	1	22	7	1	8	7	1	219
7	86	1	4	91	7	1	8	10	4	817

Table 10: Geographic and Group Distribution of Victims of Abductions, Disappearance and Torture

Governorate	Abductions					Disapp		
	Men	Women	Children	Elderly People	Total	Men	Women	Chil
Capital City	2521	32	28	18	2599	396		
Sana'a	2108	7	47	61	2223	529	6	1
Hodeidah	1069	2	33	51	1155	506	6	
Ibb	1235	5	41	44	1325	327		
Taiz	1379	4	27	15	1425	210		1
Al Baidha	1227	4	59	78	1368	130	1	
Dhammar	1176	28	25	18	1247	190		
Hajjah	809	4	15	5	833	474		
Amran	867	3	21	6	897	152	1	
Al Mahweet	795	2	5	6	808	23		
Aden	690	1	5	2	698	33	1	
Lahej	566		5	15	586	23		
Sadah	283	2	11	20	316	132		
Shabwa	350		9	5	364	30		
Al Dhalea	255	1	28	19	303	16		
Al Jawf	100		4	5	109	74		
Hadramout	69	1		1	71	101		
Raymah	102			4	106	25		
Mareb	63	2	1	2	68	19		
Abyan	60		4		64	3		
Total	15724	98	368	375	16565	3393	15	6

Appearance			Torture					Total
Children	Elderly People	Total	Men	Women	Children	Elderly People	Total	
6	4	406	283	4	4	4	295	3300
2	5	552	82		2	2	86	2861
6	18	536	54	2	4	4	64	1755
7	7	341	62		4	7	73	1739
10	3	223	41	1			42	1690
5	8	144	48		5	2	55	1567
4	1	195	61		3		64	1506
5	8	487	19	1	1	5	26	1346
5		158	9				9	1064
		23	15				15	846
1	3	38	18		1	2	21	757
1	3	27	6			1	7	620
	5	137	23		5	1	29	482
	1	31	16		1		17	412
		16	8				8	327
1	2	77	2				2	188
	1	102	5				5	178
	2	27	4				4	137
1		20	2				2	90
	1	4	6		1		7	75
54	72	3544	764	8	31	28	831	20940

Table 11: Distribution of Victims of Abductions, Disappearance and Torture by Perpetrator

Governorate	Abduction Cases					Disappearance		
	Men	Women	Children	Elderly People	Total	Men	Women	Children
Houthi and Saleh Militias	15179	90	347	363	15979	3236	14	5
Legitimate Government	304	6	7	6	323	38		
Forces not Controlled by Legitimate Government	232	2	10	6	250	106		4
.Al Qaeda Org	9		4		13	13	1	1
Arab Coalition Forces					0			
Total	15724	98	368	375	16565	3393	15	6

Appearance Cases			Torture Cases					Total
Children	Elderly People	Total	Men	Women	Children	Elderly People	Total	
8	67	3375	722	8	23	26	779	20133
1	2	41	15		3	2	20	384
4	2	112	19				19	381
1	1	16	8				8	37
		0			5		5	5
4	72	3544	764	8	31	28	831	20940

Table 12: Attacks on Media Outlets, Civil Society Organizations, Medical and Educational Facilities and Historical Sites by Geographic Distribution

Governorate	Media Outlets					CSOs				Party Offices				
	Destruction	Blocking	Looting and occupying	Storming	Total	Partial destruction	Looting and Occupying	Storming	Total	Full destruction	Partial destruction	Looting and occupying	Storming	Total
Ibb				1	1	2	1	1	4		1	2	1	4
Abyan					0				0					0
Capital City	4	50	32	11	97	3	43	48	94			34	21	55
Al Baidha			2	3	5	1	1	1	3					3
Al Jawf					0				0	1		1		2
Hodeidah					0	1	3	1	5			2	1	3
Al Dhalea					0		1	1	2			1		5
Al Mahweet					0		7	1	8			5	1	6
Taiz	8		1		9			1	1			3		3
Hajjah					0				0			1		1
Hadramout					0				0			1	1	2
Dhammar					0				0			1		1
Raymah					0				0			1		1
Shabwa					0				0			1		1
Sadah					0				0					0
Sana'a					0	1	1		2			1		15
Aden	8	1	1	1	11		1		1		2	1	1	4
Amran					0	3	1		4		1	1	1	3
Lahej					0				0					0
Mareb					0				0					0
Total	20	51	36	16	123	11	59	54	124	1	4	56	27	109

