Civilians without protection and crimes without punishment

Human rights report documenting violations against human rights in the South and west coast regions

For the period: March 26, 2015 to December 31, 2019

Issued by Civil

Network for Media, Development and Human Rights **(CNMDHR)**

Civilians without protection and crimes without punishment

Human rights report documenting violations against human rights in the South and west coast regions

For the period: March 26, 2015 to December 31, 2019

Issued by Civil

Network for Media, Development and Human Rights **(CNMDHR)**

Definition:

Civil Network for Media, Development and Human Rights (**CNMDHR**) is a coordinating, civilian, Institutional, voluntary framework including 13 human rights, development and media organizations. It is a non-governmental, non-profit organization founded on December 10, 2018, to coordinate and integrate the efforts of member organizations, and activate their role and societal presence in spreading awareness of human rights and protection. The network›s effort is essentially to monitor and document human rights violations and abuses in Yemen in general, with more focus on the geographic scope of the Southern governorates. The network is concerned with training and qualification programs and building capacity for young men and women in the human rights and legal fields, and developmental and humanitarian issues in general. Being aware of the importance of the role of media in protecting civil rights and freedoms, developing awareness of members of the society, and promoting the process of building and sustaining social and economic development, and consolidating a culture of respect for the law and justice.

The network issues two human rights reports (a semi-annual and an annual reports) for monitoring and documenting violations of human rights and the rules of international humanitarian law, in accordance with international standards and national laws prevailing in the country.

Since its establishment, the network has implemented many training and qualification programs and activities targeting the youth in the capital Aden and a number of liberated southern governorates. These programs are concerned with monitoring, documentation, reporting, archiving, budgets, and states. In addition, they included different levels in the field of human and development media, photography, writing and preparing press reports. 200 young men and women in Aden, Lahj, Abyan, Shabwa and Al-Mahra benefited from them. Plus, the network has organized many activities related to education and awareness.

The Civil Network for Media, Development and Human Rights

Address: Villa No.9, Rimi cornice, Mansora, Aden

E-mail: **Cnaden2018@gmail.com**

Website: **www.cnaden.com**

Contacts: Res: **00967358400**

Mobile: **00967735600237**

Contents

An introduction to the analysis of the humanitarian situation 6
Methodology 10
Legal Framework 11
Executive Summary 13

Section one: categories of violations of international humanitarian law

Chapter one: Deprivation of Life (Murder) 20
Chapter Two: Assaulting Bodily Integrity (Injury) 21
Chapter Three: Mine Victims 22
Chapter Four: Torture, Abduction, Arrest and Enforced Disappearance 30
Chapter Five: Violations of public Rights and Freedoms 32
Chapter Six: Targeting Infrastructure, Civilian Objects and Home-Bombing 34
Chapter Seven: Targeting the Medical and Emergency Sector 37
Chapter Eight: Targeting the Education Sector 39
Chapter Nine: Forced Displacement and Emigration 40

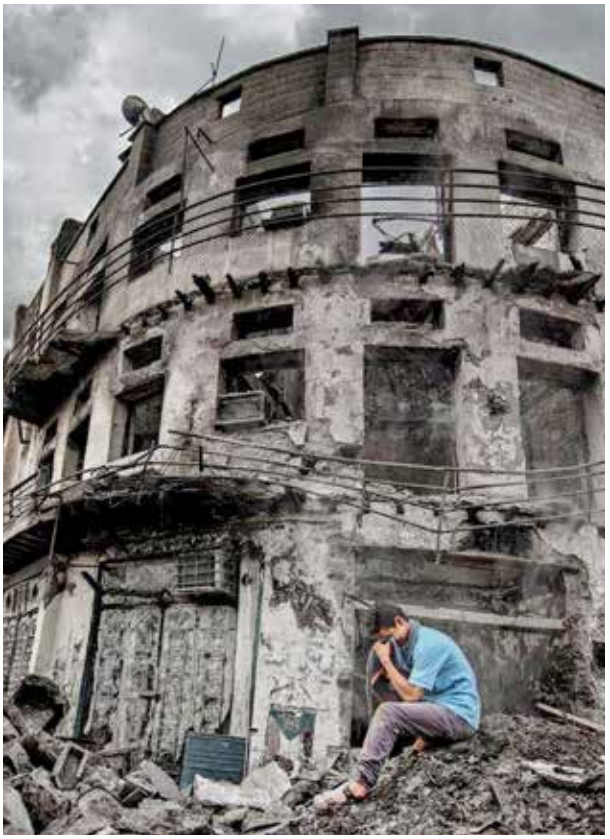
Section two: Violations against women and children

Chapter One: Violations Against women 44
Chapter Two: Violations against Children 45
A- Murder and Mutilation against children 46
B- Recruitment and use of Children in Armed Conflict: 47
C- Kidnapping children and using them as Hostages 48
Chapter Three: Looting Aids and preventing Humanitarian Aid Teams 49

Section three: Violations of human rights in the governorates

Chapter One: Incidents of Houthi Violations
in Al-Dhalea Governorate, June - December 2019 55
Chapter two: Incidents of violations by Muslim 93
brotherhood Militias, Islah party and Government forces
in Shabwa, August - December 2019
Chapter Three: Houthi violations incidents in Taiz and the West Coast 111
Chapter four: Incidents of Violations and Houthi forces`
Massacres in Aden 2015-2019 128
Chapter five: Houthi forces violations in Abyan governorate during 2015 148
Chapter six: Violations by Houthi forces in Lahj governorate in 2015 150
Conclusion 154

An introduction to the analysis of the humanitarian situation:



As Stockholm›s Agreement collapses and obstacles to Riyadh›s Agreement implementations, which was signed between the Southern Transitional Council and the Yemeni government on November 5, 2019, are increasing, the chances of success of the efforts of the international envoy Martin Griffiths are diminishing in achieving any real progress to approach common grounds between the parties to end war, suffering and the catastrophic humanitarian situation and establish durable and comprehensive peace.

Under all that, Houthi forces are escalating their constant violations to obstruct all efforts, international agreements, and decisions with clear and declared Iranian support.They are provided with weapons, ballistic missiles, and drones through the land and seaports and Yemeni beaches. The situation is the same as the violations and abuses committed by the legitimate government forces, the militia of Islah, and the Popular Mobilization Forces against the civilians in Shabwa and Taiz governorates.

From the end of 2018, the number of military operations and hostilities carried out by Houthi groups increased in all frontal areas in Al-Dhalea, Al-Jawf, Marib, Hodaidah, and the southern border areas of Al-Bayda governorate.

Also, the pace of escalation increased with the launch of ballistic missiles on the cities, facilities, and airports of Saudi Arabia, southern cities, Marib, and Al-Hodaidah is a clear trend to hinder peace efforts and prolong the war in order to achieve their goals of the sectarian baseline project and the Iranian expansion project agenda in the region.

As war is entering its sixth year, the complexities of the crisis are interfering with it. Humanitarian and living conditions are also exacerbated to a degree that is difficult to imagine in a country known to be one of the poorest countries in the world according to indicators and reports of the United Nations.

The CNMDHR presents its second annual report on human rights violations, which is a cumulative report and focuses on concerns related to violations of international law, international humanitarian law and the situation of human rights in southern governorates, in particular, and in some areas of the west coast of Taiz and Al Hodaidah governorates.

Under the increasing cases of violation of the repeated attacks carried out by Houthi forces, the militia of Ekhwan, terrorist groups affiliated to the Islah Party, and the forces of the legitimate government against civilians, especially in Dhalea, Shabwa, Taiz and Hodaidah, targeting all aspects of the life such as killing, arresting, kidnapping, concealment, torture, forced displacement, and Systematic destruction of cities and villages, infrastructure, health and educational facilities, places of worship and cultural and historical objects, mine-planting in roads and public places, and restrictions on freedom of opinion and expression, and the pursuit of journalists and human rights activists, and other violations.

The report provides cumulative figures and evidences, documenting the human rights situation that were monitored and documented by a number of member organizations of the network, covering the period (March 26, 2015 until December 31, 2019), that period preceded the establishment of the network in December 2018.

This was followed by the control of Houthi in Sana'a, the military and security institutions, and economic institutions. Besides, they besieged the president and prime minister, declared war and general mobilization to invade southern governorates.

Where Houthi forces, the army, and the Republican Guards of former president Saleh committed serious violations and crimes, that rise to the level of war crimes and crimes against humanity, under the Rome Statute adopted in Rome on 17 July 1998 and the fourth Geneva Convention of 1949 concerning the protection of civilians in times of war, including the targeting of civilians, detention, kidnapping, enforced disappearance and torture, and the indiscriminate bombing of homes, villages and cities inhabited by civilian population, civil and historical property.

They used all types of heavy, medium and light weapons, including forbidden ballistic missiles, and the deliberate use of civilians as human shields, and the destruction of roads, bridges, pumps, water tanks, and artesian wells, destruction of vital infrastructure and basic services and facilities necessary for life of the population. They were targeting educational and health facilities, ambulance crews, medical vehicles, mosques and places of worship.

They and imposed a blockade on the residents of the areas they control, prevented the arrival of relief teams, humanitarian and medical assistance, goods and essential services, and other forms of inhuman and ill-treatment, in flagrant violation of rules of international humanitarian law and international human rights, as well as other treaties and conventions.

The report also supported by statistics and facts of the violations committed by the Yemeni government forces, Ekhwan militias, and the Popular Mobilization Forces loyal to the Islah Party in Shabwa and Aden provinces during the recent events that the two provinces, witnessed during the past years..

Through this report, the network aims to provide more comprehensive and documented information and data for all human rights violations in the south in particular, and Yemen in general, especially those that were overlooked in the last report of the International Committee, issued by the Commission of International Experts (which was released in 2019).

Methodology:

Civil Network adopted in this report systematic field investigation and research methodology for monitoring, documenting, and collecting information through visits and interviews in the targeted areas in Aden, Lahij, Abyan, Dhalea, and Shabwa, in addition to some of the west coast areas of Taiz and Hodaidah

All violations, abuses, and crimes in the report are supported by documents and evidence to reach accurate and reliable information. The process of monitoring and documentation included field visits to sites where violations took place, conducting direct interviews with the victims and their families, witnesses, officials, Locals, employees in the health and education sectors, community organizations, and civilian activists.

Also, daily reports are received by the network through telephone calls, emails, and social networking from victims, their families, and witnesses. The Department of Monitoring and Documenting in the network verifies the collected data. This is done through field monitoring teams and visiting areas, hospitals, victims, or their relatives. Collected data is supported with documents, medical data, photos, records, videos, and direct field interviews of victims, witnesses, and others.

The network confirms that the report does not claim the comprehensiveness of documentation for all cases of violations committed during the covered period, which are many and not the network's ability to monitor and document it for many considerations, not to mention that because of risks of tensions and obstacles it is difficult to obtain sufficient information or the reluctance of some witnesses or victims to respond for fear of reprisals, especially those cases that were committed in previous periods and insufficient information and data are available.

Legal Framework:

Violations and breaches included in this report are proven facts in accordance to the national laws (Offinces and Penalties Code No. 12 of 1994, Criminal Procedures Law No. 13 of 1994, Kidnapping and interruption Code No. 24 of 1988) as well as laws, charters, conventions and international declarations. Especially international law, international humanitarian law, and the four Geneva Conventions of 1949 relating to the protection of civilians, prisoners, and victims of wars and armed conflicts.

Those crimes were committed by the of Houthis and forces loyal to former president when they invaded the south in March 2015, especially in Aden, Lahj, Dhalea, and many northern governorates, as Taiz and Hodaidah. The majority of their victims are children, women, the elderly, the sick, and the displaced who are the most vulnerable groups. Those criminals must be held accountable and be presented to justice to obtain the punishment for their crimes.

Such violations are clearly contrary to international laws, agreements, and instruments of the United Nations and the International Security Council, particularly with regard to violations of the six grave of the law and the Yemeni Constitution, and ensure compliance in all parts of Yemeni territory and (Yemeni Code of Offences and Penalties No. 12 of 1994 and Law No. 24 of 1988 on kidnapping crimes and discontinuation) Article 243 of the Yemeni Penal Code criminalizes intentional killing, and Article 137 criminalizes intentional bombing and arson.

Whereas, the applicable international law in Yemen includes human rights standards that are considered customary international law and provisions international humanitarian law, as well as international agreements and treaties, especially the Convention on the Rights of the Child of 1989 and the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child relating to the involvement of children in armed conflict 2000 and the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of 1979 Civil and Political Rights 1966 and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights 1948, which the Yemeni government has ratified, and more than 58 treaties, conventions, and an international protocol.

Moreover, according to international standards of human rights, the set of conventions and documents constituting the global human rights system is considered obligatory to all countries to investigate war allegedly crimes committed by members of their armed forces or other involved forces. Also, prosecuting leaders or commanders who are implicated in those crimes including giving full compensation for any losses caused by these violations.

Executive Summary:

The network has endeavored to make special efforts in exceptional circumstances to collect, monitor, and document those violations, such as murder, arbitrary arrests, kidnappings, enforced disappearances, and cases of torture of prisoners, civilian activists, and media professionals. Also, they bomb houses, target infrastructure, civil objects, health and educational facilities, etc.

The report contains qualitative monitoring of cases of unlawful killings of children and women and targeting of civilians in Dhalea, where acts of violence and heavy shelling are still committed by Houthi forces until the moment of writing of this report. These acts are causing the death and injury of hundreds of civilians and displacing thousands of families who left their homes for fear of shelling and targeting. Besides, these crimes are added to the violations committed by the militias of the Muslim Brotherhood, the Islah party, and the Yemeni government forces in Shabwa governorate since they seized control over the governorate in August 2019.

This report includes 3 sections, and each section includes several chapters. The first section (chapters I, II, III, IV, and V) contains monitoring and documentation of all types of violations of international humanitarian law. This includes indiscriminate killing of civilians, attacking bodily integrity, and unlawful detention, forcible kidnapping, torturing of detainees in prisons, using them as human shields, landmine victims, and suppressing public rights and freedoms. Total of 68,236 violations were monitored and documented, of which 6,335 civilians were killed, including 386 children, 353 women, and 126 elderly people.

Aden recorded the highest percentage with 2,993 cases, followed by Lahj with 1126 cases, then Al-Dhalea with 886 incidents, Shabwa with 381 cases, then the West Coast with 232 cases and Hadramout with 114 cases.

The investigations carried out by the network have proven that the Houthi forces are responsible for killing 5,801 civilians, including 372 children, 337 women, and 105 elderly people. While terrorist organizations, such as Al-Qaeda and ISIS groups are responsible for killing 398 cases, 19 cases were attributed to members of the government forces, 26 cases to the militia of Islah Party, and 74 cases were attributed to errors of the Arab coalition war-planes, as a result of incorrect coordinates that it was receiving from the military operations bureau, from officers in the army of Yemen, with the aim to implicate the Arab coalition countries in these violations.

The network has also documented 26663 injuries, including 617 children and 62 women. The Houthi forces and their allies bear responsibility for the injury of 26105 cases among them 586 children and 281 elderly and 614 women. Also, it documented 135 cases as a result of mistakes of Arab aviation alliance including 12 children, 3 women, 17 elderly people, and 53 injuries by members of the government forces. 316 injuries were caused by bombings and killings of terrorist groups and organizations, and 41 cases caused by Islah Party and Ekhwan militias, while 13 injuries were reported from unknown parties.

Investigations conducted by the network about the victums of mines, planted by Houthi forces in the areas from which they withdrew, after their defeat in the south, especially Aden, Lahj and Abyan shows that 569 people were killed. 58 of them were children, 48 women, and 40 elderly. 458 injuries included 54 women and 81 children. 231 people are suffering from deformities and permanent disabilities due to the amputation of their limbs. Houthi forces bear sole responsibility for those cases, which have been caused by mine accidents, which they have planted randomly in farms, highways, and neighborhoods from which they withdrew.

The network has also given special attention to the file of detainees and enforced disappearances. It has also monitored and documented many cases of detention, enforced disappearance, and torture, whether those committed by Houthi forces during their invasion to the south in March 2015 or those committed by the Ekhwan militia, the Islah Party and the government forces in the southern liberated areas. It also investigated hundreds of such cases, incidents, and accompanying acts of torture and the use of detainees as human shields, which led to the death and injury of many of them, including children and elderly people.

The total number of detainees and abductees that the monitoring team documented reached 2,659 people, including 77 children and 28 elderly people.

The investigations conducted by the Monitoring Groupof the network confirm that Houthi forces are responsible for committing 2323 arrests and kidnappings, including 58 children, 219 Ekhwan militias and Islah Party, and 84 cases of Yemeni government forces. The network also monitored 223 cases of torture, of which 15 committee against children, Houthis were responsible for 128 cases of torture among them 7 children, and the responsibility of the government forces for 6 cases, including 3 children, while the militias of Ekhwan and Islah Party are responsible for 89 cases of torture, of which 5 are children, mostly in Shabwa.

Chapters VI, VII, VIII, and IX of the first section of the report include cases of violations committed by the parties to the conflict in international humanitarian law, especially those related to targeting civilians and the systematic and deliberate destruction of health, educational, civilian objects, and using civilians as human shields.

The network has been able to monitor and document the homes and facilities that have been destroyed either completely or partially, with a total of 20151 houses and facilities, including 135 homes detonated using improvised explosive devices by the Houthi. 983 homes were destroyed completely and 18758 houses were damaged partially. Also, 56 mosques were damaged and 7 bridges were destroyed.

Health and education sectors were not excluded from these attacks, 31 health facilities and centers that were bombed and destroyed during the period of the Houthi invasion of the south, especially Aden, Lahj and Al Dhalea. 22 of them were partially damaged; of these, 9 were looted or were converted into military barracks. As for the educational sector, 74 schools and educational establishments were subjected to bombing and destruction. 36 Schools and facilities were totally destroyed while 24 were partially damaged and 14 others were used as military barracks and armories.

The network also monitored the displacement of thousands of displaced families, while the Houthis invaded the southern governorates and the west coast. Many of these families still live in random camps in the suburbs of Aden, Lahj, and Al Dhalea in a very bad humanitarian situation lacking food, water, and medicine. In Al-Dhalea, close to one thousand displaced families remain in the military escalation of the Houthi forces, and increased shelling targeting civilians in the districts of Demt, Qataba, Hajr and other northern border areas of Al Dhalea, (985) were displaced from the District of Mukiras- Abyan.

The second section of the report reviews the status of violations and grave crimes committed against children and women, as the network was able to monitor and record a number of 1985 cases of violations, including the killing of 353 women, 386 children. 629 women 617 children were injured. Also, 58 children were killed as a result of individual mines planted by Houthi forces, and 297 children now suffer from permanent disabilities.

Among the crimes that the Houthi forces pursue against children are the crime of recruitment and use of children in wars and military confrontations which are considered punishable crimes under international humanitarian law.

The network has been able to monitor the use and abuse of children (7914). Among these children, 90% were recruited by the Houthi forces, 367 by Ekhwan and Islah militia, and 158 children by the Yemeni government forces.

The network also documented the kidnapping of 77 children, of whom 15 were subjected to torture. According to the investigations conducted by the network, the Houthi forces are responsible for the kidnapping of 58 children and the torture of 5 children tortured.

Most of them were in Shabwa and were used as hostages, to put pressure on their fathers to surrender. Also, Yemeni government forces are responsible for kidnapping and torturing 3 children.

As for the third section of the report, it contains 6 chapters. Each chapter is concerned with a qualitative report on violations in each governorate separately from the governorates covered by this report, which are Al-Dhalea, Shabwa, Aden, Abyan, Taiz, the west coast, and Lahij.

The civil network confirms that the data and statistics included in this report do not reflect the whole truth, but a fraction of that was obtained and documented. The real numbers exceedthose that were recorded, where many cases were not within reach due to security reasons fearing for observers of threats, kidnapping, and murder in addition to the reluctance of some families of victims and eyewitnesses to respond or provide any information or testimonies about many of these facts, fearing that they would face reprisal reactions by the Houthis.

Section one:
Categories of Violations Against Civilians

لاتقتلوا الطفوله
في اليمن

Chapter one: Deprivation of Life (Killings)

The Houthi forces supported by Iran resorted to killing systematically to everyone who opposes them on a daily basis and without discrimination. Also, armed clashes and ongoing clashes between the "Popular Mobilization Militia" of Islah party on one hand, and fractions of National Resistance and Yemeni government forces on the other hand in Taiz, as well as the killings and executions, practiced by militias of Ekhwan in Shabwa, represent crimes punishable by international law. Also, those responsible for their perpetration should be held accountable and brought to justice. Confirmed information and data obtained and documented by the network show that 6335 civilians were killed. Among them, 386 children, 353 women, and 126 elderly people were killed. Most of these cases were recorded in Aden (2993), followed by Lahij with 1126, 889 in Al-Dhalea, Abyan with 481, Shabwa with 381, the West Coast 232, and 114 in Hadramout.

The investigations conducted by the network indicate that the Houthi forces are responsible for the killing of 5801 civilians, among whom are 372 children, 337 women, and 105 elderly people, while extremist groups and al-Qaeda organizations killed 398. In addition, 19 cases were attributed to members of government forces, 26 cases were attributed to Islah militia, and 74 cases were due to warplanes of the Arab coalition.

Table No. (1) Shows the qualitative and social distribution of the killings committed by the parties to the conflict by governorates

Governorate	Murder cases					Injured Cases					Total
	Men	Children	Women	Elderly	Total	Men	Children	Women	Elderly	Total	
Aden	2639	137	190	27	2993	18105	173	184	39	18501	21494
Lahij	1087	76	68	14	1245	1126	44	61	5	1236	2481
Shabwa	319	28	11	23	381	514	6	18	9	547	928
Dhalea	813	42	25	9	889	2697	74	146	13	2930	3819
Abyan	416	31	27	7	481	1142	51	38	11	1242	1723
Hadramout	102	4	3	5	114	84	5	3	2	94	208
West coast	94	68	29	41	232	1399	264	179	271	2113	2345
Total	5470	386	353	126	6335	25067	617	629	350	26663	32998

Chapter Two: Assaulting Bodily Integrity (Injuries)

The number of injuries and assaults on physical integrity, which the network was able to monitor during the period covered by the report was 26663 cases. All of whom were civilians, including 617 children and 62 women. House militia and their allies caused 26105 injuries, including 586 children, 614 women, and 281 elderly citizens. Also, 135 cases of the bombing of the Arab coalition forces, including 12 children, 3 women, 17 elderly; 53 injuries occurred due to government forces. As for terrorist and extremist organizations, they wounded 316, Ekhwan and Islah Party militias caused 41 injuries, including 8 children, 2 women, and 11 elderly citizens, while 13 injuries were attributed to unknown parties.

Table No. (2) Shows the parties responsible for the victims of the death and injury

The responsible party	Injury Cases					Murder victims					Total
	Men	Children	Women	Elderly	Total	Men	Children	Women	Elderly	Total	
Houthi Malitia	4987	372	337	105	5801	24624	586	614	281	26105	31906
Alliance Aviation	57	5	9	3	74	103	12	3	17	135	209
Terrorist groups: ISIS and Al Qaeda	386	--------	3	9	398	280	3	4	29	316	714
Yemeni Government	9	3	3	4	19	35	6	5	7	53	72
Islah Party Militia	19	4	1	2	26	20	8	2	11	41	67
Unknown Parties	12	2	----	3	17	5	2	1	5	13	30
Total	**5470**	**386**	**353**	**126**	**6335**	**25067**	**617**	**629**	**350**	**26663**	**32998**

Chapter Three: Mine Victims

A mine planting is considered violation of international humanitarian law and related conventions, including the Ottawa Convention on Anti-Personnel Mines, of which Yemen is a signatory. Using mines is a crime punishable internationally, as it violates international humanitarian law's principles of distinction, proportionality and the obligation to take all feasible precautions in an attack, as well as, arguably, human rights and children's rights. Indeed, Houthi groups have not only used landimes, but also bombed civilians' houses, walkways, spaces, playground, streets and schools.

New ways and means of using mines have been used through converting AVMs (anti-vehicle mines and heavy machinery) to anti-personnel mines, targeting individuals and civilians causing great amount of damage to life and property. They cause killing, injury, and disability among civilians, especially children, women, and returnees from families displaced to their homes, who are often the victims of these mines. Types of mines planted by the Hothi forces are numerous, including explosive, individual, camouflaged, and improvised mines.

In the southern governorates, during their military invasion in March 2015, the Houthi - Saleh forces intentionally planted mines of various kinds in various regions, villages, and southern cities, randomly, in roads, residential areas, farms, government, and public buildings and facilities. They have deprived many of their business and normal lives.

In all of Yemen, civilians constitute 70% of landmine casualties. Children and IDPs returning to their homes represent the highest rate of death and injury.

Table No. (3) Shows the geographical and qualitative distribution of mine victims according to governorates

Governorate	Murder cases					injuries					Total
	Men	Children	Women	Elderly	Total	Men	Children	Women	Elderly	Total	
Lahij	105	17	8	41	144	82	91	15	81	134	278
Aden	351	14	19	9	177	54	31	19	8	112	289
Al-Dhalea	61	12	8	3	84	63	9	1	13	86	170
Shabwah	47	1	1	4	53	49	4	---	1	54	107
Abyan	28	4	4	2	38	24	2	----	1	27	65
Hadramout	7	1	3	---	8	3	---	2	----	5	13
West Coast	43	9	5	8	65	28	16	17	6	67	132
Total	426	58	48	40	569	303	81	54	47	485	1054

These injuries, included spine injuries, amputation, fractures in the rib cage, stroke and neuroleptic injuries, bleeding, various concussions in the brain, fractures of the pelvis, evulsion of the intestine, injuries in the abdomen, liver, spleen, kidney, and depravity, bleeding in the lung, paralysis, loss of sight or hearing caused by shrapnel and the force of the explosions of mines and shells.

Poverty and a poor level of health care have aggravated condition of disabled. They need psychological support, health and social care to ensure a stabile health for them. Mines are causing catastrophic sufferings and damage to the victims. As the disabiled find it difficult to adapt and integrate into society.

From what we felt when interviewing many child victims, how these injuries have left them with psychological effects and traumas harsh for their lives and members of their families, which urgently require action and the adoption of programs of psychological support to treat children to adapt and merge in society, especially those who were injured by mines and have permanent disabilities.

These children suffer from bad psychological situations because they feel deprived of their limbs when they compare themselves to their peers after disability prevented them from going to school, playing, enjoying and practicing their normal life.

During the reporting period, the network documented the killing of 569 people, including 48 women, 58 children, and 40 elderly citizens. In addition, it documented 485 injuries among them 54 women and 81 children, and caused permanent disabilities for the number of 231 persons who their limbs have been amputated.

Table No. (4) Shows the types and total number of mines and explosive charges that were removed by the governorates

Governorate	anti-personnel mines	Anti-armor mines	Naval mines	Explosive chargers	Total
Aden	9930	3164	54	1900	15048
Lahij	4205	2207	---	1030	7442
Abyan	4030	1715	----	489	6234
Shabwah	2104	2100	---	678	4882
Hadramout	2100	1950	---	350	4400
West Coast	12	1500	----	290	4630
Al-Dhalea	2350	729	---	365	3444
Total	27559	13365	54	5102	46080

Some incidents of landmine victims:

Incident No (1):

On August 2, 2015, a mine exploded in the family of Abdul Hakim Zain Muhammad, which led to his injury and the death of his wife Alawia Alawi Muhammad, and wounding five of his children: Reem, Zain, Layla, Muhammad, and Fatima, who suffers from a hearing disability. That was in the village of Abour Salloum in Lahj when Houthis forced them to leave their house in the village before the militia withdrew from the village, and during the family left, the mine had exploded and were left them without help.

Incident No (2):

The death of the children, Ahmed Yahya Saleh Al-Maghrabi and Bashar Faris Ahmed Saleh 5 years old as a result of the explosion of several landmines planted by the Houthi forces in the area of Jabal Al-Zaitoun, Wadi al-Hana to the west of Al-Anad Triangle. Also, Durah Abed Saleh Al-abed, 35 years old, was injured and her left leg was amputated.

Muhammad Hassan al-Quraishy, 38, was injured and his right leg was amputated. Zainab Hawan Abd Saleh,10 years old, was injured and the child Yasmin Yahya Saleh lost her hearing and sight.

Incident No (3):

On July 15, 2015, a demining engineer, Colonel Ali Saleh Al-Barakani, from Aden, was injured in a mine explosion accident during the performance of his humanitarian mission, which led to the amputation of his right leg. Also, his son Muhammed Ali lost one of his legs. Engineer Muhammad Ali Al-Mashouf was killed, and both Ali Abdullah Muhammad and Salem Ayyash were wounded. The monitoring team met Al-Barakani and his son after their return from a medical trip abroad to Aden, who decided to continue their work despite the disability. But this time, they are doing it through an awareness campaign in the various districts of Aden, Abyan and Lahj, Al-Barakani currently heads the MRE team in Aden city schools.

Incident no (4):

On Monday afternoon, 23 November 2015, a landmine exploded in Al-Nasr neighborhood in Khur Maksar district in Aden caused the death of Mohsenah Ali Gharamah and Samah Ahmed Muhammed Al-Haykar, and the injury of the child, Abdel-Qader Mubarak Saleh Mahfouz resulted in the amputation of his left arm.

Table No. (5) A list showing names of victims of mines planted by Houthis according to place and date of their occurrence:

No.	Victims' names	Date and time of violation	Place of violation	Governorate or district
1	Abdullah AlSofi		Main road in AlGawaze'a	Lahij
2	Abdulkareem Saleh AlAqili, Nagi Bin Ahmed Laqsam AlHarethi and Saleh Abdulqader Bin Saleem	4/1/2018	Osaylan	Shabwah
3	Khadamah Abdo Mohammed Murad	12:00 PM, 25/7/2015	AlRabat road	Gawalah
4	Salma Saeed Abdo Moh'd Murad	12:00 PM, 25/7/2015	AlRabat road	Gawalah
5	Abdullah Yahya Abdo Moh'd Murad	12:00 PM, 25/7/2015	AlRabat road connected to Gawalah	Gawalah
6	Baheya Saeed Abdo Moh'd Murad	12:00 PM, 25/7/2015	AlRabat road connected to Gawalah	Gawalah
7	Nasser Saeed Abdo Moh'd Murad	12:00 PM, 25/7/2015	AlRabat road connected to Gawalah	Gawalah
8	Yusra Saeed Abdo Moh'd Murad	12:00 PM, 25/7/2015	AlRabat road connected to Gawalah	Gawalah
9	Moh'd Gamal Moh'd Salooh	3:00 PM, 23/8/2015	Dar Mansoor	Lahij
10	Waleed Moh'd Qassem Salem	2:30 PM, 29/7/2015	AlBasateen	Aden
11	Moh'd Bakr Saleem Abdullah	7:00 PM, 3/8/2015	AlRabaat	Gawalah
12	Tareq Awadh Moh'd Saeed	2:00 PM, 2/8/2015	AlBasateen	Aden
13	Ahmed Abdullah Obaid Ali AlBan	1:00 PM, 4/8/2015	Gawalah, Dar Saad	Gawalah, Dar Saad
14	Ali Mahdi Ali Mahdi Swaileh	3:30, 15/8/2015	AlMadeena AlKhadhra'a road	Aden
15	Ali Ali Saleh Saeed	3:00 PM, 8/8/2015	Dar Saad, AlAbaas Street, 7th October Neighborhood	Aden
16	Younes Ahmed Muhsen Alwan	9:00 AM, 4/8/2015	Abu Madyan	Lahij
17	Ali Nasser Ahmed Alawi	3:00 PM, 22/8/2015	Dar Saad AlMadeena AlKhadhra'a	Aden
18	Ayman Moh'd Ahmed Zakaria	11:00 AM, 16/11/2015	To the west of Bab AlMandab	Taiz
19	Olofi Hussein Abdurabo	5:00 PM, 11/8/2015	Khormaksar near the main road near AlRahbi	Aden
20	Moh'd Adel Awadh Moh'd Ahmed	7:00 AM, 4/8/2015	Saber while walking on the street	Lahij
21	Abdullah Ahmed Mubarak Saleh	11:00 AM, 4/8/2015	AlBasateen, Dar Saad	Aden
22	Saleha Mehdi Saleem Rageh	1:00 PM, 4/8/2015	Dar Saad Gawalah	Aden
23	Ahmed Mahfoodh Moh'd Saeed	3:30 PM, 27/8/2015	AlLohoum, Dar Saad	Aden
24	Obayed Muthana Gaber	10:00 PM, ??? 249/2015	Derham Yard, Khormaksar	Khormaksar
25	Haytham Gamal Ahmed Fadhl	3:30 PM, 27/8/2015	Dar Mansoor village, Dar Saad	Aden
26	Ammar Abdullah Saleh	3:30,	Dar Mansoor village, Dar	Dar Saad

		15/8/2015	Saad	
27	Aziz Abdo Mashraqi Dahdooh	7:00 AM, 31/8/2015	AlMadeena AlKhadhra'a	Lahij
28	Sameh Saeed Ahmed Saeed	9:00 AM, 5/8/2015	AlSafa road near AlShawkani School, Dar Saad	Aden
29	Abdulah Hussien Moh'd Ahmed	2:00 PM, 10/5/2015	AlTeqania to the west of AlRahma Mosque, Block 21	Aden
30	Abdo Qassem Zaid AlAshwal	9:30 AM, 8/2/2016	Airport, Khormaksar	Aden
31	Mosa Hashem Ahmed Abdo Othman	6:00 AM, 30/8/2015	Mansoora	Aden
32	Saber Saleh Ali Ahmed	11:00 AM, 5/8/2015	Alanad	Lahj
33	Moath Saleh Ali Ahmed	10:00 AM, 5/8/2015	Dar Saad	Dar Saad
34	Abdulrahman Masood Gayaah Badedah	7:00 AM, 31/8/2015	AlMadeena AlKhadhra'a	AlMadeena AlKhadhra'a
35	Sameer Nasser Moh'd Darweesh	8:00 PM, 25/8/2015	Aden airport	Aden airport
36	Amina Moh'd Thabet	3:30 PM, 27/8/2015	AlLohoom	Dar Saad
37	Galal Salem Ghareeb Gaber	10:00 AM, 7/6/2015	Madeenat AlSaleh	AlSakanya
38	Maged Rabea Ahmed Soror	8:00 AM, 30/8/2015	AlSakanya	AlSakanya
39	Qaed Ahmed Hassan Ahmed	9:00 AM, 8/8/2015	AlMadeena AlKhadhra'a	Aden/Lahij
40	Samah Mahfoodh Moh'd Saeed	3:30, 27/8/2015	Alnasr	Aden
41	Fayez AlOlofi Hussein Abdurabo	3:30, 27/8/2015	In front of AlRahebi Group	Khormaksar
42	Waeel Khaled Moh'd Rega'e	11:00 AM, 12/10/2015	Aden airport	Aden
43	Thrwan Gaber Qassem Ahmed	9:00 AM, 4/8/2015	Dar Saad	Aden
44	Refa'at Ali No'aman Ahmed	11:00 AM, 8/8/2015	AlAlam checkpoint, Dofas	Abyan
45	Wateq Dhabeer Abdullah	8:00 AM, 30/8/2015	Dar Saad	Aden
46	Ali Ahmed Fetayni Ahmed	23/8/2015	AlNasr neighborhood	Khormaksar
47	Abdulrahman Saleh Abdulqawi	10:00 AM, 10/8/2015	Saber	Lahij
48	Nasr Fadhl Sakran Alawi	3:00 PM, 15/8/2015	Dar Mansoor village	Lahij
49	Abdulkhaleq Saleh Aqeel (11 years)	1/8/2015	Mansoora	Aden
50	Ahmed Hamdi	23/8/2015	Enma	Aden
51	Mahmoud Hamdi	23/8/2015	Enma	Aden
52	(Child) Moh'd Hamdi	23/8/2015	Enma	Aden
53	(Child) Moh'd Abdullah AlMansoori (17 years)	19/2/2016	Boraiqa	Aden
54	(Child) Bashar Mo'd Abdullah (14 years)	19/2/2016	Boraiqa	Aden
55	(Child) Ala'a Moammar Nagi (13 years)	13/4/2015	AlHood	AlDhalea

56	Fareeq AlHaj Mosed Ahmed Ali	23/10/2019	AlHadata	AlDhalea
57	Abdo Afif	Sunday October 20	AlMashareeh	AlDhalea
58	Naba'a Mosed AlGabni		Shakhab, Qataba	AlDhalea
59	Zeyad Ali Saled AlBaydahi	Wednesday morning Nov. 13, 2019	AlRaybi, north-west Qataba	AlDhalea
60	Moh'd Abdullah Daweel AlShoaibi & Esam Moh'd AlHameri	13/11/2019	AlDarma'a village, Hajjar	AlDhalea
61	Ghanem Abdulfatah Rabo, Naif Hamdan & Yahya AlShaeri	5/11/2019	Qataba	AlDhalea
62				
63	Abdulkareem Saleh AlAqili, Nagi Bin Ahmed Laqsam AlHarithi & Saleh Abdulqader Bin Saleem	4/1/2018	Osaylan	Shabwah
64	Zyad Ali Saleh AlBaydahi	13/11/2019	Damarah village in AlRaybi	AlDhalea
65	Moh'd Abdullah Daweel AlShoaibi & Esam Moh'd AlHameri	13/11/2019	AlDarma'a village, Hajjar	AlDhalea
66	Ghanem Abdulfatah Rabo, Naif Hamdan & Yahya AlShaeri	Monday, Nov. 4th, 2019	AlDhalea	AlDhalea
67	Abdulkhaleq Saleh Aqeel (11 years)	Nov. 1, 2015	Shakhab, Qataba	AlDhalea

Chapter Four: Torture, Abduction, Arrest and Enforced Disappearance

The Yemeni law bans illegal detention and states that authorities must hand over the initial investigation documents to a specialized judge within 24 hours of detention. Houthi forces pursued a policy of silencing mouths and put dozens of media professionals and activists in prisons and special detention centers, such as in the Al-Hodaidah prison.

This is in clear violation of Articles 7 and 9 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, which prohibit subjecting anyone to torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment, and recognize everyone's right to libery and security. It further violates the Convention against Torture, ratified by Yemen, as well as Article 249 of the Yemeni Law No. 1994 on crimes and punishments. Torture is further prohibited under international humanitarian law - as Article 3 common to the four Geneva Conventions prohibits "cruel treatment and torture" – and can constitute a war crime under Article 8(2)(c)(i) of the Rome Statute.

Table No. (6) shows the qualitative and social distribution of victims of arrest, enforced disappearance and cases of torture

Governorate	Cases of arrest and enforced disappearance					Cases of torture					Total
	Men	Children	Women	Elderly	Total	Men	Children	Women	Elderly	Total	
Aden	638	9		2	649	28				28	677
Lahij	540	5			545	17				17	562
Shabwah	500	32		7	539	124	12		2	138	677
Al-Dhalea	737	27		19	783	8	3		5	16	799
Abyan	103	4			107	19				19	126
Hadramout	36				36	5				5	41
Total	2554	77		28	2659	201	15		7	223	288217

The network documented the victims of detention, enforced disappearances, and torture cases which reached 2882. In Taiz, hundreds were subject to arbitrary arrests and enforced disappearances in secret and private prisons of Houthis and PMU. 2659 people were arrested, including 77 children and 28 elderly people.

Besides, the Network documented 223 cases of torture, including 15 children and 7 elderly people.

The investigations carried out by the network show Houthi forces committed 2323 cases of detention, including 58 children and 23 elderly people, and 128 cases of torture, including 7 children and 4 elderly people, while the Yemeni government committed 6 cases, among which 3 children and 2 elderly citizens. As for the Islah forces, they committed 89 detention cases, including 5 children and 1 elderly citizen.

The Yemeni constitution prohibits torture in all its forms and under any circumstances, including inhuman or degrading treatment. Since the network has documented the perpetration by Houthis, government forces, and Islah Party militia supported by the government, many cases of psychological and physical torture have happened in the harsh detention facilities.

The detainees did not have sufficient food or clean drinking water. Houthi forces, PMU, and the Islah Party practiced all forms of torture represented by beatings with wooden sticks and iron pipes, pouring inflammable materials on their bodies, such as acid, burning with fire, stabbing with sharp objects, deprivation of food for long periods, preventing visits, and introducing medicines.

Table No. (7) shows the responsible parties for arrests, disappearance, and torture

responsible parties	Cases of arrest and enforced disappearance					Cases of torture					Total
	Men	Children	Women	Elderly	Total	Men	Children	Women	Elderly	Total	
Houthi militia	2242	58		23	2323	117	7		4	128	2451
terrorist groups: ISIS & Al-Qaeda	9	4			13						13
Yemeni government	84			3	87	1	3		2	6	93
Islah party militia	219	15		2	236	83	5		1	89	325
Total	2554	77		28	2659	201	15		7	223	2882

Chapter Five: Violations of public Rights and Freedoms

Violations and abuses practiced by Houthi forces against journalists, opinion-makers, activists, and opponents are considered serious and horrific because of their damage to society and public opinion. Houthis also prevent them from obtaining correct sources of information and truth, which resulted in violations against public rights and freedoms.

They prevent media professionals from covering events and reach certain areas to highlight these violations committed against activists, institutions, and the press. For example, this resulted in extrajudicial killings, harming personal safety, abductions, forced disappearances, beatings, torture, breaking into and entering journalists' homes, and destroying and confiscating their equipment and materials.

Most of these violations are serious and against the basic principles of international law that emphasize protection of journalists and civilians in times of war. Civilians cannot be the targeted under international humanitarian law following Article 13(3) of Additional Protocol II unless they directly participate in hostilities. Not only, but it is generally considered that the special protection granted to journalists in Article 79 of Additional Protocol I now extends to non-international armed conflicts.

Directing an attack against civilians can constitute a war crime under the Rome Statute under Article 8(2)(e)(i); and Security Council Resolution 1738 of 2006 condemns deliberate attacks against journalists and independent correspondents. Further, Article 19 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, which states that everyone has the right to freedom of opinion and expression.

Since the Houthi and the Islah militias are the most prominent perpetrators of these violations, they are those who carried out these violations against journalists and jurists.

They continue their attacks until this moment, during which the violations reached 53 cases, including the killing of 9 journalists, the injury of 7, the arrest of 31, as well as the confiscation, closure, and pillage of 6 media buildings, including television and radio station of Aden, and the Internet shut down.

Chapter Six: Targeting Infrastructure, Civilian Objects and Home-Bombing

Bombing private and public property violates customary internationational humanitarian law and can constitute a war crime under Article 8(2)(e)(xiii) of the Rome Statute, unless such destruction is "imperatively demanded by the necessities of the conflict." The destruction of private property might also be considered a violation of the right to an adequate standard of living, including housing, under Article 11 of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, since it can have negative repercussions on the owners of these home and their families.

Terrorist groups such as Al-Qaeda and ISIS have destroyed 135 houses and facilities during the reporting period, using explosive devices. Public property, such as government headquarters, schools, hospitals, infrastructure, roads,

bridges, citizens' homes, commercial stores, farms, and other places, were subjected to destruction, artillery shelling, and indiscriminate attacks.

The network documented 20016 attackes, 983 destroyed houses, 18758 damaged houses, 56 mosques, and 7 bridges. 56 houses of worship were destroyed, 14 archaeological sites were bombed, and several them were converted to military barracks. These can also potentially violate the Hague Convention for the protection of Cultural Property and Article 16 of Additional Protocol II to the Geneva Conventions.

Table No. (8) shows the number of damaged and destroyed houses and facilities according to governorates

Governorate	Bombed Houses	Destroyed Houses	Damaged Houses	Destroyed Public facilities	Destroyed Masjids	Bridges	Total
Aden	3	471	11231	5	5	----	11715
Lahij	78	198	2791	17	7	2	3093
Abyan	9	53	274	10	5	----	351
Shabwah	23	74	477	9	3	1	587
Hadramout	1	1	3	4	1	----	10
West Coast	7	34	68	5	6	----	120
Al-Dhalea	14	152	3914	27	29	4	4140
Total	135	983	18758	77	56	7	20016

Chapter Seven: Targeting the Medical and Emergency Sector

Houthi always adopts destruction of infrastructure through bombing establishments and institutions vital to civilians. The health sector is not an exception. It attacks all hospitals, clinics, medical centers, therapeutic ambulances and health workers disregarding and ignoring all international conventions, norms.