Medical Facilities and Staff					Educational Facilities					Historical Sites				Total
Full destruction	Partial destruction	Looting and occupying	Storming	Total	Full destruction	Partial destruction	Looting and occupying	Storming	Total	Full destruction	Partial destruction	Looting and occupying	Total	
1	5	3	1	10	2	11	8	29	50	2	2	12	16	85
				0					0				0	0
1	7	16	17	41	2	32	74	81	189		2	4	6	482
	1		1	2		6	3	2	11			1	1	25
		1	1	2			2		2		1		1	7
1	2	5	2	10	2	12	29	10	53		1	4	5	76
	1	1		2				1	1				0	10
		1	2	3			7	4	11				0	28
1	7	9	2	19	1	12	34		47	2	1	1	4	83
		1	1	2	1		1	1	3			1	1	7
				0					0				0	2
	2	3	1	6	1	3	2	11	17	1	1	2	4	28
		2		2		3	3	2	8			2	2	13
	1	1		2	1	1			2				0	5
1	2			3					0				0	3
1		2	1	4		9	5	70	84				0	105
	1	1	1	3		1	1		2	2	3	1	6	27
		1	3	4		11	7	43	61		1	1	2	74
	1	1		2		1			1	1	1		2	5
	2	1	1	4		4	6		10		3		3	17
6	32	49	34	121	10	106	182	254	552	8	16	29	53	1082

Table 13: Violations to International Human Rights Law in Relation to Public and Press Freedoms
 by Geographic Distribution

Governorate	Killings				Injuries				Abductions			
	Politicians	Media workers	Activists	Total	Politicians	Media workers	Activists	Total	Politicians	Media workers	Activists	Total
Capital City	41	4	6	51	90	14	28	132	1247	134	37	1418
Taiz	18	13	7	38	291	30	6	327	405	5	11	421
Hodeidah	15	1	2	18	48		27	75	223	20	20	263
Hajjah	6			6	12	5		17	226	5	7	238
Sana'a	12	1	1	14	13	4	3	20	345	3	2	350
Ibb	34		4	38	51	4	8	63	199	24	14	237
Dhammar	24	5	1	30	13	2	5	20	280	16	30	326
Aden	33	1	1	35	10	5	2	17	360	12	3	375
Amran	7			7	8			8	130	8	4	142
Al Baidha	4	1	1	6	24	1	3	28	201	3	13	217
Al Mahweet	5			5	4	1		5	198	4	8	210
Sadah	1	1		2	16			16	126			126
Shabwa	2	2	3	7	5	2	3	10	108	3	1	112
Lahej	5			5	3	1	2	6	96	2	1	99
Al Dhalea	15	1		16	6			6	29	2	3	34
Hadramout	8	2		10	8			8	18	3	7	28
Al Jawf	2	4		6	2			2	18			18
Raymah				0				0	3			3
Abyan	2			2	4			4	28			28
Mareb	2	1		3	5	2		7	2	2	5	9
Total	236	37	26	299	613	71	87	771	4242	246	166	4654

Disappearance				Torture				Destruction and looting of properties				Total
Politicians	Media workers	Activists	Total	Politicians	Media workers	Activists	Total	Politicians	Media workers	Activists	Total	
142	23	6	171	129	53	4	186	224	69	17	310	663
52	2		54	6	1		7	61	13	9	83	45
169	4	10	183	13		2	15	143	7	25	175	2097
163	1	2	166	2			2	59	10	3	72	323
90	1		91	6	1		7	88	4		92	49
59	1	1	61	17		1	18	64	9	5	78	732
31	6	1	38	15	3	2	20	63	6	1	70	106
8	2	2	12	5			5	2	5		7	248
39	2		41			1	1	97	4	10	111	924
23	1	3	27	23		1	24	34	3	6	43	523
2			2	8			8	20	1		21	57
34		1	35	3	1		4	18	1		19	488
4			4	2		1	3	24	1	3	28	43
3			3	4			4				0	165
8			8				0	16	4	2	22	198
1		1	2		1		1		1		1	568
6	1		7				0	9			9	446
2			2				0	35			35	309
			0				0	2	2		4	113
1			1		2		2	2	1		3	25
837	44	27	908	233	62	12	307	961	141	81	1183	8122