These facilities get a special protection under the international humanitarian law that states allowing medical teams to rescue wounded, provide them with medical help and take them to hospitals.

Houthi violations against health sector in southern governorates, especially the capital Aden, Al-Dhalea, Lahij, and other cities, one method that the militias have adapted to cause the greatest damage to civilians, forcing civilians to evacuate their homes has led to the loss of many lives and stop hospitals and health centers from working.

This is a crime punishable under international law and prohibited by national legislation and by international humanitarian law.

The Additional Protocol II to the Geneva Conventions protects medical transport units and means, and stipulates that they must always be respected and protected (Article 9(1)). They shall not be subject of an attack, and cannot be targeted for carrying out a medical activity, regardless of the which party to the conflict the injured belongs to.

The Houthis' actions have caused damage to many health facilities, stopped working, and caused the expulsion and the demobilization of health personnel and the spread of epidemics and diseases, such as cholera, diphtheria, cancer, diabetes, kidney failure, and heart diseases. During the reporting pe-

riod, the network documented 31 attacks on hospitals and health centers, all of which attributed to the Houthi forces, including 22 health facilities were destroyed and 9 health facilities were converting to military barracks, or tampering with their contents and looted.

Chapter Eight: Targeting the Education Sector

The educational sector was badly damaged during the Houthi forces` invasion of the southern governorates and the western coast. It subjected many schools to shelling, which led to their destruction. Also, they have transformed many schools into barracks, weapons stores, and prisons for the detention.

During the period of the invasion, the network documented 74 incidents of attack on the educational sector, including 36 destroyed, 24 schools and educational establishments that were partially damaged, and the conversion of 14 schools and educational establishments that have been looted, tampered with their contents, and converted into military barracks and private prisons.

All of this is reflected in the painful reality of children which are prevented from getting an education due to their involvement in the conflict, and this is a flagrant violation of international humanitarian law that requires special respect for children's access to education, food and healthcare.

Chapter Nine: Forced Displacement and Emigration

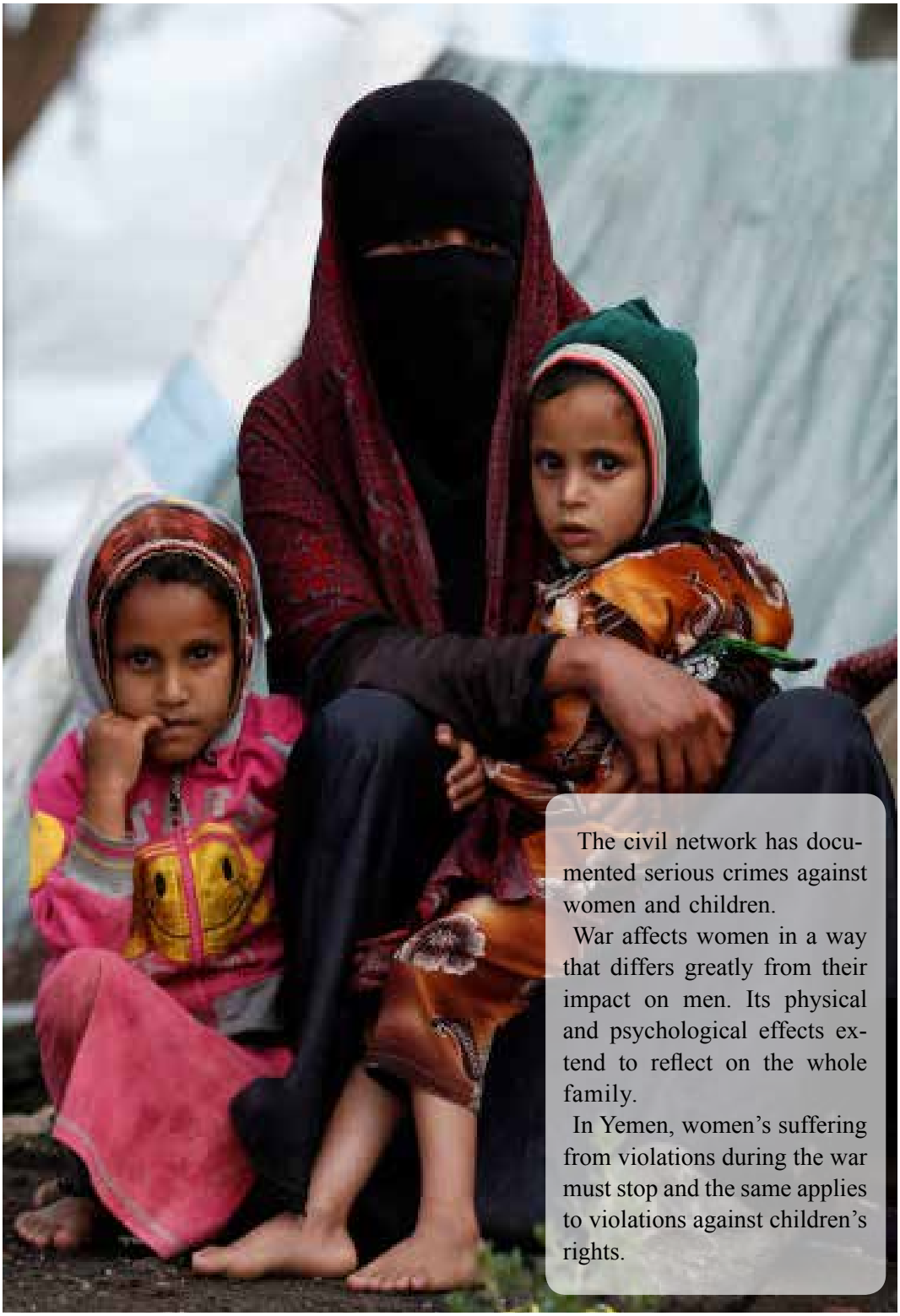
For five years, Houthi forces have continued forced displacement in relation to people that oppose them. That led to the departure of large numbers of citizens from those areas under their control.

Also the militias consider them wanted. Parents and children fear that children are conscripted. Direct and indiscriminate shelling to force residents to flee and forced displacement during the invasion of those cities and villages is another practice of Houthis against citizens.

All these are violation of the international law rule, and specifically Article 17 of Additional Protocol II of the Geneva Conventions and potentially a war crime under Article 8(2)(e)(viii) of the Rome Statute.

The network documented 9360 displaced families since the beginning of 2019, 985 IDPs from Mukayras and 924 cases of displacement in the West Coast.

Section Two:
Violations Against Women and Children



The civil network has documented serious crimes against women and children.

War affects women in a way that differs greatly from their impact on men. Its physical and psychological effects extend to reflect on the whole family.

In Yemen, women's suffering from violations during the war must stop and the same applies to violations against children's rights.

Chapter One: Violations Against women

International humanitarian law has given special protection to women, such as in the four Geneva Conventions of 1949 and the two additional protocols of 1977.

Also, there are about 45 articles related to women in particular because women have special needs that should be taken into consideration.

Women are more vulnerable to various types of violations in wars, such as sexual violence.In this report, we documented the death of 353 women and 629 injury cases.

The network documented during the reporting period that 48 women were killed as a result of landmines, and 67 cases of mine injury.

Table No. (9) Shows the number of women killed and injured according to the governorates

Governorates	Killed	Injured	Killed by landmine	Injured by landmines	Total
Aden	190	184	19	15	408
Lahij	68	61	8	19	156
Shabwah	11	18	1	1	31
Al-Dhalea	25	146	8	13	192
Abyan	27	38	4	---	69
Hadramout	3	3	----	2	8
West Coast	29	179	8	17	233
Total	353	629	48	67	1097

Chapter Two: Violations against Children

Children are arguably the most vulnerable group in times of armed conflict, as they need to rely on others to meet self-needs. Houthi forces have committed violations against children.

They use them as human shields, prevent them and their families from fleeing, and find a safe exit from the cities. Due to war, children are affected and their rights are violated.

All conflicting parties have committed the six grave violations against children identified by the UN Working Group on Children and Armed Conflict, namely recruitment and use of children, killing and maiming of children, sexual violence against children, attacks against schools and hospitals, abduction of children, and denial of humanitarian access.

Preventing children from education by bombing schools and educational facilities, preventing them from treatment and health services by targeting hospitals and health facilities, or by starving them by sieging cities and looting or preventing the entry of food, clothing, or humanitarian aid are serious crimes under international law.

Indeed, a number of national legislations and international charters have been devoted to protecting children, in particular the provisions of the Yemeni Child Rights Law, as well as the Convention of the Rights of the Child of 1989, ratified by Yemen.

In addition, Article 4(3) of the Additional Protocol II to th Geneva Conventions stipulates that: "Children shall be provided with the care and aid they require."

We will review here the most serious violations children suffer from:

A- Murder and Mutilation against children:

Houthi forces followed a deliberate method and systematic targeting operations to kill children, distort them by direct or random sniping, and fire shells, attack villages, cities, and residential neighborhoods.

They also planted individual mines in roads, farms, public markets, and beside schools and homes. During the reporting period, the number of children killed by snipers in the southern and western coast governorates reached 386, and the network documented the death of 58 children due to the explosion of individual mines planted by the Houthi forces.

The network statistics indicate that the total number of injuries from children reached 617 cases, of whom 297 suffer from permanent disabilities.

B- Recruitment and use of Children in Armed Conflict:

Recruitment of children is one of the six grave violations prohibited by naRecruitment of children is one of the sixth great violations prohibited by national and international law. Also, the Convention on the Rights of the Child and the Optional Protocol ban the use of children in conflict.

All these laws were signed by Yemen, too. Houthi-Saleh forces used children in their war. As the network documented (7914) recruitment cases, either through communication with families and schools or through direct observation and meetings.

The network indicates that 90% of the children recruited by the Houthi forces, 367 children recruited by the militia of the Ekhwan and the Islah party, and 158 children recruited by the government forces. The investigations conducted by the network indicate the continuation of the fighting parties in recruiting children under 18.

They are used as guards and in checkpoints. Hundreds of these children were subject to murder, injury, arrest, and mutilation, in clear violation of the Convention on the Rights of the Child of 1989.

C- Kidnapping children and using them as Hostages

The network documented the kidnapping of (77) children and torturing (15) The network documented the kidnapping of 77 children and torturing 15 others. Investigations showed that Houthi forces kidnapped 58 and torture 7 children, whereas the government of Yemen tortured 3 children. Finally, the Ekwan militia and the Islah party kidnapped 15 and tortured 5 children, most of them are from Shabwa where they were used as hostages to put pressure on their fathers to surrender.

Table No. (10): Violations against children, according to governorates:

Governorates	Killed	Injured	Detained	Tortured	Injured by mines	Killed by mines	Total
Aden	137	173	9		31	14	364
Lahij	76	44	5		19	17	161
Shabwah	28	6	32	12	4	1	83
Al-Dhalea	42	74	27	3	9	12	167
Abyan	31	51	4		2	4	92
Hadramout	4	5				1	10
West Coast	68	264			16	9	357
Total	386	617	77	15	81	58	1234

Chapter Three: Looting Aids and preventing Humanitarian Aid Teams

Because of the mobilization announced by the leader of the Houthi group to invade the southern governorates, children are deprived of their right to health care and food. Targeting and destroying hospitals and health facilities, and looting humanitarian relief and food items.

Houthi forces have usedpunitive methods, some of which are presented below:

1) Confiscating and preventing ships from unloading cargo.
2) Bombing relief trucks and vehicles.
3) Seizing and selling humanitarian aid in the black market.
4) Imposing restrictions on the entry of humanitarian workers into Yemen and targeting relief workers and teams.
5) Establishing customs posts on the roads between governorates, imposing ransom on relief trucks, and obligating international organizations to allocate 2% of their budgets to their favor.

6) Obstructing the disbursement of relief and food materials from reaching those who are entitled to them, and storing them for long periods, thus exposing them to disposal.

7) Interfering with the selection of beneficiaries, the areas of relief operations, partners and implementers, and extorting organizations and humanitarian workers by requesting money under threat, which led to the closing of the offices of some international organizations operating in Yemen.

8) Bombing ships and threatening navigation.

9) Submitting false reports about the delivery of aid to the beneficiaries, as happened to the World Food Program.

10) Seizing relief aid, depriving people of it, and directing it to the war effort.

11) Preventing the arrival of the Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs and Humanitarian Relief Coordinator in Yemen, Stephen O'Brien, from entering Taiz on 28 February 2017 to inspect the humanitarian situation in the governorate.

12) On December 2, 2015, a large shipment of medicines that the World Health Organization intended to enter Taiz to relieve patients with chronic diseases and kidney failure was confiscated in the city.

13) On December 10, 2015, the Houthi forces detained 31 trucks of the World Food Program and prevented them from entering and confiscating the governorate of Taiz.

14) Looting 7 relief convoys in Raima provided by the Gulf Cooperation Council through the World Food Program in February 2017.

15) Looting five aid convoys on the entrances of Taiz in Jabal Habashy district provided by King Salman Humanitarian Aid and Relief Center through the World Food Program.

In addition, here are more of the Houthi crimes against Yemeni people:

- In February 2017, polio vaccines were detained at Sana'a Airport provided by UNICEF.

- In March 2017, militias detained 100 relief locomotives in Hodaidah provided by the Gulf Cooperation Council through the World Food Program and detained 100 other locomotives in the Dhamar provided by the Gulf Cooperation Council through the World Food Program.

- On April 20, 2017, an aid convoy of Taiz consisting of 200 trucks carrying medical aid allocated to 12 districts was seized in Hodaidah , the confiscation of medicines and supplies of kidney dialysis at Al Thawra Hospital in Taiz

- In July 2017, Houthi forces detained 13 trucks loaded with medicines and medical supplies provided by the United Arab Emirates.

- Bombing the port of Mocha and targeting a number of mooring ships, including an Emirati relief ship. The total number of ships that were detained and prevented from entering at the end of 2017 was 65 relief ships and 580 trucks, and the detonation of four trucks of relief.

- On August 28, 2018, Houthi forces blocked the arrival and distribution of relief aid to the Diryhami and Al Tahita directorates in Al Hodaidah, and the aid provided to the displaced people in Hajjah,

- On March 31, 2018, three warehouses of the World Food Program were burned in the port of Hodaidah.

- On June 28, 2018, two employees of the World Food Program were kidnapped in Hodaidah.

- On September 13, 2018, who stormed the World Food Program warehouses in Al-Hammadi area in Hodaidah to be entrenched and seized 51 tons of wheat stocks, which is enough for 3.7 million people.

- On January 5, 2019, Houthi forces bombed the World Food Program warehouses in Kilo 2 in Hodaidah with all the food and relief items inside them.

- On January 11, 2019, the Houthi forces prevented the World Food Program team from delivering humanitarian aid from the program warehouse in Kilo 11, Hodaidah.

- On January 21, 2019, Houthi forces bombed the Red Sea mills with humanitarian relief aid in side them ,affiliated to the World Food Program.

- On January 24, Houthi forces targeted the Red Sea mills and Gaul silos in Al Hodaidah with artillery shells, which led to a major fire in the wheat stockpile.

- On February 11, 2019, the Houthi forces seized 15 relief truckloads of relief aid in the eastern entrance to the Ibb.

- On February 14, 2019, Al Houthi Militia bombed Red Sea Mills with mortar shells, which resulted in major damage to the stock contents.

- On February 19, 2019, Houthi forces detained 13 UNICEF relief trucks from Aden carrying humanitarian aid to Saada, Al Mahwit, and Raima.

- On February 15, 2019, Houthi militias detained 30 United Nations trucks carrying medical supplies to Hodaidah and imposed fees and customs.

Section Three:
Violations of Human Rights In The Governorates

Chapter One: Incidents of Houthi Violations in Al-Dhalea Governorate, June - December 2019

Al-Dhalea is still exposed to crimes and violations by armed military attacks launched by the Houthi forces in an attempt to reach Aden and control International passages and coasts in Bab Al Mandeb and the Arabian Gulf. Those forces follow a scorched-earth style through systematic targeting and destruction of cities, villages, and houses.

They randomly use all kinds of heavy weapons, artillery shells, tanks, Katyusha rockets, and ballistic missiles to kill and terrorize civilians in various Northern and Western regions.

Since Al-Dhalea is located on the lines of contact and the fighting fronts, Houthi forced people to leave their homes.

This has caused the exodus to the southern cities and villages, where the total number of families displaced from Damt, Al-Awd, Qatabah, Al-Zahir, and Hajer has reached 9,360 families in the absence of any support and ignorance of the government and the local and international organizations.

A number of these organizations have also suspended their activities more than once because their headquartes have been threatened and targeted by some extremist religious groups.

Without the support of King Salman Relief Center and the Emirati Red Crescent, the situation would have become catastrophic, not to mention the absence of any serious attempts by the international community to deter those militias and prevent them from targeting the civilian and to ensure the protection and safety of their lives.

This has led to allowing Houthi forces to continue targeting cities and communities.

The civil network has documented the killing of 889 individuals, among them 42 children, 25 women, and 9 elderly people, and the injury of a number, 3819, including 74 children, 146 women, and 13 elderly citizens.

It also documented the detention of 783 citizens, including 27 children and 19 elderly people, of whom 19 detainees were tortured, including 3 children and 5 elderly people.

The network also documented the killing of 84 people as a result of planting mines, including 12 children, 8 women, and 3 elderly.

Below, violation incidents that the network was able to document:

The number of casualties reached 86 including 9 children, a woman, and 13 elderly persons. 3350 individual mines, 1500 anti-armor mines, and 365 explosive devices were removed. The total number of the destroyed establishment during the reporting period is 4140, of which 14 houses were bombed, 152 houses were destroyed, 3,914 houses were partially damaged, 27 public facilities and 29 mosques and 4 bridges were destroyed.

Below, violation incidents that the network was able to document:

1- On 9/6/2019, at eleven o'clock in the morning, the child Ehood AbdulQawi Muhammad Hussein, (15 years old), was wounded by shrapnel all over her body, fired by the Houthi forces on Beer Qais village in Hajer.
It hit her family's house and she passed out immediately.

The victim's father said that Ehood was in their house when the Houthi forces fired the projectile that fell into the house hurt her, and had to take her to Al-Nasr Hospital, the only hospital in the city, which is 15 kilometers away from the village.

Another eyewitness reports (M. A. S.) that the girl was in her home, when the Houthi forces fired the projectile that fell on the house, what resulted in it being hit by splinters in separate parts of her body, she and other girls were passed away.

2- On the same date, at eleven in the morning, the 20-year-old Nadia Hussein al-Shokki was injured by shrapnel in her left arm, fired by the Houthi forces on Beer Qais.

The witness (A.M.H.) said, "The Houthi forces fired a shell towards the village of Beer Qais in Hajer area, which caused Nadia's injury, as well as others who were in the house.
We took them to Al-Dhalea Hospital.

Another witness to the Civil Network Team (A.A.S.) aged 32 reported that Nadia was hit in her left arm by shrapnel fired by the Houthis, and three of her cousins were injured. He said, "We rushed into the house to rescue the injured, who were panicked and crying, and we took them to the hospital."

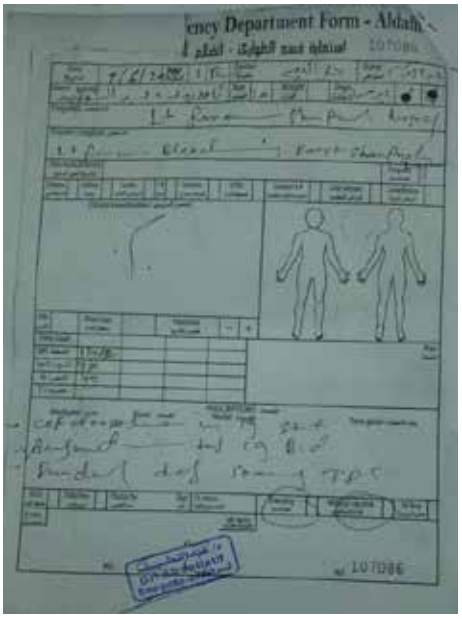
3- On June 9, 2019, at twelve o'clock in the afternoon, Safa Muhammad Abdullah Ahmed, 10 years old, was wounded by a live bullet from a Houthi sniper, which hit her left leg.

The witnesses (T.M.A.) and (A.Q.M.) reported to the monitoring team in the civil network that Safa was on her way to return home when one of the Houthi snipers stationed near the village shot her in Qataba. The witnesses said, "We took Safa to the hospital in Al-Dhalea".

4- On Sunday, 9 June 2019, at seven in the morning, a number of projectiles were fired towards the village of Beer Qais, and caused panic among civilians. One of these projectiles was hit house of "L.A.A.Q.", 29 years old, and she had shrapnel in her forehead.

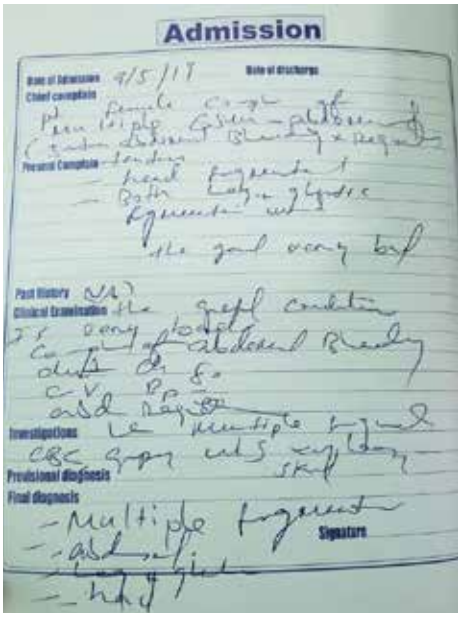
Witnesses (A.A.A.), who is the brother of the victim, and (A.A.H.) reported "Laila was at home when one of the shells fell on me, and Layla was hit by shrapnel in the head and fell unconscious.
Some neighbors in the village rescued her and took her to the hospital."

5- On 9/6/2019, at eleven o'clock in the morning, Rana Ahmad Nasser Saleh- 15 year, was injured by splinter shrapnel in her body due to the Houthis firing a projectile into her house; then she was taken to hospital.



The witnesses (A.M.H.) and (M.A.S.) said, "the Houthi militia fired a projectile into the house, in which the victim, Rana Ahmed lives and she was hit by separate shrapnel in her body, especially in her left leg and in her stomach.

6- On 9/6/2019 at eleven o'clock in the morning in the village of Beer Qais, Hajar, 17-year-old Yamamah Muhammad Naser was injured by splinter fragments all over her body as a result of a fire projectile fired by Houthi forces. She was treated at Al-Nasr Hospital in Al-Dhalea.



The shell also caused major damage in the house and neighboring houses.

The witnesses (A.M.H.) and (M.A.S.) stated, "The Houthi militia randomly fired a number of live projectiles, one of which fell on the house where Yamamah lived. Also, two girls were injured and were taken to Al-Nasr Hospital in Al-Dhalea'.

7- On 06/06/2019 at ten o'clock in the morning, Abdullah Muhammad Mana'a Saleh was shot with two gunshots in his chest and fell on the ground while fleeing from Bagah village.

According to (M.S.A.M.) and (A.A.A.N.), "the victim, Abdullah Muhammad Mana'a, was near his house during the bombing of the village by the Houthi forces.

While he was trying to leave the house in an attempt to leave the village, he got two bullets in the chest and fell on the ground. We rushed him to the hospital."

8-8- On 9/6/2019 at nine in the morning, Walid Muhammad Hussein Musa, a physician, was wounded by a sniper from the Houthi forces in his left hand while carrying out his humanitarian duty to assist the wounded in the village of Baja.

A witness (J.M.H.) stated that the Houthi forces carried out random shelling and various types of weapons on Bajah.
This led to the damage of houses in the village.

While Walid rushed to rescue the injured, a Houthi sniper shot him and he fell to the ground.

One of the people tried to rescue him, but the snipers continued shooting to prevent him from helping.

Another eyewitness (A.M.A.) said, "After he stopped shooting, we moved quickly to take him to Al-Nasr Hospital."

9- On (10/6/2019) at three o'clock in the afternoon, the Houthi forces entered Alhaza village and took up the roofs of houses.

A shell landed on the house, which is inhabited by Sayaf Abdul-Majid Hussein Ali and his family, which resulted in his injury with splinters in his back, right hand and both legs.

Eyewitnesses (A.N.H.) and (M.S.Q.) reported, "the forces broke into Alhazh village around three o'clock in the afternoon on June 10 and stationed inside civilian homes and around the village where the victim lives." He was taken to Al-Nasr Hospital in Al Dhalea.

10- On 12/6/2019, at ten o'clock in the morning, Dr. Abdulbaset Ali Hussein was injured in Jabal Al-Falah, Hajar with separate fragments of a projectile fired by the Houthi forces led to injury his hand and left leg.

Eyewitnesses (A.M.A.S.) and (A.Q.M) said that Dr. Abdelbaset was performing the human duty as a doctor to save the wounded near his clinic.

While some of the wounded were brought from the car to the clinic, the Houthi forces targeted the car. His face, left hand and left leg were injured, and then he was taken to AlNasr Hospital.

11- On Wednesday morning, 12/6/2019, at 9:00 a.m., the Houthi forces sniped S. A. Q .S, 12 years. The bullet went through her left shoulder while she was helping her sister on the farm, and she fell down.

The witnesses (S.M.M.) and (M.A.Q.) reported that he and his sister were working on their farm near the village when suddenly he heard the sound of bullets.

He watched his sister, falling to the ground crying because she was hit by a bullet in the left shoulder.
He took her, with the help of some villagers, to the city's hospital in Al-Dhalea.

12- On 11/6/2019 morning, while Wafa Abdullah Naji Musaad, 25 years old, was doing her homework, she heard a loud explosion of a projectile that fell in front of her house. It led to multi-injuries on her body.

The witnesses said (M.A.Q.M) and (Y.M.M.M.)," the Houthi forces were firing randomly using various types of weapons towards the villages, and one of the shells fell in front of Wafa's home. She was injured in her chest and in the left thigh."

13- On Friday 14/6/2019, at ten o'clock in the morning, Asma Abdulmalik Naji Muthana, was wounded by shrapnel of a projectile in her head and left hand was fired by the Houthi forces in Shakhab.

The witnesses said (J.M.M.) and (A.A.A.Q), "Asma was hit by shrapnel fired by the Houthi forces, which led to her being hit in the head, back and left hand. We tried to rescue her and take her to the hospital, but she died."

14- On 12/6/2019 at twelve o'clock, Muhsin Ali Qasim Ali was injured by shrapnel in the head resulted and passed out. The Houthi forces fired shells on the farm where he was tending his sheep.

The witnesses (M.A.Q. M) and (M.A.H.H.) said," the victim went to tend his sheep in Habel Al-Falah near the village, and when the Houthi militia fired a projectile, he was hit by shrapnel in his head and fell on the ground. We rushed him to AlNasr hospital".

15- On 18/6/2018, at eight o'clock in the morning, Hussein Abdallah was hit by shrapnel in separate parts of his body, due to a projectile fired by the Houthi forces on his aunt Shayah's house.

The witnesses (A.S.N.) and (A.N.A.) reported," Hussein was in his aunt's home when a projectile fired on her house, and he had shrapnel in the head, back, and the right side of his chest. Then we came to his aid."

16- On 18/6/2018 at eight o'clock in the morning, Shaya Saleh Nasser was injured by the shrapnel of a fire projectile in separate places on her body as it hit her house in Hajer.

The witness (YNA) and (ANA) stated that the victim was next to her house in the village of Habail Al-Daba in Lakmat Al-Dokki in Hajar when the Houthi's projectile fell on her house. She was injured on her back and hands.

17- On June 19, 2019, at eleven o'clock in the morning, Moufid Nagi Ahmad (12 years old) was wounded by a live bullet from a Houthi sniper in his left hand, while he was tending sheep in Naqeel Shim.

Eyewitnesses (MNA) and (ANA) reported that the child was caring for the cattle when he was shot and got injured on his left hand.

18- On June 28, 2019, at nine o'clock in the morning, a Houthi sniper, shot Mrs. Alya Abdullah Muthanna in her left arm while she was her house yard in Beer Qais.

Witness (KAM) and (MAH) stated that the Houthi forces shot Alya in Beer Qais when she was next to her house. Then she was taken to Al-Nasr Hospital.

19- On Friday, 28/6/2018, at eight o'clock in the morning, in the village of Lakmat Dokki, Hajer, Al Dhalea Governorate, Nagm AlDeen Naji Muthanna Ahmed Ali was shot from a machine gun by a Houthi. He was injured in his stomach and right thigh, which led to the exit of his guts.

The witnesses (NMAA) and (AMQM) told the civil network monitoring team that "Al-Houthi militias shot the child and wounded his stomach and right thigh which caused the exit of his guts.

20- On 26/06/2019, Salah Riyad Naji Muthanna was hit by shrapnel from a bullet fired by the Houthi forces at the village of Ghul Al-Dimah in Moris area.

Eyewitness (NMM) reports that Houthi forces targeted the village of Gul Al-Dimah in the area of Moris with a firebomb that fell near the only mosque in the village while the child was in the square close to the mosque, and that he was injured by the shrapnel of the projectile in the leg and the face, and with the help of some residents he was treated to the hospital.

One of the residents (H.M.A.), also spoke to the network team. He said when the militias fired a fire weapon at the village; the child and three others were near the mosque. After the projectile fell, the child was hit by shrapnel in the face and right leg. He and some nearby families rushed to rescue him and rescue him to the hospital.

21- On 26 June 2019, at 9 a.m., 11 years old, Mueen Qaid Saleh was injured by shrapnel from a fire launched by the Houthi forces on the village of Gul Al-Dimah in the Moris area.

The witness (N.M.S) reported that the Houthi forces fired a firearm at the village of Gul Al-Dimah in Moris.

The victim was Mueen Qaid and three other children beside the mosque. The mortar landed near the mosque. Another witness says. The Houthi forces fired a firearm at the village of Gul Al-Dimah in Moris. The mortar fell near the mosque where the victim was hit by shrapnel in his right leg, which caused a severe blood hemorrhage. He and those who were beside him were then treated to Al-Nasr Hospital in Al-Dhalea.

22- The on 23/6/2019, at 10:00 a.m. Abdulmalik Faris Ahmed- 11 year was shot by Houthi sniper on his spine, when he played near his house, Shakhab villaue, Qataba district.

Two residents spoke to Monitoring Team of the network as eyewitnesses (M. A. Q.) and (N. A.) said that "it happened, when we were close to the place. One of Houthi elements shot at the victim.
Meanwhile, we heard cries of women and we rushed to the place to find the child injured on the back of his spine, he was bleeding and was rushed to the hospital."

23- At 10 a.m. on June 22, 2019, 12-year-old Marwan Abdo Mohammed Ahmed, who lives in the Tursa area, Al-Azraq district, west of Al-Dhalea, was shot in the stomach, causing his internal intestines to go out. According to eye-witnesses, the source of the gunfire was from a Houthi site near the village.

An eye witness reported to the Network Team (Z.A.). A. N.) "A bullet hit Marwan's child, a severe abdominal injury, which led to the emergence of the intestines abroad, and the source of the shot was from the side controled by Houthis.

It happened when the boy was on his way home, coming back from the valley next to the village, And the boy fell down on the floor screaming in panic and bleeding, and I helped with some people taking him to Al-Nasr Hospital in Al-Dali". The same was confirmed by. N. H. S.

24- On 13/7/2019 at 9 a.m. and in a region Otbah, Al-Dhalea province, Younis Omar Qais, 32 years old, was shot in the right shoulder by a Houthi forces' sniper, and the victim fell to the ground bleeding. And He was treated at al-Nasr Hospital in al-Dhalea.

First Witness A. A.M.) told the civil network team, that the victim Younis Omar was working in the farm of Abdo Ali, when he was shot by a Houthi sniper. Then "I rushed to rescue him to Hospital".

The second witness is M.P.M. He also told the team " that the victim was working at Abdo Ali's qat farm, when He was hunted down by a member of Houthi forces, the bullet hit the right shoulder, and he fell down unconsciously, and "we rescue him to Al-Nasr Hospital in al-Dali."

25- On 13/7/2019 in Al-Shagader village, Hager area, northwest of Dhalea, Burhan Salem Saleh- 2 years old, was suffering from severe fever. Due to the siege imposed on the village by Houthi forces, his father was unable to recue him quickly to hospital, and as a result, his health condition was worsened, and developed into infections in the brain as per confirmation of doctors.

the fathe Salim Salih, said: "that the Houthi forces surrounded the village where he lived, while his son Burhan had severe pneumonia, he tried to help him soonest but houthis prvent him.

The witness (A.D.D) states that the child Burhan had a severe pulmonary infection, and his father was unable to assist him due to the siege of the Houthi forces of the village. Eventualy, the father took a risk and saved his child to Al-Naser Hospital, doctors assured him, that the child had infections in the meninges of the brain.

26- On 7/7/2019 at nine in the morning, the child Fawaz Abd al-Raqeeb Ahmed Saeed, aged 14 years old, was injured by shrapnel in the arm of his right hand, as a result of a fire shell that was fired by the forces of the Houthis. He was transferred to Al-Nasr Hospital in Al-Dhalea

The first witness (S.S.M.M.) stated, that the Houthi forces carried out firing of a projectile into the valley, between mountain of Al-Mashaya and Al-Riby, When the child victim was on his father's farm, the projectile fell out near him, which resulted in shrapnel in the wright hand.

Then they assisted him to Al-Nasr Hospital in Al-Dhale'a. This is confirmed also by the second witness (SAM).

27- On 17/7/2019, at 6:00 am, the child, Shamsan Muhammad Qassim Ahmad, 8 years old, was wounded by a gunshot in his neck, when he was next to his house, located in the village of Al-Shagadir. He was brought to Al-Nasr Hospital emergency in Al-Dhalea, according to one eyewitness, who is (A.Q.A.S.).

The Monitoring Team of the Civil Network reported that the Houthi forces bombed the village of Al-Shagadir, an area of Hajer with various weapons that resulted in the injury of the child, Shamsan Muhammad Qassem, with a bullet that settled in his neck.

Another witness also reported, (A.A.A), that the Houthi forces bombed the village of Al-Shagdir, where the child lives and that a bullet hit him in the neck, while he was next to his house, and they rushed to rescue him to Al-Nasr Hospital in Al-Dhalea."

28- On 1/8/2019 at 2:00 o'clock in the afternoon, Omar Abdullah Naji Ghalib (10 years old) was wounded by shrapnel with a projectile fired in the lower jaw of the face and above the left collar bone, he was fired by al-Houthi forces.

(A.A.N.G.) said, "I testify that Houthi forces fired a bullet shell that fell on the house of Abdullah Naji Ghaleb, where an engagement party was being held, which resulted in the injury of the child Omar with splinters in the jaw,this was confirmed by the second witness (J.M.A.S.).he said, "I testify that Houthi forced launched a bullet-fired shell that fell on the house of Abdullah Naji Ghalib, where an engagement party was being held in it, which resulted in the injury of the child Omar Shuqai to al-Shafi in al-Fali In Al Dhalea".

29- On Tuesday, 30/7/2019, at 7:00 a.m., while Marina Ahmed Ali Saleh (25 years old), was doing her housework in the village of Ras Al-Naqil in Hesha region, she was shot on the face near the right eye.

The witness (N.A.A.S.) says for the network team: "I witness that Marina Ahmed Ali Saleh was near the window of her house and a bullet was fired from one of the Houthi snipers located near the village. It penetrated the window of her house and hit her in the face below her right eye.

The witness (Kh.A.S.H) also reports to the network's monitoring team, who testifies: "The Houthi forces, sniped the victim, Marina Ahmed Ali when she was near the balcony of her window; she fell on the ground and cried, We rushed to rescue her to Al-Nasr Hospital in Al-Dhalea."

30- On Thursday, 1/8/2019 at 2:00 p.m., Salah Sadam Sadiq Jamil (8 years old), was wounded by shrapnel in the neck and head, as a result of a shell fired by Houthi.

The victim happened to be there watching an engagement party that was being held at home.

The first witness (A.A.N.G) said to the network's monitoring team: Houthi forces fired a bullet into the house of Abdullah Naji Ghalib, where his engagement ceremony was taking place, and the projectile had fallen on the house`s wall, he was injured. In the neck and head, the paramedics then rushed him to Al-Nasr Hospital in Al-Dhale'a.

"As for the other witness (J.M.A.S.). He says:" I witnessed that the Houthi forces fired a gunshot at the house of Abdullah Naji, where an engagement party was being held.

31- On Friday, 12/4/2019, at 11 am, Rana Ali Muthanna, 11 years old, was wounded by two bullets on the left side of her back and left hand while she was next to her house. At that time, there were no clashes or there were no forces in Moris.

The witnesses (A.O.) and (MAM) reported, that "the girl was hit by two bullets by the Houthi army stationed on the hill located in Moris and fell on the ground. We went towards her to stop the bleeding, and then took her to the hospital."

32- On Monday, 17/6/2019 at 11:00 am, Mofeed Mahmoud Naji Ahmad Al-Badawi, 11 years old, was wounded by shrapnel in his left hand and other parts of his body in Qardah, north Qataba, Dallea.

The witnesses (N.M.Q) and victim's father (M.N.A.B.) reported that the child left the house in the morning to tend the cattle, when some stones fell down towards the bottom, leading to a projectile explosion. This caused his injury.

33- On Monday afternoon, 4 November 2019, a landmine exploded in five women in Qaflat Khaskb.
They were immediately taken to the field hospital in Sanah and then to Al-Nasr General Hospital. They are:

-Sana Ali Qasim Saleh Homran,17 years old.
-Gannah Qasim Abdullah Al-Hadrami,40 years old.
-Intedar Qassim Abdullah, 25 years old.
-Iman Ahmed Ali Al-Laith, 22 years old.
-Najat Ali Abdullah Al-Hadrami, 35 years old.

All of them are from the village of Al-Qaflah, Where Sana's right leg was amputated and "Gannah" is in danger, because they are injured in their bodies, but others have fewer injuries.

34- On Tuesday, 21/5/2019, at 12:00 p.m., each of the following persons were arrested: Eiban Mohsen Hamoud Hussein Ali (20 years old) and Bakil Ubaid Nasir Ahmed (25), their motorbike were seized at a checkpoint of the Houthis in the Al-Ba`wah gas station in Hajer, while returning from their work in the area.

They were transferred to an unknown destination, and their fate has not been known to date.

Witnesses (A.A.H.Sh) and (RHHA) reported that," the detainee, Eiban Mohsen Hammoud, is my nephew; he works as a car mechanic. He was arrested with his colleague Bakil, when they went to repair a broken car.

On their way back on motorcycle, they were stopped at a checkpoint. Houthis looted their motorbike, searched them, took their IDs, mobile phones, the documents in their possession, and were transported to another area.

35- On Tuesday, 5/3/2019, 11 am, (M. A.H.H.M.), 25 years old was seriously injured, It led to a leg amputation from the top of the knees, in In addition to a broken forearm in his right hand and hit the head, this was a result of Houthi's artillery shell exploding indiscriminately, which fell near his house in Al-Tahoun, north of al-Hesha district, in al-Dhalea governorate, while, at that time victim was returning from his farm, and he was treated to the Al-Tadhamom Hospital in Dallea ,then to Hospital in Aden

.

The first witness (P.B.U.H.) reported to the monitoring team of the network, that the Tahoun area in the Hesha district was subjected to random shelling with heavy and medium weapons, from time to time, that on Tuesday, 5 March 2019, it was hit by a missile strike, with a number of bombs stripped by a missile.

He had to have amputated legs from the top of the knees, and other injuries to the head and the right hand.

As for the second witness (H.H.H.M.) confirmed, that the victim is his brother and that on the morning of Tuesday, 5 March 2019, a cannon shell fell near the victim's house in the Tahoun area, where the explosion was strong and heard resonance throughout the area, his limbs are cut, so he and two others took him to the Al Tadhamun Hospital in Al Dhale'a, and on the second day he was transferred to Hospital of Sans frontiers in Aden.

36- On Thursday, June 6, 2019, 5:30 pm, in Al-Hweik neighborhood, Qataba city, the following were injured:

1 - The child Waddah Muhammad Al-Badawi, 17 years old.
2 - The child Abdullah Hussein Al-Soudi, 7 years old.
3 - The child Abdullah Waleed Mohsen Al-Halali, 8 years old.
4 - The child Asma Muhammad Al-Badawi (6 years old).
5- Abdullah Ali Al-Shuaibi, 40 years old.

with various injuries, one of whom was in serious condition, due to the fall of a Katyusha rocket, that was fired by the Houthi forces from the area of Bab Ghalq, north of Qatabah district. They were injured, including four children, when they were next to their houses and others inside, with shrapnel and different stones, as a result of missile falling in place, three houses were damaged, were ambulance victims immediately after the occurrence of the explosion to the AlSalam Hospital in Qataba, some were transferred and transferred to Al-Naser Hospital in Al-Dhalea.

(A.D.M.), uncle of the child Abdullah Mohsen Al-Halali, said that he was present in his house, located next to the house that was targeted, he left his home, when it became clear to him,that, the children were injured inside their homes, and others next to their homes, while they were playing.
He added that, the victims were treated to Al-Salam Hospital in Qataba and Al-Nasr Hospital in Al-Dhalea.

(A.M.A) stated, that he spoke with officers in the army, who came with the paramedics, and said that the fragments that they obtained indicate that the explosion was caused by the fall of the Katyusha missile, which was fired from the area of Shakhab, which is under the control of the Houthis, he reported that he immediately went to rescue the victims and document the incident.

37- On Monday 20/5/2019 at 9:00 a.m. Houthi forces arrested and caused enforced disappearance of:

1- Ghassan Mohsen Mohammed Al-Suraki.
2- Ashraf Khaled Ahmed Mohsen Al-Suraki.
3- Riyad Khaled Ahmed Mohsen Al-Suraki.
4 - Ali Mohammed Saleh Al-Ashawi.
5- Ali Mohammed Al-Sayadi.
6- Ahmed Saleh Al-Suraki.
7 - Abdo Qaid Saleh Hamash.

All of them are from Almeriah area, Hajer, north-west of Dhallea , they were on board a car type Hilux double cab, white color, model 2010, when they were on their way to the general market in Sanah area for the purpose of shopping, upon arrival to the checkpoint, in south of Baja village, Hajer district, in al-Dhalea, which was controlled by al-Houthi forces, they were arrested and detained.

Eyewitnesses (A.S.A) and (Sh.A.) reported ,that it was 9:00 in the morning, on Monday, May 20, 2019,when even civilians, who had been driving a Hilux-type car model 2010 were arrested by a new established, illegal security checkpoint.

The arrested were coming from Almeriah village towards Snah general market, and upon their arrival to the highway, they stopped at he checkpoint, they were searched and asked for their identities, their mobiles were withdrawn and confiscated, then they were pull out of the car, held and taken to a military location near Beja village, that is controlled by Houthi forces, Then they stopped them more than two hours and took them to an unknown destination with their car, which had disappeared from the scene.

38- On Friday, 27/6/2019 at 6 a.m., the house of (A. M.Q.S.)- 35 years old, was blown up with all his property and private things, by explosive devices, planted by Houthi forces around his house, when Houthi forces controlled Baja village, Hager area in Al-Dhalea province, there was a loud explosion, heard throughout the region, smoke and dust columns were seen rising from the place.

A. M.Q. S. said, that his family was displaced from village of Bajah, Hajar area, due to the war waged by Houthis, and that he took his family, without taking any of their belongings and properties due to fear.
the house was It was blown up by an explosive device, after their displacement to a school in Kabar area in al-Dhalea district He described his humanitarian situation and his family as a catastrophe.
He wants to return to his hometown, even if the house is destroyed, but the war continues and Houthi forces still control the area and prevent the residents from returning to or even enter to it to inspect their homes and farms.