Table 14: Violations against Journalists, Activists and Politicians by Perpetrator

Governorate	Killings				Injuries				Abductions	
	Politicians	Media workers	Activists	Total	Politicians	Media workers	Activists	Total	Politicians	Media workers
Houthi and Saleh Militias	172	27	17	216	508	60	75	643	4077	225
Legitimate Government Forces	2		1	3	6	5	2	13	120	9
Forces not Controlled by Legitimate Government	17	1	1	19	6	1	6	13	43	12
Unknown Party	37	4	3	44	17	2	3	22		
.Al Qaeda Org	8	1		9	41			41	2	
Arab Coalition Air Strikes		4	1	5	15	2		17		
Tribal Groups			2	2	20	1	1	22		
US Drones			1	1				0		
Total	236	37	26	299	613	71	87	771	4242	246

Abductions		Disappearance				Torture				Properties				Total
Activists	Total	Politicians	Media workers	Activists	Total	Politicians	Media workers	Activists	Total	Politicians	Media workers	Activists	Total	
148	4450	824	42	24	890	228	59	11	298	939	120	78	1137	7634
9	138	7	2	3	12	5	2		7	7	6	1	14	187
9	64	2			2		1	1	2	1	2		3	103
	0				0				0	5	7	1	13	79
	2	4			4				0		2		2	58
	0				0				0	9	1	1	11	33
	0				0				0		3		3	27
	0				0				0				0	1
166	4654	837	44	27	908	233	62	12	307	961	141	81	1183	8122

Table 15: Number of Bombed Houses and Properties by Geographic Distribution

Governorate	Private Properties	Public Properties	Total
Taiz	148	12	160
Ibb	119	6	125
Al Baidha	122	1	123
Lahej	73	9	82
Sana'a Governorate	55	12	67
Dhammar	59	3	62
Amran	37	12	49
Al Jawf	39	4	43
Mareb	37	5	42
Al Dhalea	40		40
Hajjah	31		31
Shabwa	15	9	24
Hodeidah	19		19
Sadah	7	7	14
Al Baidha	13		13
Abyan	8	4	12
Aden	3	2	5
Hadramout	1	3	4
Capital City	3		3
Al Dhalea	3		3
Mareb	1		1
Total	833	89	922

Table 16: Geographic Distribution of Bombed Properties by Perpetrator

Governorate	.Al Qaeda Org	Houthi and Saleh Militias	Unknown Party	Forces not Controlled by Legitimate Government	Total Grand
Taiz	2	158			160
Ibb		125			125
Al Baidha		123			123
Lahej		81	1		82
Sana'a Governorate		67			67
Dhammar		61			61
Amran		49			49
Al Jawf		43			43
Mareb		42			42
Al Dhalea		39	1		40
Hajjah		31			31
Shabwa		16	7	1	24
Hodeidah	1	18			19
Sadah		14			14
Al Baidha		13			13
Abyan	2	7	3		12
Aden	1	2	2		5
Hadramout	3	1			4
Capital City		3			3
Al Dhalea		3			3
Mareb		1			1
Dhammar		1			1
Total Grand	9	898	14	1	922

Yemeni Coalition to Monitor Human Rights Violations (YCMHRV), also known as "Rasd Coalition", is a coalition of a number of specialized Yemeni NGOs active in human rights issues including monitoring and documenting human rights violations in the country. YCMHRV was established in January 2015, in response to valid need in the field of human rights, and considering the deteriorating human rights situation in Yemen, the matter that necessitated establishment of such Coalition.

YCMHRV monitors and documents all human rights violations in Yemen and issues specialized reports on them. Also, organizes seminars and various events to disseminate and publicize these reports. YCMHRV submits these reports to relevant concerned entities. Noting that the first step in bringing justice to victims is to document their grievances for the moment of truth, committing ourselves in this respect with relevant human rights standards and laws.

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