As for (A.M.Q.S.), who is the victim's brother, he witnessed the explosion of a brother's house, while he was in Sharifah area in neighboring area of Hajar, where he heard a loud explosion, which shook the area and saw the smoke columns and dust rising out of house.

He released that house of his brother had been blown up, he photographed the rising smoke.

39- On Saturday, 12/10/2019 at 11:00 am, Yassin Abdaljabbar Muhammed Saeed-35 years old, he was injured on his feet by a machine gunshot, fired by Houthi soldiers from Alfakher city, when was in the general market, paramedic assisted him quickly on his motorbike to the Mohammed Bin Zayed feild hospital, where doctors conducted first aid, then he was transferred to Al-Nasr hospital.

(A.A.Sh.) testified, that at 11:15 am, on Saturday morning 12/10/2019, a motorbike passed from checkpoint in the area of Salim, South of Al Fakhir city, with three people on board, he confirmed, that Abdul Jaber was injured in the city market, by random firing bullets, he reported, that after the paramedics moved, he went after them to Sanah city on his motorcycle.

(A.H.S.) said; that he received a call from one of his friends, told him about the injury of Yassin Abdel Jabbar in Fakhir market, by Houthis forces and he was taken to Aldhalea hospital, where doctors conduct him first aid.

He reported that he was hit by two bullets; the first was in his right leg, the second in the left leg, doctors stated that his injury was slight, his health condition is stable, but doctors advised to remain in complete rest for a long time until the bones grow and heal wounds.

40- On Monday 10/6/2019 3:00 pm, in the Hamman area – Qataba, Eqtesad Abdul Majeed Hussein Ali Al-Tahami (27 years old), and the child Amr Abdul Majeed Hussein Ali Al-Tahami (8) were killed by a cannon. Arfan Abdul Majeed Hussein Ali Al-Tahami (25 years old) was injured in both legs.

All victims were from one family. Their house was also destroyed. The shell was fired by Houthis stationed in the Humar area.

According to information, paramedic citizens rushed after the explosion, they found him still alive. So they collected the remains of the victims scattered between the rubble and the ruin of the house.

(A.A.H)-(Witness-victim) said; that the two killed were his brother and sister, they died instantly as a result of a mortar shell falling on their house, and he was also there. According to information of witness, the cannon shell, which exploded in their house, shook the area; he was also injured in his legs, which led to bone fractures.
He believed that Mortar type is a heavy caliber.

As for (H.M.H.) - witness – stated, that he was present in his house in Haman area, near the place of the explosion and at 3:30 pm, after afternoon prayer, on Monday, 10/6/2019 he heard an explosion and went out of his home immediately to see the dust rising in the air from the house of Abdul Majeed Al-Tohami, he moved directly with other citizens, they saw the damage of the house, they look for other victims.

They found a woman torn into pieces and child`s limbs were torn also and collected them in a blanket.

As for their other brother, Arfan Al-Tahamy, he was found injured in the two legs, they stopped the bleeding and assisted him to Al-Nasr Hospital; in addition they transported the dead bodies and placed them in the hospital morgue.

41- On Monday 21/10/2019 at 10 a.m., (B. A.A.I.) - 14 years old was injured in pelvis and head, while his father, (A. A.)- 60 years old injured in his leg and eye, as well as their tractor was damaged seriously by an explosion of landmine, planted by Houthis in Qolaya Valley, Hajer area, Dhalea.

According to paramedics, it was difficult to reach the victims due to their fear of exploding mines or Houthi snipers. Finally, they could take the victims to Mohammad Bin Zayed Hospital in the city of Sinah.

(A.A.A) a father confirmed that he left his home with his son (B.-14 years old) on his tractor to transport building stones to the village.

When he arrived in the middle of the valley, he was surprised by a huge explosion, they both lost their awareness at the time and did not know anything about what had happened to them until they arrived at the hospital, his leg was broken and he had wounds, doctors were stopping the bleeding, his child was unconscious,they were transferred from Sanah hospital to Al-Nasr Hospital in Al-Dhalea on board of an ambulance.

As for his son, his head wounds are improving, but cannot move, because of his injury in the pelvis, his health condition is dangerous and he still in the hospital.

(T.F.A.) - Witness - He said that he heard people talking about a mine explosion in Wadi Qolaya, west Hajer, Dhallea, he documented the incident by photographing the place as a journalist, he reported that the explosion may have been caused by a landmine explosion used against the mechanisms, because the damage left behind was significant and the explosion was severe, the pictures he captured show the size of these material and human damages.

42- On Friday 5/7/2019 at 10:00 a.m., Mohammed Obaid Ali Thawad- 40 years old was killed by gunfire from a light automatic machinegun that Houthis fired indiscriminately, during their invasion to Bagah. People were unable to reach the victim's house, which is 20 meters away from them due to the intensity of the random bombardment.

(A.A.A.D) – Witness - victim's brother said, "My family and I were displaced from the house, but my brother remained in the house to save it, but my brother was killed, contents of the house were stolen, house was damaged and the cattle was stolen too".

Second (A.M.A.) said, that on Saturday morning he received a call from Ata Althawad, informed him that his brother Mohmmed was killed by Hothis forces in his house during bombing Bagah. Then they buried the victim's body next to the house.

43- On Wednesday 31/11/2019 at 10:30 am, Amatallah Ahmed Saleh Saeed Saleh Al-Fettahi (16 years old) and her father Ahmad Saleh Saeed Saleh Al-Fattahi (52 years old) were killed in their house in the center of Batar, Qataba, Dhalea.They were injured in separate parts of their heads and bodies.
The house was also badly damaged by Hothis forces.

According to the information, citizens, soldiers and the popular resistance of President Hadi rushed to the place of the accident and the paramedics took out the victims in an ambulance to Mohammed Bin Zayed Hospital in Sanah, Dhalea.

Witnesses (A.S.S.F.) said, that the victim, Ahmed Saleh, is his uncle and his daughter were killed by the shrapnel of a cannonball explosion that fell on the wall of their house and penetrated it. The house was damaged inside and outside.
That was confirmed by the second witness (A.A.M) and the third (Sh.S.M.H).

44- On Sunday, 1/12/2019 at 10.30 am, Eatesam Saleh Ali Ghalib AlHashidi (15 years old) was injured and her right leg below the knee was amputated, as a result of a mine explosion planted by Houthis in Al-Legam agricultural valley in Al-Dhalea.

The mine's type was unknown because of the lack of experts and specialists in the area. Upon the civilians' arrival, they found the girl bleeding and assisted her to Al-Nasr Hospital. Due to her critical case, she was transformed to Sans Frontiers Hospital in Aden, where they decided to amputate the leg, due to the breakage of bones.

Witness (A.A.H.) and A.Gh.H (a witness and uncle of the victim) said, that he heard a very powerful explosion, rocked the area, they rushed to place, found Eatesam on the ground, covered by blood and her right leg tore away from her body.

45- On Tuesday, 1/5/2019 at 5:00 pm, Muhammad Abdulalkhaleq Muhammad Abdullah Al-Badawi (13 years old) was shot in the right foot, by a gunshot fired from a machine gun in Humar Al Sada, while he was near his house, a week after his displacement with his family from Debian village, Bab-Ghaleq, north Qatabah. The incident caused by Houthi sniper, situated on a mosque, 400 - 800 meters away from the victim's house. He was rushed to Al-Nasr Hospital on paramedics' shoulders, which is about 30 km away.

(A.M.A.) – Witness, said, that the child is his nephew; he was shot in his right foot, which led to fractures of metatarsal bone. According to information of the witness, doctors performed surgery and the shrapnel was removed.

46- On Friday morning 12/4/2019, Randa Ali Muthanna Jiwal (11 years old) was wounded on left side of her back and left arm by two gunshots from a machine gun in Beit Jiwal area, Al-Dhalea, when she was next to her house. Citizens could reach the child to help her in spite of their fear to be shot.

(A.O.M) – Witness, said, that Randa Ali Muthanna was injured as a result of firing bullets, by Houthi soldiers stationed in the hill, located at the entrance to Beit Jiwal area in Moris, which resulted in injury of the girl, who was next to her house at that time.

(M.A.M) - Witness - the girl was found bleeding, Paramedics carried out first aid for her, by tying to cover her wounds to stop the bleeding. Then they carried her to the car and went to Al-Dhalea hospital.

47- On Sunday, March 24, 2019, (M.N.M.) was hit by a bullet in his head and shrapnel in his left-hand joint, described as serious injury.

A Houthi sniper shot him in Beit Al-Yazidi, where paramedics took him directly to Medina Specialized Hospital in Qataba.

According to the information, it was foundthat the type of weapon used was a machine gun.

(M.M.N.M.) victim's son, said, that his father is an elder man, over 60 years old; he does not belong to any party of the conflict. He was targeted without any reason. He stated that when he heard two bullets being fired, he went out of his house and saw his father on the ground. He found, that a sniper had fired bullets from a machine gun, stationed in Jabal Thuhail, overlooking the village, who continuously targeted residents of the area.

(M.A.A) witness- 2 indicated, that he heard about two bullets being fired, after which he heard the voices of people in the village shouting loudly. The victim was not the first, but was preceded by others, as a result of targeting them by sniping and shelling.

The population in the village suffers from the danger of exploding various mines, which were planted by the Houthi forces in the area, as well as a blockade imposed on them for more than two years.

48- On Friday, 23/8/2019, at 8 p.m., Mahmoud bin Mahmoud bin Mahmoud was assassinated by five bullets in his head and back, while he was drinking tea in a buffet, in Dhalea city, the killer got off a motorcycle alongside with another militant who was leading it, after stopping in front of tourist restaurant buffet, where the victim used to drink tea, he headed towards the buffet carrying an automatic machine gun and shot him in head and back.

Citizens took the victim to Al-Naser Hospital in Al-Dhalea, but he was dead before his arrival, knowing that the hospital is about 900 meters away from the location of the incident.

(A.M.M.) - Witness – victim's younger brother said, that his brother had left his home, as usual, he used to go every day with his friends, where they drink tea and sometimes they chew Qat, he heard shooting and was told that his brother was taken to Al-Nasr Hospital, where his brother had passed away.

(M.M) - witness - victim's father, said, that his son was assassinated with cold blood, without any reasons, by unknown gunmen, they were not seized to date, he stated, that he had no words to say except, that officials and security authorities are responsible.

49- On Tuesday, 18/6/2019 at 9 am, Farooq Ahmed Ali Rmamh- 32 years old, was wounded by medium shrapnel in different parts of his body, due to fall of mortar shell on an old abandoned house, shrapnel tore into grocery store, which is a container, the victim was wounded, while he was buying some groceries for his family.

A witness (S.A.A.) said, that when he was in Lakamat Al-Dokki village, western region of Hajer, Dhalea. 10 minute after bombing stopped, he went to the grocery store to see some young people helping the wounded outside, while someone had taken his motorcycle to inform the ambulance.

(Sh.A.A.) a witness – said, that he was coming from Sanah in his car, when citizens in front of medical clinic, told about the victim and not to go to Al-Dokki village.

50- On Tuesday 11/6/2019 at 6 am, Wafa Abdullah Naji, 40 years old, was shot in her left thigh in Shakheb village, west of Qataba in Al-Dhalea, by a Houthi sniper.

(F.A.N.) – witness, he is the victim's brother- said that Wafa was shot while she was on the family farm bringing grass and cattle feed. He also reported that Houthi forces targeted, arrested or sniped anyone who leaves his house.

(N.M.N) - Witness – said, that he was present at Al-Nasr Hospital in Al-Dhalea and witnessed the arrival of the ambulance in front of the Al-Nasr Hospital gate, and the companions took Wafa out of the car and gave her first aid. After medical examinations were performed, a specialist doctor decided to perform a surgical operation on victim's left thigh, which was broken due to the injury.

51- On Friday, 28/6/2019, at 11:00, am, Najm Al_dein Naji Ahmed Romeima (13 years old) was shot on his back and exited from the middle of the abdomen. The shot was fired from Kalashnikov, by Houthis from Darma site, south of Aweesh, Al-Dhalea.

The victim was tending his livestock. He was taken to Al-Nasr Hospital in Al-Dhalea city where, the doctors decided to perform an operation to stop the internal bleeding.

(M.A.N.A.A.), 25 years old - Witness – said, that he heard firing 5 -7 bullets from a light machine gun, from the side of Darma military site. The victim was taken and carried on a motorcycle from the site of the accident in a rapid manner as a result of fear of being targeted. The doctors performed a surgical operation that was described by a medical source as dangerous.

(T.F.A.kh.) - Witness - was present in (Habil al-Dhabba), where he photographed and undertook media coverage of the homes and the damages that happened. He heard about Najm's injured. He also added that the Houthi forces are the ones who are responsible for the attack on the child, especially because there were no clashes.

52- On Monday, 17/6/2019 at 11 am, Katbah Taha Muhammad Al-Sayyid (70 years old) was wounded in her right leg by a gunshot in Wadi al-Dhabba, Hajer area. While she was tending her livestock, as usual, she was shot but could leave the valley.

She was taken to Al-Abjar Medical Clinic in Sanah, and the doctors there performed a surgery on her heels.

(M.A.H.) and (A.A.M.) - witnesses- were present and saw Katebah. She was rescued by a military vehicle, led by a person called Mohamed. Who helped and took her to Al-Abjar Medical Clinic, Sinah- Al-Dhalea.

53- On Friday 28/6/2019 at 10 am, Alia Abdullah Muthanna Saleh Al Shoki, 40 years old, was wounded by a gunshot fired by a Houthi sniper on her right hand and leg. Some paramedics arrived and she was hospitalized at Al-Nasr Hospital in Al-Dhalea where the doctors decided to undertake a surgical operation for her.

(M.M.M.Sh.) - witness – stated, the victim was his aunt; he was notified by some of the villagers about her injury, so he moved towards her home. There he found paramedics who took her to Al-Nasr General Hospital. In Al-Dhale'e City and the doctors underwent a surgical operation.

(T.F.A.) - witness - was present to photograph and document the damage in the region as a result of the random bombardment. He heard the gunshots and knew that a woman was injured.

54- On Tuesday 20/8/2019 9:00 a.m., 22-year-old Widad Abdullah Ali Al Jabri was seriously injured in her neck and left arm by shrapnel, as a result of a shell that exploded in her house in Saleem area in Qataba. Some people from the area took the victim on a civilian car to the Al-Abjar Medical Hospital in the city of Sanah.

(A.A.S.B.K.) – witness- (victim's husband) said, that Widad had serious injuries on her neck and left arm as a result of flying cannon shells that exploded in her house, and caused great damage to the house.

55- On Tuesday 3/12/2019 at 11 am, Fouad Abdullah Qassem Ghaleb-(35) was seriously injured, resulting in the amputation of his left leg, fractures in his right leg and left hand, by mine explosion planted by Houthis, during their withdrawal from Shakhb area in late August 2019.

The victim tended his sheep, when the accident occurred. People rushed to save the victim and took him to the field hospital in Sanah then to Al Nasr hospital in Al Dhalea.

(A.N.M.M.J.) - Witness – reported, that victim was seriously injured and needed several operations to restore all those injuries.

56- On Wednesday 23/10/2019, 9:00 a.m., (N.N.M.M.J.-35) was seriously injured by a mine explosion, which led to amputation of right her leg, serious injury on her left thigh, both hands and different wounds in her body.
This happened while she was walking towards her farm.

Paramedics found her thrown on the ground, bleeding, with an amputated leg and unconscious, as she was hospitalized at the field hospital in Sanah, and then transfer to Al-Nasr General Hospital in Al-Dhalea.

(A.N.M.M.G.) - Witness (victim's brother) said that his sister had serious injuries due to an explosion of a mine that shook the area while she was going to their farm. The landmine was buried in the soil on the road by the Houthis, before their withdrawal from the region.

They intentionally planted mines on farms, next to the houses and the places surrounding them, the sub-roads, the hills, ancient areas, etc.

As for Naba'a, doctors decided to transfer her to skin grafts, plastic surgery, physical therapy and prosthetic specialized hospital in Aden.Witness (N.A.S.) reported the same incident that the victim's brother had reported.

57- On Wednesday 21/8/2019, at 10 a.m., Musa Ahmed Abdullah-(13) was seriously injured in the abdomen and fractures in his left hand, when fired by a Houthi sniper in Shakhab.

(A.N.M.) - Witness – said, that he heard the sound of firing several bullets coming from the military site adjacent to the village of Shakhab, he heard the screaming of women saying they killed him.

He went and saw Musa, who was covered in blood. Later, Musa was taken on a motorbike, then on an ambulance to Al-Nasr Hospital. His health has improved relatively, but he is still suffering from pain due to stomach injury and disability in the left hand.

(A.A.M.) - Witness – said, that he received a phone call from one of his friends, in the area of Shakhab, who told him that a child called Musa Ahmad Muhammad had been hit by the Houthis, stationed in one of the surrounding areas.

He arrived at the same time as Musa's arrival and saw the victim in his blood. Doctors operated him to fix his hand and stomach.

58- On Wednesday 21/8/2019, at 10 am, Maryam Zahid Ali Saleh Al-Jabry- (9) was seriously injured in separate parts of her body, by the shrapnel of a projectile that exploded, while she was next to her house in the Salim area in Qataba. Houthi forces launched the mortar shell from Al Fakhir city to the Salim. She was rushed to Al-Nasr Hospital in Al-Dhalea.

(A.M.A.N.) and (A.M.B.) - Witnesses – reported that the child was seriously wounded in separate parts of her body as a result of shrapnel from a cannon shell explosion that exploded next to her, while she was on the northern side of the house in al-Fakher.
Although, the girl was taken to Al-Nasr General Hospital in Al-Dhalea and had surgery to remove the shrapnel from her body, she is now disabled.

59- On Thursday 25/7/2019, at 11 am, Ahmed Muhammad Al-Badawi- 20 years old, was injured in his right leg, by a Houthi sniper causing fractures and bones fragmentation, while leaving his home in Dhebian. Doctors decided to conduct surgery to remove shrapnel and fragmented bones and to fix the legs' bones.

(A.M.A.B.) – (victim's brother) said, that Ahmed was shot by a light machine gun in the leg, which caused fragmentation and fractures of the entire leg, by a Houthi sniper, stationed at military site at the top of Debian mountain, of overlooking the homes of the citizens.

Some people managed to rescue the wounded person, with difficulty in a car to Al-Nasr Hospital and doctors performed an operation. Ahmed's health condition is now much better, than before and he`s improving after months of injury, despite the fact that he still suffers from difficulty in movement, because of the operation as well as plates and nails in his leg.

Chapter two: Incidents of violations by Muslim brotherhood Militias, Islah party and Government forces in Shabwa, August - December 2019

The Civil Network for Media, Development and Human Rights documented during the period of this report from August/December 2019 in Shabwa (298) violations, including killings, injuries, kidnapping and arbitrary arrests, which affected many media men, human rights activists, children under legal age, other acts of violence, torture and degrading treatment of human dignity of detainees in the special prisons of government forces and Islah Party militias, depriving them from the most basic rights, like visits and contacting their families.

Moreover, threatening, pursuing activists, suppressing peaceful demonstrations, bombing houses and villages, terrorizing women, children and elderlies, looting private and public property, transforming schools and some government headquarters into military barracks.

Since the entry of these forces into Shabwa on August 28, 2019, and elimination of Shabwani elite forces, this has led to disruption of security in the province, people loose security and public peace.

Various cities witnessed extrajudicial killings, various types of arrests, kidnapping, forced disappearance, torture, and ill-treatment in prisons, including security pursuits and assassination of opposition figures and opinion-holders, based on political positions or backgrounds, in a manner, that is no different from brutal practices of Houthis in Sana'a and northern provinces.

As a result, chaos, absence of security and stability has become typical state of life and general situation in the province. The looting and banditry of roads has increased and unknown gunmen have spread.

This has contributed to return of extremist elements, al-Qaeda and ISIL groups to the province and its control of some areas and cities that were previously expelled by the Shabwani elite. Southern resistance, security and arms control, reduction of tribal revenge, fight against any phenomena that violate stability of province, as shown in the table below:

Table No. (11) Clarifies type and number of violations in Shabwa "August - December 2019»

No.	Type of violence	Number of cases
1.	Extrajudicial killing	18
2.	The wound and injuries	8
3.	Arrest children and use them as hostages	13
4.	Suppression of demonstrators and preventing peaceful marches	2
5.	Arbitrary detention and torture in private prisons	219
6.	Raiding homes and residential neighborhoods	12
7.	Looting of private property	6
8.	Restricting freedom of opinion, prosecution, arrest and torture of media professionals	5
9.	Threat and stalking	6
10.	Bombing homes, villages and residential areas	1
11.	Using schools and government headquarters as military barracks	2
12.	Job exclusion	6

Extrajudicial killing:

Under international human rights law and international humanitarian law, premeditated or extrajudicial killing is one of the most serious crimes and it is one of the crimes against humanity, that do not lapse by the statute of limitations.

Article 6 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (1966) states, that "Every human being has the inherent right to life.

This right shall be protected by law. No one shall be arbitrarily deprived of his life." Article 4 of the Covenant also states, that no derogation from Article 6 is permitted, even in times of public emergency.

As for the international humanitarian law, it affirms the right of the individual not to be arbitrarily deprived of life.

Article 3 common to the four Geneva Conventions prohibits "violence to life and person, in particular murder of all kinds, mutilation, cruel treatment and torture" and Article 4 of Additional Protocol II prohibits "violence to the life, health and physical or mental well-being of persons" – both in reference to persons who do not take a direct part in hostilities.

Samples of some killing incidents:

A. Execution of Saeed Tagerah Al-Qamishi:

On Thursday morning, October 3, 2019, Yemeni government forces with the participation of some terrorist groups (Al-Qaeda and ISIL) in the city of Azzan, executed Saeed Tagerah Al-Qamishi.

The video, which was documented by the civilian network shows a number of soldiers of the special forces led by Abdurabbu Lakab Al-Sharif getting the citizen, Saeed Ahmed Tagerah Al-Qamishi, out of saloon car that was carrying him, killing him on the field in front of everyone's eyes, without any guilt, except for practicing the right in peaceful expression and participating in the peaceful march and prevented others from providing him with aid.

This incident is considered a deliberate, full-fledged murder punishable by law.

B. Killing and torturing Yaslem Bin Habtoor:

On December 21, 2019, Yaslem Bin Habtoor was detained and hid during his tour of Al-Raida, Mayfaa by the Yemeni government forces. He was brutally tortured until he died. After his death, his detainees contacted his family to tell them that their son had died in prison.

C) The incident of killing Saeed Bin Mohammed Lagaher:

On Tuesday, December 31, 2019, Saeed Bin Mohammed Lagaher was killed by Yemeni government forces while they were storming Hoda district of Habban in Laqmush.

Witness Salah Saleh Ahmed, a resident of Habban, told the civil network that on Tuesday, December 31, 2019, residents of the Huda area were surprised by a military campaign by the government forces storming Laqmoush land, small, medium and heavy weapons fired randomly, terrorizing children, women and the elderly.

Many shells fell on citizens' houses, Laghar was killed and others injured. This was confirmed by the second media witness, Adnan Al-Borak.

2- Wounds and injuries:

On December 31, 2019, the civil network could document injury of three citizens in the Huda district of Habban district, as a result of the bombing of their houses by government forces, and they are:

-Mahmoud Mohsen Haidara.

-Saeed Awad Saeed.

- Mohamed Ahmed Tagerah.

Governments` forces in Shabwa fired randomly, using various heavy, medium and light weapons on the market and homes of the citizens, which led to the injury of some of them, some of which were severe, as well as the damage of many homes, the spread of fear and the panic of children and women.

Journalist Adnan Alborak reports to the Civilian Network Team, who is an eye witness to the military campaign that targeted the Laqmush areas, documented the injured and shelling of houses and villages (see pictures of the injured above), which is confirmed by another witness, citizen Salah Saleh Ahmed.

3. Incidents of raids homes and residential neighborhoods:

During the reporting period, the civil network documented the raid of 12 houses by government forces, including:

a) The raid on home of Mahdi Nasser Al-Mansouri and his abduction from his house in the center of Ataq city at midnight on 11/9/2019

b. Raid on the village of Joul Lahmar in the directorate of Radoum,

c. Raid of "Tifr" villag in Mayfaa district.

d. Raiding villages of Mahfad

e. Raid of Shaqra in Abyan

f. Raid of villages of Laqmoush.

Eyewitnesses told the civil network that, starting of December 31, 2019, government forces surrounded the area of Huda and its suburbs for four consecutive days, and bombed them without stopping with heavy, medium, and light weapons (mortars, 23 machine guns), which forced many families to flee their homes. Many houses were damaged. Food was banned from entering the area; water and electricity were cut off.

They arrested anyone from the Laqmush at military points, restricted their freedom of movement, prevented them from entering and leaving their villages, and many of them were harassed.

4 - Arbitrary arrest, torture and ill-treatment in prisons

The Civil Network documented a number of cases of arbitrary arrests, restrictions on freedoms, torture, degrading and inhuman treatment by government forces against detainees in prisons and special detention centers.

Since these forces entered Shabwa in August 2019, they have carried out large-scale and continuous arrests, pursuit and kidnappings of civil activists and media professionals in various regions and directorates of Shabwa province.

The total number of detainees has reached 219, including 13 children and 5 journalists, some of whom have been arrested on the basis of their views, political positions,they have been subjected to imprisonment and all means of torture and ill-treatment, denying them access to health care, food and clean water, and preventing their families from visiting them - in flagrant violation of international human rights law and international humanitarian law.

Other methods used for torture, by the Yemeni government forces against detainees, include forcing detainees to remain in painful conditions, depriving them of sleeping, beating with sticks and sharp means, inject them by water, placing metal nails in their bodies, pouring cold water in the winter at night outdoors, binding and hanging them from their limbs for long periods, electrocuting them, detaining them in iron containers, sealing them and preventing them from receiving enough food and threatening them with death.

According to the statements of some detainees and their relatives to the civil network, detainees were tortured and dehumanized, making the detention a mean of torture, intimidation and collective punishment, systematically inflicting psychological, physical harm on the detainees in poor conditions. The network obtained information;

These forces' agencies tortured a number of detainees in a brutal and degrading manner, leading to death of a number of detainees in their prisons. The torture was carried out with the knowledge of local authority leaders and under the guidance of military leaders and terrorist elements loyal to them. Below are some examples of torture incidents:

- Incident of arrest Miftah Al-Kazimi:

On December 21, 2019, Miftah Al-Kazmi was arrested on Raida roundabout, Mayfaa Directorate; on the same day that (Y.H.) was detained and hidden from family.

According to the Civil Network, he said that he was subjected to the most heinous forms of torture in prison, he was the eye-witness for torture (Y.H), who died in the prison.

- Arresting of Journalists and media men:

On October 3, 2019, the following journalists were arrested:

- Saleh Musawa`a - journalist
- Abdulrahman al-Ashmali- poet
- Ibrahim Haidara- Journalist
- Jamal Shantar- Media man
- Abdul Karim Saeed al-Karbi- mediaman

That happened, during their coverage of peaceful demonstration in Azzan city on October 3, 2019 and their transfer to prison. They have been subjected to the most heinous forms of inhuman torture.

(A.S.K) one of detainees' reports: (While I was in the city of Azzan to cover a peaceful demonstration called for by civil society organizations, when I was at the location for the march, which was met with repression by special forces and Mika 21 Brigade and 163 Brigade.

Then came to me a military crew and told me that Iwas wanted by the commander and headed with him.

When I got to the commander, he took my mobile and searched it by force. He called insulted me a lot, I was taken to the checkpoint, I was put in a metal container with other detainees and closed it down, where there was no ventilation, we almost died of suffocation, when we were being called out, they were beating us, and they brought us food, I asked the prisoners to strike for food and not to eat until we knew why we were arrested,

then they took me out after midnight, beat me badly, inject me with a water-filled subcutaneous needles, they do so all at once and pretty quickly, that was so painful, even they broke the needles in my back, it repeated many times, with torture going on, I lost consciousness,
then I was brought back to the container and I escaped from a hole that we

had opened for ventilation in the container floor, my skinny body helped me get through it, then jumped off the wall, then I escaped and got to Mukalla, there was a procedure that I took out one of the needles, which was broken in my back.

Civil Network team received a copy of the doctor's report and a scan that showed the broken needle in victim's back.

- Incident of arrest the child Abu Bakr Mubarak Salem and his brother Rajeh and used as hostages:

On Wednesday 25/12/2019, government special forces arrested Mubarak Salem Al-Touma Al-qumaishi and his two children, Abu Bakr, 14, and Rajeh, 18, at Al-Dhalah point, Habban directorate. He asked them to allow him to bring his children home, but they all insisted on arresting them.

One of the detainees, (A. H G), reports that he saw Mubarak and his two children, when they arrived at Martyrs Camp; it is a special prison belonging to Special Forces. They were thrown in the prison in a shocking situation; the children were placed with their father in the detention room with the rest of the prisoners. The children remained detained for two days with their father.

I "will not forget that attitude when the little boy cried and refused to go out except with his father in a situation that shook the hearts and feelings of all detainees, while the features of the burning and pain were shown to his father".

(Photos of some children who were arrested below the legal age)

- Incident of the arrest of (H. A.G):

On Thursday, 12/12/2019, (H.A.G) was ambushed by armed forces, along with eight other persons accompanying him, by government special forces. They were heavily shot, surrounded, arrested, and imprisoned for no legal reason, apart from criticizing the work of the local authority, secret prisons, and also solidarity with the oil sector.

While he was in prison, he was an eyewitness to numerous abuses against other detainees, such as blindfolding, tying hands to the back, hanging for long hours, putting some prisoners in narrow and dark solitary cells, tight and dark cells, beatings with rifle butts, kicking, preventing food and treatment for those who are sick, drowning, insulting, etc.

- Incident of arrest and torture Mudhafar al-Badawi:

On December 14, 2019, the citizen Mudhafar Al-Badawi was arrested and put in the special (unofficial) prison, located in Special Forces Alshohada'a Camp. Mudhafar was subjected to various forms of torture.

In his statement to the Civil Network Team, he said that "they used to come after midnight and take him out of the prison. They poured cold water over his body until he almost lost consciousness from cold, and what was more painful was that he had a bone operation with iron in his legs, when his legs become cold, he felt the cold reaching his bones, causing him unimaginable pain. Jailers were pouring water from midnight time until seven oclock morning in dailly basis.

- Incident of arrest and torture of (M.A.H.Q):

On December 4, 2019, (M.A.H.Q.) was arrested by government forces, and they released a video showing him giving confessions about some of the acts he allegedly committed. However, after he escaped from prison, he released another video refuting everything he said in the video released by those forces. He said, "Everything he said in the previous video and the confessions in it were all wrong and they were taken from it under torture, such as beating, and electrocuting"

- Incident of arrest of Sheik Mohammed Ali Othman:

On December 18, 2019, Sheik Mohammed Ali Othman was arrested and imprisoned for unknown reasons to him, a Salafist religious leader who was a supporter of government forces. Sheik Mohammed told network team that he was stopped at Al-Akaf point, east of the city of Ataq, and they asked him for his personal ID card and mobile phone.

They searched his car then took him to the container; they tied his eyes and tied his hands, when he asked them about the reason and what the charge was against him, they said it was suspicious.

He says that "they took him on a crew, handcuffed and blindfolded, to a special forces detention facility known as the "Martyrs' Camp", where he was placed in an underground cell, where he had no ventilation, no bathroom, no electricity, no water, full of insects, mice and snakes ", he is reported that "he was bitten by a snake in one of his left fingers, which was about to be poisoned and damaged for not being provided with medicine by the persons in charge of the prison".

Othman pointed out that, he stayed in the prison (11) days.
This contradictes the Yemeni law, which stipulates to present the detainee to the genral prosecution withen 72 hours time only.

As for torture practiced on detainees, Othman said, "In this prison, it practices methods that violate Islamic Sharia and the laws of the state. These practices are beyond imagination, such as the pouring of cold water on the detainee throughout the night until the morning outdoors, in light of the cold weather in Ataq; to admit what they want, in absence of complete internal and external controll over them". He added, "Those who do these acts are soldiers who believe that some of them are loyal to Houthi forces or the Muslim Brotherhood."

5- Suppressing demonstrators and preventing peaceful marches:

During the reporting period, the Civil Media, Development and Human Rights Network monitored some attacks on peaceful marches and repression of demonstrators in Shabwa province by government forces, in flagrant violation of international human rights law, and specifically Article 21 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, which provides for the right to peaceful assembly to be recognized.

- Suppressing demonstration in Azzan:

On Thursday, October 3, 2019, human rights and civil society organizations held a peaceful march in Azzan, Shabwa province, demanding the return of the Shabwani elite forces, which were supported by the Arab Coalition

Shabwani elite forces played an important role in controlling security and fighting terrorism.

These forces were eliminated by army of the Yemeni government and Islah party` militias, who were brought from Marib province to control Shabwa`a on August28, 2019.

When the demonstartionhas began, the government forces with unofficial gunmen, believed to be affiliated to Islah party and terrorist organizations such as al-Qaeda and ISIL had committed grave violations against participating civilians in the demonstration.

Interviews and information obtained by the field monitoring team confirm that the forces used excessive force to suppress the demonstrators, use live bullets, beat and humiliate them, arrested more than 16 participants, and took them to secret and unofficial places of detention (a disclosure facility).

- Suppression of peaceful march in city of Nassab:

On Monday, October 14, 2019, the government forces, represented by: The special forces led by Abd Rabboh Lakab Al-Sharif, the 21st Mika brigade led by Jahdal Hanash Al-Atiqi and the 163rd brigade led by Saleh Laqsam Al-Harthi were sent to suppress the peaceful march, organized by civil, human rights, trade union, youth and women in Nassab city, Shabwa province, dedicated to 51 anniversary of revolution in the south in 1963.

They suppressed the peace process and forcibly dispersed it with live bullets and indiscriminately, in an attempt to terrorize demonstrators and prevent them from exercising their right to express their freedom. They detained a number of protesters, chased others, assaulted some with rifle butts and insulted them, in flagrant violation of their rights and international laws granting the right to demonstrate and peaceful civil assembly.

The photos, videos, recordings and witness testimonies documented by the civil network show the brutal manner, mistreatment and excessive force that these forces dealt with the participants in the peace process.

6- Banditry and kidnapping of passengers:

Freedom of travel and movement of citizens within the country, itself is a fundamental right guaranteed by the constitution and by local and international laws. Article 57 of the Yemeni constitution states that "freedom of movement from one place to another in Yemeni territory is guaranteed to every citizen, and may not be restricted except in cases determined by law, which are required by security and safety of citizens."

Article 1 of Republican Decree Law No. 24 of 1998 on kidnapping stipulates that "any person who leads a gang of kidnapping, banditry or looting of public or private property by force shall be sentenced to death and partners shall be punished by the same penalty".

Further, Article 12 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights states that "Everyone lawfully within the territory of a State shall, within that territory, have the right to liberty of movement."

During the reporting period, units of government forces cut off passengers by identity and geographic place, kidnapped them, restricted their freedom and imprisoned them. Most of them were expatriates traveling to their homeland from Saudi Arabia and the rest of the Gulf States.

The civil network was able to document the abduction of 31 travellers from international road connecting Abyan and Shabwa governorates. The network also documented 6 threats and prosecutions during December 2019.

7- Incidents of Exclusion from public employment:

The Civil Media, Development and Human Rights Network monitored violations by local authority of Islah Party in Shabwa province in field of public employment, in violation of Yemeni civil service law and international human rights law; These violations include expulsion of military and civilian employees from their positions and arbitrary dismissal of any citizen violating directives of the party, after it established control over all aspects of political, civil, and military life.

Arbitrary violations have affected government administration officials, who are not members of Islah Party. Administrative decisions of deportation and arbitrary dismissal have been issued in number of administrative decisions on the civil side, and a number on the military and security side in an attempt to take over public jobs and to make it serve them militarily and administratively.

8- Incidents of use of Government headquarters, schools and converting them into military barracks:

Since government forces and Islah militia took control of Shabwa province, work has been done to militarize civilian life and transform many civilian buildings and schools into military barracks, including:

- Conversion of court of appeal building in provincial capital Ataq to a military barracks. In its statement issued on 15/9/2019 association of lawyers condemned all acts committed by Islah militia, including murder, arrest, looting, etc.

- Seizing headquarters of Southern Transitional Council, convert it into military barracks and a special (informal) detention facility.

- Converting al-Arem primary educational school into military barracks and depriving students of the right to education.

Chapter Three: Houthi violations incidents in Taiz and the West Coast

1- At 2 p.m., on 15 June 2018, a mortar shell hit the house of Mohammed Mohammed Massawi, in Al-Huk district, Al-Hodeidah. The mortar shell was fired by Houthi forces stationed at Al-Hodaidah Airport. The house was damaged, killing and injuring the following:

- Ali Fatini Yahya Sulayman, aged 29, died.
- Mohammed Mohammed Massawi (shrapnel wounds to leg).
- Mustapha Ahmed Hussein (shrapnel wounds to his head).
- Walid Hassan Shaif (hit by shrapnel in a polygon in the abdominal region).
- Mohammed Ali Mohammed Abakr (shrapnel wounds to right hand and shoulder).
- Mustafa Mohammed Hassan Shaif (hit by shrapnel in the stomach).
- Hamad Mohammed Abdullah Massawi, almost completely harmed his house.

According to the first witness (M.Y.A.M.- 55 years old), “When he was passing through Mandhar, Al-Huk area, he heard a strong explosion, he rushed to the scene and saw the victim Ali in a serious condition, as a result of deep shrapnel wounds to his chest to his back, resulting in his immediate death and injury of other members of the village.”.

Second witness (A.M.S.A-35 years old) said, that he had heard a mortar shell from the airport, controlled by Houthis in Mandhar area, Al-Hodeidah, where the shell hit the house of the victim Mohammed bin Mohammed al-Massawi.

The shell was intended by Houthis to blame Arab coalition. The explosion killed the victim Ali Fitini Yahya Salman, and wounded five others.

2 - On 21/11/2018 at 5 p.m., a mortar shell landed in the center of Mandhar area, fired by Houthi forces, stationed at Al-Hodaidah Airport, approximately 5 km away from the area, killed the boy (Mohammed Shtmi Mohammed Hassan), aged 15, after shrapnel had blown him into his head, cutting his head. Hassan Mohammed Abdullah Abbassi- 37-year-old was severely injured in the chest and head.

The first witness (H.M.A.A), 37 years old, said that while the child Mohammad Shatmi was near him, a mortar shell fell nearby, in the center of Mandhar district. The child Mohammad Shatmi was killed and cut into pieces.
He was hit by shrapnel in his head and chest.

The second witness (M.S.H.N., 27 years old) said that he heard a mortar shell in Al-Haweek, launched by the Houthi forces, caused human damages, such as death of child Mohammad Shatmi and injured Hassan Mohammed Abdullah in head and chest.

3- On 19/08/2018, at 10 a.m., Omar Fuad Ahmed Haji was shot in his right leg by a sniper from the Houthi forces, Mandhar area, Al-Hodaidah. He went to house of Islam Abdullah to get help and was treated to the field hospital.

The first witness (A.A.A.H. 21 years old) said that "the victim Omar Haji came to his house and had injuries in his right leg. A bullet was fired by the Houthi forces from the north side to village of Mandher and he was treated in Al-Burihi Hospital.

The second witness (M.A.A.A.-23 years old) said that "the victim was shot in his right leg by a bullet. He and Islam provided Omer with help and took him to the field hospital in Al-Burihi.".

4- On 11 December 2016, at 9 a.m., 55-year-old Nabil Faisal Abdullah Qassim was injured by a landmine, planted by the Houthi Forces, his right leg was amputated, with multiple wounds to his right hand, chest and face, while the victim and a group of porters were going to Jahmaila area to seek a work, and he was treated in Al-Thora hospital in Taiz.

The first witness (Y.Z.A.F- 32 year old), who was with the victim Nabil Faisal Abdullah stated, that they went searching for work, when they arrived to Gahmalia area with a group of young men, he heard Nabil shouting, that something under his foot and asked them to escape.

They fled to an area not far from him. One of attendees said to him to jump back, so he did not suffer a lot. He did, but landmine exploded and hit in his right foot, that caused knee amputations, hand and face wounds.
They walked around and had not seen any warning signs of mines in this area.

The second witness (A.M.R.N.-32 years old) (victim's neighbor) said, that she had been contacted at around 11 p.m. to donate blood. She went to the hospital with the victim's mother to donate blood. Victim`s right leg had been amputated, his right hand and face had been hit, by the explosion of the mine in the area of Jahmaila-Taiz, which was inhabited by people and there is not any warning signs of mines in this area.

.

5- On 22/06/2015, at 5 p.m., Omar Abdul Ghani Abdul Rahman Abdul Wahab (10 years old), was killed, when he was shot, while playing with a group of children in front of his sister's house, located in Saber area-Taiz, he was shot in the abdomen, causing his intestines to be out, injuries in his right arm and his left tight.

This came as a result of bullets of Houthi Forces, who was in Tabat Al-Salal in the eastern part of Al-Hawban. The victim had fallen to the ground, fainted, and was treated, but died on the road before arriving at the hospital.

The first witness (M.M.A.A.) (victim's brother- 20 years old) said that one of his relatives had called him to the village of Sabr-Al-Modam and told him that his brother Omar was shot. He went there with a neighbor. When he arrived, Omar died from injury to the stomach, right arm, and thigh by a sniper from Houthis.

The second witness (S.R.S.N-26 years old) said, that the victim's brother Marwan and his father, Abd Al-Ghani, came to him and told him that they wanted to go to Saber immediately. He took them by motor and when they arrived there, they found their son Omar dead, as he was shot by a sniper in the eastern part of the Al-Salal`s Plateau, then they took the body to the hospital`s morgue.

6- On 17/1/2016 Sunday, 11 p.m., (Youssef Ali Abdul Rahman Al-Husam) 41-year old was seriously injured in the skull, with a broken nose and face, while he was filling water from the tank, and went to bring a locker from the public street in the area of Al-Mudhafar – Taiz. A shell came from the north side controlled by Houthis, Yousef was treated to Al-Rawdah-Taiz Hospital.

Nabil Mohammed Saad Ali Al-Haddad (20 years old) was also killed when he was going to the store to buy some items, he was walking near Yusuf and he died of his injury.

The first witness (A.A.S.Sh-36 years old) said, that when he was inside the grocery shop, he heard a very strong voice. After that, a shell fell on the side opposite his grocery in Al-Duhi Street, university road, Taiz, where the shell came from the northern side, controlled by Houthis, resulting in serious injuries for Youssef in the head and face that he died directly.

The second witness (R.M.Q-22-year old) said; at noon, when he was in the grocery, he heard a loud sound of projectiles in al—Duhi Street, university road, he hurried with some of the young men to the scene, he found yousef and Nabeel were seriously injured, by a shell, then provided them with medical aid to Al—Hikma Hospital, but Nabil died in the way due to his injuries.

7- On February 23, 2016 at 4:30 p.m., (Emad Ghaleb Nasr Ali Ibrahim-22) was injured in the eye and (Mohammed Ghaleb Nasr) was hit by a shrapnel in his face and head, with a cut in the left hand nerve, while They were sleeping in their home in Al-Duhi-Taiz, in an apartment, in the third floor, where Houthi forces fired shots from the northern side, they fainted from the injuries and were treated to Al-Hikma Hospital in Taiz.

The first witness(A.S.A.M) (35- years old) said, that after he returned from work to the house, his uncle (wife's father) called him from Saudi Arabia, telling him that a shell was fired from the so-called "defense" side, controlled by Houthis, fell over his house, he rushed to his uncle's house, located in Al-Duhi-Taiz, he found that the wall of the room on the northern side had fallen on Emad and Mohammed, who were in their house, who had injured and then taken to the hospital.

The second witness (S.A.M.Y) (30-year old) reported, that she was walking near her house, which is a little high, she saw a missile coming from northern side of "defense area", controlled by Houthi forces, it fell on building of Ghalib Nasr, which was in Al-Duhi , Mohammed Emad and some citizens were injured, then treated in Al-Hikma Hospital.

.

8- On 2 February 2016, at 12 p.m., Abdul Rahim Ali Ghaleb was hit by shrapnel from his right shoulder, by shrapnel from the back of his heart. A mortar fell in front of his grandfather's house in Nour, Taiz, fired by Houthis from northern side of "air defense area" and then they were treated to Yemen International Hospital in Taiz.

Witness (H. S. A. M, 30 years old) said, that he heard the explosion, while sitting in his shop, he rushed and found the shell that fell in the house of Mushir Abd Al-Rahim, who was injured on his shoulder and heart, he fainted and was transferred to the Yemen International Hospital - Taiz.

Another witness, 37-year-old (M.M.D.), said; when he was returning from the market, he heard a sound of a missile explosion. He hurried and found a projectile had fallen on Mosheer's house. One of the shrapnel hit Abdul Rahim, who was thrown on the ground.

9- On 11/10/2015, 10:00 a.m., a 15-year-old Moussa Khaled Saleh Al-Shamaa was injured, while sitting at his home in western Rawdha, Taiz, by shrapnel, entered from a window facing south, from the side of Jaashni's house, where he was injured in the neck, hand, joint and head behind. Houthi forces bombed the entire village and shrapnel hit the child's house, who fainted from the injury. He was treated in al-Rawdha hospital, but later died.

The witness (M.A.M.N.- 26) stated, that he heard the sound of a rocket explosion coming from the western side of "air defense area", which was controlled by the Houthis, he hurried to the location of the sound and found the rocket had hit house of al-Jaashni.

Then he heard screams from Khalid Saleh's house and he hurried to them. The child, Moussa Khaled, was soaked with shrapnel from the projectile, which hit the house next door, he tried to rescue him, but the child had died of his injury.

The other witness (M.A.M.N.), victim's neighbor, 23 years old, said; Moussa was hit by shrapnel from a gunshot to the neck and back of the head. The mortar fired by Houthi forces at the house next to the victim, he provided the child with an ambulance, but he had died.

10- On 20 February 2016, at 12:00 p.m., Abdullah Raboki Surimi Jabr, 43 was shot, while returning home, by Houthi forces from eastern side of Mudhafar area, leading to death of the victim, as a result of burns in his entire body and complete damage of the right leg.

The 49-year-old victim`s neighbor witness (S.A.A.T.) said,that after the victim left his house in Kudesh-taiz neighborhood for half an hour, he heard a 15B mortar explosion coming from the eastern side of Houthi forces, he rushed to scene of explosion and found Abdullah Raboki thrown to the ground, he treated him, but he died immediately.

Another witness (A.A.G.), 47 years old, said that while in his house he heard a sound of a gunshot explosion coming from the western side, under Al-Houthi control, he went to the source of the sound and found the victim Abdullah thrown to the ground in a frightening state, his leg was completely destroyed and sensitive parts of his body were burnt, medics tried to rescue him but he died.

11- At 10:00 on September 24, 2015, a 19-year-old Hani Mohammed Debwan Saeed was shot in his intestine, by a gunshot, which led to remove a portion of it. It happened, when he was going to grocery store, university road in Taiz, when Houthi forces fired randomly from eastern side, he was rescued to al-Hikma Hospital.

The first witness (A.M.A., 25 years old) said, “I was outside my house, I heard shots being fired from eastern side of Khawa neighborhood, controlled by Houthi forces. Then, I heard, that victim Hani Sharabi was injured in intestines and was treated to Al-Hikmah Hospital in Taiz. I went immediately and found his serious injury and his intestines were out of his body”.

The second witness (Kh.M.Y.A.M), 44 years old, said that he was sitting in the area of Al-Duhi - Taiz with a group of young people. Suddenly, “we have

a hail of bullets!" during the shooting, he saw the victim Hani Mohammed Debwan lying on the ground with blood flowing from him. He said; that they tried to rescue him in a motor but they were shot. Then a car belonging to the resistance came and took him to Al-Hikmah Hospital in Taiz.

12- At 9 a.m. on July 27, 2019, five children were injured by shrapnel from an anti-aircraft gun, and were shot at Modhesh Mansour's house in Hemiar-Taiz. The house was fired by the Houthi forces in el-Soufteel hill, causing damage to the house. They were treated at the Military Hospital - Salah District - Taiz,

These are the names of the children:

1) Mohammed Talal Kassem Ali- 2 years old - cuts the right thigh veins and cuts in the left leg's muscles.

2) Rahma Abdul Bari Mahmud Abd Ali, one year old - serious head injury and shrapnel in the left leg.

3) Youssef Salahuddin Mahmood Abdo Ali, 2 years old - shrapnel injury on left leg.

4) Mahmoud Mohammed Mahmoud Abdu Ali, 3 years old - chest injury, left side of lung and lower back.

1- Mariam Talal Kassem Abdo Ali, 9 years was injured and superficial wounds.

The first witness (M.Y.A.N.) (37-year-old) said that, the Houthi forces in Soufteel hill fired 23-caliber bullets at his house, he heard screams outside the house after the incident, then rushed outside to see the children, who live near his house with bullet wounds, while they passed by the house, medics rushed to rescue the children to the military hospital in Taiz.

The second witness, 45-year-old F.A.A. said; that from his place of work, he heard the sound of 23-caliber counter-bullets from the person who rushed to the location of the sound. He found that the bullets had hit the house of Modhesh, he saw the children suffer serious injuries, including the head, the foot and the chest and they rushed to the military hospital.

13- On 14/04/2018, at 8:00 a.m., 21-year-old Nuha Saleh Ghaleb Haidari was shot in her left thigh, the bullet came out from her right thigh, she was fired by a sniper from the northern side of Wahr-Taiz area, as she left the house to wait for her brothers to come home, then she was treated at al-Buraihi hospital.

The first witness (Sh.S.S.Gh.) (21 years old) victim's sister said, that she was with her sister outside the house, waiting for her other brothers to return home in Jabal Habshi. Nuha was exposed to a bullet from a Houthi sniper, who was in "Hosen Kafer" 2.5 km north of their house. The bullet entered from the left tight and came out of the right tight and they narrowly tried to enter her to Buraihi Hospital in Taiz.

The second witness (F.Q.), 33, said that he had been contacted from the village; they told him that his wife's sister Nuha had been shot by a sniper belonging to the Houthi forces in the right leg, by a bullet type 12.7, they took her to Buraihi Hospital in Taiz. He knew later from doctors, that left leg had been damaged due to the axonal nerve damage.

14- On 31 March 2019, at 5:00 a.m., a 13-year-old Thima`a Saleh Ghaleb Haidari was injured in Kadesh Neighborhood, Mudhafar directorate –Taiz, when she was bringing water with neighbors, the injury was caused by the reflection of bullet from the house`s wall, the bullet entered Thima`s stomach, which led to a rupture of the small intestine and other severe wounds. The bullet came from the northern side of al-Qara hill, which belongs to the Houthi forces. Then she was delivered to Al-Buraihi-Taiz Hospital.

The first witness (A.A.A.Gh.), 47, said, "Thima was among the women who came to fill water for their houses in Kadesh lane. Suddenly, she heard a gunshot, fired from Al-Qa`a side, controlled by Houthi forces, the shell fell on one of houses, it reflected and hit the child Thima, she fainted and was treated at Buraihi Hospital – Taiz".

As for the second witness (A.M.R.M), aged 32, who said, that she was with the child, Thimaa, filling water, she heard a sound of gunfire from the northern side of Houthi forces in the Al-Qa`a area. Suddenly, she heard another sound of gunshots, and saw thimaa`s bleeding.

15- At 10 a.m. on August 21, 2016, a 55-year-old Abdul Rahman Mohammed Ghaleb Muthanna was killed,by a sniper from Houthi forces in al-Amiri hill-Taiz, when he was returning home. He fell on the ground fainted and immediately died afterwards.

The first witness (22 years old) said, "The victim Abdul Rahman was shot by a sniper from a Houthi forces, that led to his death and no one could help him, because of the continuous shooting in the area until he died."

The second witness (23 years old), H.A.A.G. said, that he heard a sound of gunfire, rushed to the scene and found the victim Abdul Rahman thrown to the ground fainted. He and others tried to rescue him to the hospital, but he died.

16 - At 11:30 a.m., on 13 June 2016, a 31-year-old Souad Muhammad Ali Rawya was shot at the right foot, when she was on her way back from the market next to Anas Mosque on Al-Duhi street, where she was shot by a Houthi sniper, stationed on Khwa`a hill, then she was rescued to Al-Thawra Hospital.

First Witness: (N. M. M.Q.) victim's neighbor, 37, said, that her sister was with the victim, who stated, that Souad was shot by a Houthi sniper and was treated to the hospital"

The second witness (31 years old) said, that she was with the victim when they were coming back from the market, "suddenly, I looked at the victim Souad, she was shot in her right leg, by a Houthi sniper, she fell on the ground

unconscious, they tried to withdraw her from the street, but no one could help her, because of shooting. After about half an hour the resistance came and she was hospitalized".

17- At 10:00 p.m. on July 27, 2019, Zakaria Khalid Saleh, aged one year and his sister Khulud, aged 17 were injured, while they were in their home in Western Roda - Taiz, where they were hit by shrapnels across their bodies, as a Katyusha rocket was fired, by the Houthi forces at a whole village. Zakaria and Khulud fainted from injuries, Khulud was hospitalized, but Zakaria died immediately.In this accident, Thaker Ali Hammoud- 6 years and Warda Saeed Khalid, who live in nearby houses, were also injured.

The first witness (N.A.A.A.) stated, "He heard a sound of an explosion, he went to thesource of the sound, he found house of Khalid Saleh and the adjacent houses had been destroyed, by a missile, launched, by the Houthi forces. Then medics took children to the hospital."

Second witness (M.M.M.) said, "He saw a Katyusha rocket fall on Rawda-Taiz neighborhood, he hurried to the location of the projectile, he found house of Khalid and house of Ali had been destroyed and he had provided assistance to children under rubble of houses."

18 – In 14/1/2018, at 05:00 p.m., Sami Qaid Mohammed Ahmed Ghanem, 36 was seriously injured, when he was working with a truck owner, carrying goods from truck to storage facilities, with his two brothers, when Houthi forces fired a mortar round from Al-Sallal hill -Taiz, the rocket fell on the truck, which he was working on, he fainted and was treated at al-Rawdha hospital, then at al-Safwa hospital for the lack of treatment. Three days later, Sami died of his injury.

The 35-year-old witness (A.A.F.) said that" he received a call from the workers who work with the victim and rushed to the Rawdha-Taiz hospital.

There, he saw the victim, who is his neighbor in the house; he was seriously injured due to the shell that hit him, it fired from the side of Al-Sallal hill, which was controlled by Houthi forces".

Another witness (T.M.M.) victim`s neighbor, aged 23, said, when it was sunset, while he was near his house, victim's wife called him, saying, that her husband had been hit by a shell and she wanted to go to him,he went with her to Al-Rawdha-Taiz hospital, where the victim was found seriously injured. Then the victim was taken to Al-Safwa Hospital.

19- On 21/01/2018, at 12:00 p.m., Saeeda Wadah Omar Ali (13-year-old) was hit by shrapnel behind her right knee, with bleeding. She went out with her mother to buy some necessities from Jamal Street. When they arrived at the fish-market, a car of resistance passed nearby and suddenly exploded, due to an IED planted under it.
The child was injured and fainted. She was taken to Safwa Hospital.

First witness (N.A.S.S.) aged 62, said, that "While I and Wadah Omar-my neighbor and victim's father were waiting for the return of his wife and daughter from outside, he received a phone call telling him, that his daughter was injured by an explosive device planted under a military car on Jamal Street. She was treated to Al-Safwa-Taiz Hospital, and she was in serious conditions".

The second witness (34 years old) said, "He went to the hospital with a Saeeda`s father, he knew that the girl was hit by shrapnels of an explosive device in the back side of her knee, the arteries and veins were ruptured and she was treated to the Safwa Hospital"

.

20- On 2 July 2017, at 11:00 a.m. a 17-year-old Fouad Ahmed Mohammed Hadi Al-Saadi was shot in the right leg, by shrapnel, during clashes on Jamal Street in Taiz, he fainted for a long time during the clashes and then he taken to the hospital to be treated.

The first witness (L.M.H.A.S), aged 39, said that she went with the victim's family to the hospital, where she saw the child suffering from shrapnel in his right leg, during clashes in Jamal-Taiz Street.

The second witness (A.Q.A.A.) (64 years old) said that the child suffered shrapnel in his right foot as a result of clashes on Jamal-Taiz Street."

21 - On 31/12/2015, at 9 p.m., a projectile was fired by Houthi forces from Al-Sallal hill, Taiz, where the following persons were injured:

.1 Mehdi Mohammed Nasser, 75, died

.2 Seham Lutf Abdo Lutf Mohaib, aged 31, with multiple shrapnel in the right thigh

.3 Ali Omar Ali Al-Fitini, age 35 (damaged his home)

The first witness (N.Kh.Q.S.M.) 55 years old said; that she heard a powerful explosion, hurried to the sound location, she saw the house of Ali Omar fall on it a mortar shell, also heard the screams of the victim, Seham was drowned with blood, but Mehdi had died instantly."

The second witness (R.Kh.), aged 35, said, "She heard a powerful explosion followed by a big scream, she went out to the sound place and found the house of Ali Omar had been hit by a shell. She found young men trying to help Seham, but Mahdi was dead".

22- On 19/12/2016, at 5:30 p.m.,the house of Noor Razar Abdul Khaliq Abdul Ghani Ali was targeted, while she was inside, she heard a loud explosion and felt the house was destroyed above her and her children, she rushed out, neighborhood residents quickly came to help her, this was caused by a Katyusha rocket, fired by Houthi forces. The house was completely damaged.

first witness(A.M.H.M.Sh) (23 years old) said, "He was out of his house with some young people, and suddenly he heard a blast. He hurried to the scene of the explosion and found the house of aunt Noor, where hit by a Katyusha rocket which fell from the northern side, it was completely affected. It is noteworthy, that the rocket fell from the side of al-Qa`a hill, which is located in Al-Khamsin street, which is controlled by Houthi forves."

The second witness (W.R.Q.A.), 22 years old, said that, when he was returning to his house, a Katyusha rocket fell on aunt Noor's house on the northern side of Al-Qaa hill, which is about 2 kilometers from Kedesh neighborhood, where the Houthi forces are based. He rushed to the scene of explosion and took Mrs. Noor and her children out of the house, thanks God; they were not hurt, only house damage from the north side"

23- On Monday, 26/06/2017, at 10:30 a.m., house of 48-year-old Sarhan Abdo Ahmed Hassan was damaged as a result of a Katyusha rocket fired by the Houthi forces from Hoban to Aden Dimah area, located in the Masharah -Wahdnan in Taiz.

The first witness (49 years old), (A.A.S.A) said, there was a random bombardment on Aden- Dimah, located in Mashra-wahdnan-Taiz. A Katyusha rocket came from Al-Hoban to hit house of Sarhan Abdo, causing a large hole and damage"

The second witness (48-year-old A.A.A.M) said, " Houthi forces used to shell randomly from the area under their control in Hoban to the areas under government's control, because of this shelling, the house of Sarhan Abdo was damaged."

24- On Saturday, 13/09/2016, at 5 p.m., a Katyusha rocket fell on the home of (Mohammed Saleh Ghaleb Ahmed) (51-year-old) launched by the Houthi forces from Hoban area to Jamal Street in the center of the city, where the citizen's house is located .

The first witness (T.S.G.A.) (46 years old) said that "it was the first night of Eid Al-Adha, when Houthi forces launched a Katyusha rocket from Al-Hoban area to Al-Dhaboah in Jamal Street, which caused damage to house of citizen Mohammed Saleh Ghaleb"

The second witness (T.S.G.) (40-year-old) said; that Houthi forces launched a Katyusha rocket on the city, especially on Al-Dhaboah area, as this rocket landed on house of Mohammed Saleh Ghalib, causing a hole in it and damaging some nearby houses.

25- On Monday 16/4/2016 at 2:30 p.m., an 11-year-old Omar Ahmed Abdel Mosse'a Nasr was killed by a gunshot in his head, while he and a group of colleagues passed through the neighborhood of Al-Zahraa, next to Al-Hamad Hospital in Taiz,it was launched by Houthi forces, which indiscriminately snipes civilians from Hoban area-Taiz.

According to the first witness (46-year-old) (T.S.A.A.) "The victim was shot in the head by a bullet of Houthi sniper, stationed in Hoban area-Taiz that led to his death."

Second witness (44-year-old) (M.A.H.M.K.) said,that "The child, Omar Ahmed Abdel Mosse'a had been shot in the head, that led to his death immediately. This was by a Houthi sniper, based in Al-Hoban area- Taiz".

26- On Saturday 9/3/2016, at 5:30 p.m., a 47-year-old Suleiman Abdel Hamid Naji Mohammed suffered shrapnel in his eye, which tore apart of his retina and caused eye problems. He lost his seeing and suffered injuries in different parts of his body. This happened, while Houthi forces targeted Nasser School on Street 26 September, east town of Taiz.

The first witness (A.M.A.B.), 25 years old, said; that "Citizen Suleiman Abdel Hamid was hit by shrapnel in his eyes, fired by the Houthi forces, which are based in Al-Hoban on the roundabout of, Nasser school –Taiz".

The second witness (B.G.M.R.A.), 35 years old, said; that the victim was hit by shrapnel in his retina of eye, as a result of rockets, fired by Houthi forces to roundabout of Nasser School on 26th Street in city of Taiz.

Chapter four: Incidents of Violations and Houthi forces` Massacres in Aden 2015-2019

Since the decision of announcing general mobilization on March 21, 2015, by Houthi`s leader and the invasion of southern governorates on March 26, 2015, up to Aden, his forces have committed many violations and crimes, some of which rise to the level of war crimes and crimes against humanity, they have caused thousands of casualties among civilian population, destruction of facilities and infrastructure, imposed an Unjust siege on ravaged cities, In Aden in particular, it prevented access to water, food, electricity and others things.

In Aden in particular, it used buildings of health and educational institutions, turned them into military barracks and deliberately targeted ambulances, prevented them from rescuing the wounded and trapped.

For example, a Red Cross car was targeted and paramedics were killed. The driver of the car, Khaled Saleh Bahazim and his brother, Mohammed Saleh Bahazim were killed, while performing their duty to rescue one of the injured.

They also looted Al-Gamhoria and Ba-Suhaib Hospital, health clinic in Mualla and Al-Faroq clinic in Dar Saad. Due to the blockade for more than four months, Aden has suffered from a severe shortage in medicines, leading to spread of epidemics and diseases among population, such as dengue, malaria, typhoid, cholera, smallpox, and others.

The civil network was able to monitor and document a number of such violations and crimes, with a total destruction of 11,231 houses, bombed and destroyed in Aden alone, including 471 houses destroyed completely, 2 houses blown up and a total number of 5 facilities, 5 mosques, a number of cultural and archeological objects, including destruction of Military Museum and looting of National Museum, which contain thousands of archeological and historical treasures.

A total of 2,993 people were killed in Aden province alone, including 137 children, 190 women and 27 elderly people.

Houthi-Saleh's forces are responsible for most of these abuses, while al-Qaeda and ISIL terrorist groups are responsible for deaths of 341 people. The number of casualties (18,501) includes 173 children and 184 women. Houthi forces bear majority of these injuries, while terrorist groups (al-Qaeda and ISIL) are responsible for 297.

The number of mine victims in Aden has reached 177, including 14 children, 19 women and 9 elderly people.

The number of mine injuries in Aden has reached 112 cases, including 31 children, 19 women and 8 elderly people, as Houthi forces bears full responsibility for these crimes. The number of detainees by the Houthi-Saleh forces is 540, of which 17 were tortured, they were transferred from Aden to Al-Anad prison,
while others were transferred to Al-Hodaidah prisons and political security prisons in Dhammar and Sana'a.
Some were released through exchange deals and through local mediators. Some others are still in prison at the time of writing this report, bearing in mind that most of the detainees are innocent citizens who were arrested in the streets and checkpoints or while their homes were raided.

Herein under, we review the most important massacres committed by Houthi-Saleh forces in Aden:

First: Al-Taj Seaport massacre in Al-Tawahi:

On Wednesday, May 6, 2015, Houthi-Saleh forces have committed Altawahi seaport massacre, in which 70 civilians have died, most of them women and children.

They fired three artillery shells at two sea boats, which were moored at the dock at "Taj" Harbor, with displaced citizens on board. Most of them were women, children and the elderly.

In the meantime, hundreds of families headed to the wharf, causing many injuries among citizens, especially children and women. Some of them were drowned in the sea.

The network team was able to document the death of 28 displaced persons and 22 injuries. According to witnesses, a number of victims were not identified, and others drowned in the sea. It is believed that the real number was higher than that.

Here are a number of incidents of this massacre:

Incident (1): injury of Aida Ali Mohammed, killing Fatina Said Abdo and injury of Yasmeen Mahmoud and Nawal Nader:

The first witness (Aida Ali Mohamed, 55 years old) reports that Houthis fired artillery shells at the port of Taj, which fell on the boats of the displaced after they controlled the city of Tawahi. She was hit by shrapnel in different parts of her body, which led to a spinal cord pain, death of her son Walid's wife, Faten Saeed Abdo, injury of Yasmeen Mahmoud and Nawal Nader Ali 77, who was injured in her leg.

The second witness (Walid Ali Abbadi Saleh) reports that on the morning of Wednesday, May 6, 2015, a large number of families, children, women, elderly, and young people gathered after the Houthi- Saleh forces took control of the outskirts of Al-Tawahi, to flee the sea to the area of Al-Boraiqa, fleeing indiscriminate bombing. During of gathering of citizens at the quay of the port, starting at 6 a.m., waiting for the return of the crown, which was transporting the displaced from Al-Tawahi to Al-Boraiqa. At approximately 9:30 a.m., the port was bombed with three missiles

It's believed to be a mortar. One of the morters projectiles fell on the port amid a gathering of citizens, and two others landed in the sea. Most of the victims were caused by splinters scattered around the area, and the disappearance and drowning of others who were on the boat standing on the beach.

Incident (2) killing of Waheed Abdo Mahyoob Almoz, his wife and daughter:

The witness, Nima Mohammed Saleh, stated that her son Waheed Abdo Mahyoob Al-Moz, along with his wife, Hayat Abdo Saleh, and his daughter, Hanin, 16, her grandmother Katiba were killed and her son Munir Abdo was arrested by the Houthis. She said; that her son and family wanted to move to the Al-Brega region by the sea, after the Houthi forces prevented citizens from going out. Many people were injured, and when they arrived at Taj port, Houthis deliberately bombed the port and the boats of the displaced, causing many deaths and others to sink.

Incident (3): Killing of Adel Ahmad Rassam, his wife, daughter and injury of his son Nizar:

The child, Nizar Adel Ahmed Rassam, 13, who is the only survivor from his family, said that his father, mother and sister were all killed.

He was also hit by 4 shrapnels in his left and right hands, and reported that his grandmother is currently sponsoring him; he is studying in the seventh grade.

Nizar told to the network team, that on Wednesday morning, May 6th , 2015, he was on the wharf with his family, waiting for the return of "Taj" from Boraiqa, then two shells fell in the sea, the third fell on the wharf of the Taj Port directly on the families, which led to the death of many citizens, that was happened when the Taj arrived and people were rushing up on its board.

Second: Al-Mansorah massacre:

In the early hours of morning of 30/06/2015, which coincided with the holy month of Ramadan, the Houthi-Saleh forces deliberately bombed crowded neighborhoods, especially Block 4, Block 5, and a large area of Mansorah city, where the missiles were used against residents, in order to provoke fear, panic and force them to flee, leaving their homes, using medium and heavy weapons, especially rocket launchers, The bombing killed 31 people and wounded 45. Dozens of buses were then seen transporting families to Enmaa city and Hadramout to escape the massacres.

Some facts and witness statements about massacre:

Incident (1): Killing of Abdo Ahmed Abdo Al-Subaihi:

According to the 32-year-old Molouk Mohammed Alkadi, she is a widow of deceased Abdo Ahmed Abdo Al-Subaihi, who was killed during the holy month of Ramadan, during the Houthi shelling of the residential city of Al-Mansorah, between Block 4 and Block 5, as a result of a Katyusha rocket, that injured in his leg, which caused him to die, due to severe bleeding and lack of medical cabablities.He died at the Sans Forientiers Hospital.

Incident (2): Killing of Abdullah Faisal Mohammed Bawazir:

The witness, Hamid Saleh Jubayr, 45years is son in law of the victim (daughter's husband), he said; that Abdullah Faisal Mohammed Bawazir works at a tea shop. He was killed while performing his work. He is a father of one son, named Mohammed

On June 30, 2015, 12 o'clock at night, Mohammed was killed, because of a missile, fired by Houthis. He confirmed, that the number of dead and injured on that day as a result of this bombing (35) persons killed and injured. The area where the victims were found was safe and there was no confrontation.

After the shelling, people fled in a very large numbers. He saw 10 cargo cars carrying displaced families simultaneously from Block 4 and Block 5.

The witness, Faris Fadl Ali Nasser Al-Aswad, 51, said That there are dead people he knows, some of them were his relatives, because of the fall of shells on residential neighborhoods in Al-Mansorah that were crowded with the displaced,they:

1) Helmi Mohamed Mahyub, 37, married and unemployed.
2) Maher Shukri Fadl Ali Nasser, 26, single and unemployed.
3) Abdo Mohammed Abdo Al-Subaihi.
4) Jamal Mohsen Ali Saleh.
5) Walid Mohsen Ali Saleh.

6) Omar Saleh Sabri.
7) Mohammed Al-Bakri.
8) Atef Mohammed Al-Masabhi.
9) Ayman Abda Allah Ali Nasser.
10) Ahmed Helmi Al-Horaiby.
11) Ahmed Qassem.
12) Khaled Bahamish.
13) Ali Busna.
14) Said Abu Oyoon

He confirmed that another shell fell during the funeral and landed in Amin Shaif's house. Another shell fell in 90-roundabout, Maher Shukri Fadl Ali Nasser was killed and a number of other civilians died. Katyusha rocket was fired by the Houthi-Saleh followers.

Incident (3): Killing of Omar Saleh Abdullah:

The witness, Saleh Abdullah Abdo, 57, who is a victim`s father Omar, said; that he went to bring the children to the house, because they were in the targeted area, between Block 4 and 5, while he returned, Houthis fired three shells at the same moment, one of which injured his son, who died at Sars frontiers hospital.

in addition to his son, Abdo Al-Subaihi, Helmi and Khaled Said, the barber next to the place where the shell fell, and a displaced person from Al-Tawahi were killed.

The victum`s Father, Omar Saleh Abdullah demanded that criminals to be punished.

Incident (4) Death of Khaled Mohammed Omar Ba Hamish:

Witness Ahmed Saleh Ali (34 years old) said, that on one night of the holy month of Ramadan, the Houthis fired Katyusha rockets and artillery shells at Block 4 and Block 5 in Mansoura, which fell in the middle of residential neighborhood. It resulted in injuring a number of civilians, including children.

The victim is unemployed, he and others were drinking tea at the café, when the shell fell they were injured by scattered shrapnels, which led to his death.

Incident (5): Killing of child Qassim Mohammed Ahmed Qassim and wounding his father.

The witness, Marsil Omar Abdullah Hadi (victim`s mother) of the child Qassim aged one year and four months, said, that a Katyusha missile hit their house in Al-Mansura, Block 4, on June 30, 2015.

That was in Ramadan, at 6 a.m. Her son was injured and his body cut into pieces, the father was injured in his back and right hand, now he can't move, the intensity of the explosion has led to the loss of his hearing.

Third: Dar Sa`ad massacre, 19/7/2015:

From late March 2015 until the end of July, Dar Sa`ad was subjected to heavy shelling, which resulted in the destruction of hundreds of houses and hotels near Aden-Taiz line, displacement of large numbers of citizens. This culminated on July 14, 2015 until the morning of July 19, 2015, the third day of Eid, where the number of the victims was 127, 164 injured, most of them were children and women.

The bombardment on July 19, 2015 was very intense, with Houthi-Saleh forces indiscriminate mortar shelling of the city since 9 a.m. One of the shells hit homes, wounding everyone in the house, and a number of other shells fell on the Shaykhan Mosque and nearby houses, killing dozens of civilians.

According to the victims' statement, the network team said, that the site was crowded when they were coming to fetch water from the mosque's well, due to the interruption of drinking water in the whole area, the Houthi-Saleh forces targeted them as they gathered to collect drinking water from the mosque. The Mosque's Emam stated that the arbitrary bombing caused damages to citizen's cars and properties.

Below are some facts and witness testimonies:

- The witness Fahed Ahmed Abdo Ali, 34 years old:

The witness stated; that he was hit by shrapnel from one mortar around his lips, shrapnel in his stomach and in his leg. He was injured while he was near his house, the shells were from Houthi forces, he says that beside him his brother Raed was injured and his nephew Ahmed Abdullah Saad Fadel and his neighbor Rashad Ahmed Saholi they were also injured.

The shell fell at 10:30 a.m., and more than eight shells fell. One of them landed in his neighbor's house directly opposite his house, the neighbor`s name is Al Qadri.

- Witness Fahmi Hamoud Salem, imam of Shaykhan Mosque in Dar Saad, reports that a shell fell on his neighbor's house on the third day of Eid Al-Fitr, on July 19, another shell fell next to the mosque after the prayers went out, killing six people, damaged three cars, and affected to the mosque.

He said that the dead, included Said Nasser and his son, injured khaliel Mohammed Ibrahim (dumb-handicap), Gouad Haneesh, Thabet Al-qubati, Rami Rngla and unknown person from Omar Mokhtar neighborhood.

He said that the mortar shells had fallen at 10 on (Raed and Fahed) house, the second on (Hani Al-abab) house, the third fell near Al-Sufi restaurant, the fourth and fifth at the house of Hussein Al-Shouli, the sixth in front of the mosque gate, and the seventh over a house located next to the old post, which killed a number of families. He said that people were coming to the mosque to bring water from the well, due to the lack of water at that time.

Fourth: Al-Shaab University Dormitory Massacre:

On June 24, 2015, 8 Ramadan, at 11:45 p.m., Houthi-Saleh forces shelled the city of Al-Shaab with four Katyusha rockets, two of which hit the university dormitory building, where the displaced are living from the districts of Khor Maksar, Al-Tawahi and Mala.

Resulted in killing 3 persons and a number of injures, while the other two missiles fell near the citizens' houses, caused 3 killing and a number of injures, also created fear and terror among the displaced, most of whom are women and children, and caused a second wave of displacement from the region.

Some Incidents of violations committed by Islah Party militias supported by government forces:

- <u>Kidnapping and killing of Fadel Abbas Mohammed:</u>

On Saturday, 2019/8 / 28 at 1:30 p.m., an armed group kidnapped and killed Fadl Abbas Mohammed Fadel (22 years old), who is from Dhalea province. The bus he was traveling in Al-Karaa district in Dar Saad was stopped, he was removed and taken to an unknown location by masked gunmen believed to belong to the Yemeni Islah Party militias and extremist terrorist groups.

(M. A. M. F.) - victim's brother, told the civil network's monitoring team that while his brother returned from Aden to Dhalea, on Al-Karaa roundabout in Dar Saad , north of Aden province, his bus was stopped by gunmen who asked to show the passengers' personal identities.

The gunmen then searched the bus and took his brother down, despite the card's delivery. The gunmen accused him of being a soldier in the security belt. They took him to an area near the Dar Saad police station. They executed him with more than 20 bullets and threw his body there, until citizens found his body.

They informed the police department of Dar Saad. The brother added that they had been searching for the brother's body for three days in Aden hospitals until they found him in the morgue of Hospital in Dar Saad. The Dar Saad's police department soldiers brought the body to the hospital.

(M.M.D.) - A witness told the network that his relative was related to the victim, that the victim was taken down from the bus by force of arms after his identity was revealed to the gunmen at the check point.

They stole his money and documents, then, he was held in a place where he stayed for hours. Then he was transferred to an unknown location in the Dar

Saad area and killed, his body was left thrown on the ground. He said, that he saw the victim's body three days later and saw the bullet marks visible in different parts of his body, and the beating and bruises on his face and head.

(A M.A.S.) A driver and an owner of the bus, Hais Diesel, carrying 16 passengers without license plates, worked as a taxi for the Aden-Dhalea passenger transport team. He told the team that after traveling with passengers from Sheik Othman to daleah, he was arrested on the Al-Karaa roundabout, Aden-Taiz Street, Dar Saad , north of Aden province, by gunmen in civilian clothes, some in military uniforms, demanding identification of the victim, Two unknown others were detained and taken to an unknown location.

The victim was humiliated by some gunmen, they accused him of being a security belt soldier. He said that he saw five gunmen around the victim strip off his clothes until he remained in his underwear.

They were revealing their weapons to him. Before a request was made for the release, they threatened to shoot him. He said they took the victim on a motorcycle with two gunmen.

The motorcycle was seen moving him to a neighborhood near the Dar Saad police station. He was taken down in a location with thick trees some 500-300 meters away.

He reported hearing gunfire from light and medium weapons, which were heard in the area intermittently, and the bus moved long stop. He added; that the gunmen are believed to include terrorist elements known for their clothing, gunmen affiliated with the Islah Party and the legitimate government, carrying light and medium machine guns and military cars.

The groups were chanting on the name of "legitimacy", who indicates that the Islah party and the government were involved in what happened.

Incident of Shaheda Abdul Rashid Ibrahim:

On Saturday, August 10, 2019, at 4:30 p.m., 60-year-old Shahida Abdul Rashid Ibrahim was shot with a sniper weapon that penetrated the upper left hand, following which the arteries were torn apart, leading to the cessation of the circulation, which took place during the clashes and military skirmishes at the Presidential Palace of Crater, Aden, Then she died due to her wounds.

• The first witness (K.M.A.) who was with her, stated that the victim was shot in the left hand. The gunshot was the result of a sniper weapon stationed in the mountain surrounding the presidential palace, while the victim was trying to escape the clashes.

• The second witness, Nadim Abdullatif (victim's husband) said, that Shaheda had left her house to buy drinking water under fire, when government forces clashed around the presidential palace in Crater in Aden, wounding her.

- Incident Rafat Kamal Abdullah:

On August 8, 2019, at 4:30 p.m., a 26-year-old Rafat Kamal Abdullah, was shot in the face, specifically in the right eye, the bullet settled in his head, and led to his death, by government forces, on the street of the Military Museum in Crater.

The first witness (Kamal Abdullah) (Father's victim) stated that his son Kamal went out to bring some needs and household items. He was shot during clashes and random gunfire by government forces.

The injury was in the face, the bullet was hit his head, which led to his death, as they could not help him, because escalation of the clashes.

The second witness, (S.A.A.), stated that he was close to the victim Rafat, who was on his motorbike, when the clashes began suddenly by the government forces, the victim fell from his bicycle after he was shot in his right eye. He died immediately of his injury.

Source :(Haq Organization for Defending Rights and Freedoms report), dated (no date was given)

- Incident of the child: Ali Mahmoud Abdullah Othman:

On Friday, 9/8/2019, at 10:00 a.m., in Rimi area, Al-Mansoura, a two-years-old Ali Mahmoud Abdullah Othman was traumatized by the shooting of light and medium weapons, the explosion of a heavy gun shell that exploded two meters away from the main gate of his house.

The blast caused a psychological injury to the child and fear. This happened when he was with his father near the door of the houses from inside.

The bombing came from the home of Yemeni Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Interior Ahmed Bin Ahmed Al-Maysari, who was stationed inside a large armed force, and from the direction of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, which is located about 300 meters away from the victim's house, on Corniche Street, Rimi residential neighborhood, in Al-Mansoura district, Aden province, where the victim's house is a single house.

According to the information, the random bombing that targeted the residential neighborhood of Rimi was carried out by the fortified forces in the house of the deputy prime minister, the minister of interior, and the ministry of foreign affairs.

Then the bombing spread to Caltex roundabout in Al-Mansoura, which is considered the crossroads and public lines and connects Remi neighborhood with Corniche, and the maritime line, where there is Republican Palace (Ma'ashiq), the place where clashes started between presidential protection forces, led by the Minister of Interior on one hand and army, southern resistance, who declared allegiance to the Southern Transitional Council on the ather hand,that were using various types of light, medium and heavy weapons.

Mahmood Abdullah Othman Omar Abu Anas - a victim and witness of what happened to his family, his house is near the house of the deputy prime minister and the Minister of Interior- Ahmed Almisary, in Rimi nighborhood in Rimi, House of the minister was transferred to military barracks, Rimi neighborhood was closed by the Presidential Protection Forces and the Interior Minister's security forces two days before the events in Aden, where they closed the Corniche and turned to the back streets north of the neighborhood.

At 10 a.m. on Friday, August 9, 2019, he went out with his two-year-old son Ali Mahmoud, soldiers fired light and medium weapons and an armored vehicle heavily, with a heavy-caliber artillery shell exploding, shaking the door of the house's fence about two meters away from the gate.

At the time, he and his youngest son were at the gate from the inside, and his son was shouting loudly, he was quickly driven into the house.

The child was a collapsed child, his health and psychological condition were bad, and all his family members were not able to leave the house with his family because of the intense battle, which spread and expanded in the Remi neighborhood to Caltex roundabout of Mansoura.

He said the clashes continued until midnight on Friday, when the Southern Resistance Forces, the security belt were able to take over the neighborhood.

The shooting stopped and the situation calmed down and stabilized. However, his child still suffers from severe psychological damage, as well as damage to the house and its walls.

- Incident of killing Safwan Gala Anwar:

On Monday, 2019 / 9 / 2 pm: 12 a.m. Safwan Galal Anwar, 25, was killed in his house by a gunshot wound to the head. He died instantly from his injuries as a result of armed clashes between a wanted man and anti-terrorism unit. The clashes broke out in "Manther" neighborhood in the Boraiqa district of Aden province. After the clashes stopped, two medics tried to ambulance the victim to Boraiqa Hospital, but he died because of serious injury.

Safwat Galal Anwar - witness (victim's brother) said, that his brother died of gunshot wounds to the head from a light machine gun, which he sustained in the second floor of the house. His brother was in front of house`s window, located in the direction of the scene of the clashes.

When he heard the sound of a bullet inside the house, he went to find his brother lying on the floor with his blood. They went to the back of the rooms, but the victim stayed in front of the window of the house, watching the shooting, until he was shot from different directions, he was watching and hearing machine gun fire from the house of the wanted.

He added that soldiers with military units and vehicles were seen in the neighborhood, surrounding the adjacent houses, and at times the shooting was random, causing hurt to his brother, fear and panic among the residents.

Abeduleah Yahya Omer Saif (witness) stated; that when he heard a heavy shooting, he contacted some young men close to the neighborhood. They said in a telephone conversation that counter-terrorism forces were besieging a house called Mohammed Ali Saeed, and that various weapons clashes were taking place between counter-terrorism forces and the wanted man who opened fire from his besieged house.

The information obtained by the counter-terrorism forces, however, is that the wanted man fled the house and they did not catch him, but they found light weapons in the house, including pistols, silencer-equipped guns, ammunition and explosives.

It was also reported that the house was raided in order to arrest the wanted ISIL member, who belongs to the terrorist organization. The clashes led to the death of a citizen in his house as a result of a gunshot wound to the head.

He died immediately, according to a medical source at Al-Boraiqa Hospital, to where the victim was treated.

Chapter five: Houthi forces violations in Abyan governorate during 2015

In 2015, in Abyan province, The Civil Network documented killing of 481 persons, of which 31 children, 27 women, and 7 elderly people by Houthis, 3 persons by Islah Party`s militia, 22 persons by terrorist groups.

1242 persons were injured, of which 51 children, 38 women and 11 elderly by Houthi forces, 6 cases by Islah militias and 13 by terrorist groups.

The network documented the victims of mines planted by Houthi fighters, which reached 38 cases, including 4 children, 4 women and 2 elderly, in addition to 27 injured cases, including 2 children and an elderly.

Houthis forces arrested 107 citizens in the province, including 19 cases of torture inside Houthis` prisons and detention centers.

The network documented 274 destroyed homes, including 74 houses were totally demolished, 10 public facilities and 5 mosques were destroyed; the education and health sectors were completely destroyed.

The province witnessed a large wave of displacement to Hadramout province.

Chapter six: Violations by Houthi forces in Lahj governorate in 2015

Lahj province, with a population of 722,694, suffered from a deteriorating humanitarian situation, as it was invaded by the Houthi-Saleh forces in 2015. Hotta is the capital of Lahj province, and capital of Tuban district, with a population of 25,881 and 4,494 houses, and poplution of Tuban distrect is 83,444 persons, with 16,059 houses, it was the most damaged and affected area by the invasion.

On 24/3/2015, the army, central security forces loyal to former President Ali Abdullah Saleh and Houthi forces arrived in the city of Hotta, Tuban district,lahj province. Hundreds of armored vehicles were mobilized throughout the area, indiscriminate shelling of the city began using heavy and medium weapons in a concentrated, violent manner and without discrimination.

The humanitarian and security situation reached a very bad level, amid complete cut of electricity, communications and water from the first day until the withdrawal of the aggressor forces.

A total blockade was imposed on the city; people were banned from entering and leaving. Niether food or medicals or feul was allowed, and then the blockade covered whole Lahj provinces.

These forces were concentrated in public facilities and institutions, including the Rehabilitation Department (central prison) in Saber and the housing of the governor, the judicial complex, the post, schools, clinics, medical clinics, etc., because the Arab Coalition aircraft launched air attacks against these forces, destroying most of these public institutions, and the private ones that the Houthi-Saleh forces turned into military barracks. These raids resulted in the death of civilians, including children and women.

Violent shelling and armed conflict in Lahij province resulted in:

First: Deaths and large numbers of injuries, without proper medical care, occur amid acute shortages of medical supplies and medical aid from clashes.

Second: The difficulty of transporting the injured, due to the continuous shelling and shooting by snipers deployed on rooftops by the Houthi.

Third: The daily living conditions of the population, who have not been able to flee, have deteriorated due to indiscriminate shelling and lack of mobility.

Fourth: Severe shortage of food and supplies, and total disruption of services.

Fifth: It's impossible to move around, in the midst of falling shells, and the shooting by snipers on anything that moves.

The civil network recorded 2,536 violations, including documentation of the city of Hotta, Tuban, and the directorates of Yafea, Al-Qabaita, Al-Madareba, and Al-Arah. A number of directors of directorates, health officials, the governor of the province, and the director of security, were interviewed to receive government responses on the various violations and the government mechanism to resolve them.

The network documented the following violations:

1- Murder:

The network documented the killing of 1,245 persons, including 76 children and 68 women, ranging from sniper and indiscriminate bombing. 90% committed by the Houthi forces and the followers of Saleh. A total of 144 mine deaths, including 17 children, 8 women and 41 elderly people.

2- Injuries:

As for the injuries, the network documented 1236 injuries, including 44 children and 61 women, 90% by the Houthi and Saleh, while the number of injuries resulting from the cultivation of mines reached 134 people, including 91 children, 15 women and 81 elderly.

3- Unlawful arrests:

The number of detainees by Houthi- Saleh forces 540 people, they transferred to Al-Anad military base and used them as human shields, the other citizens were transferred to Hodeidah, Sana'a and Dhamar, the majority of the detainees were citizens.

The majority of them were released through exchange transactions, although the detainees were civilian citizens, while al-Houthi detainees were armed in a systematic way practiced by Houthi forces to free its detainees and 17 detainees were tortured by those forces.

4- Displacement:

The number of displacements during 2015 war was 7,537.

5- Demolition of houses:

The number of destroyed buildings was 194 houses and institutions, between total and partial, of which 78 were blown up by direct artillery targeting, 18 houses were blown up by TNT and IEDs, 17 public facilities, 7 mosques and 3 bridges were blown up.

As for the Arab Coalition aircrafts, they bombed some civilian facilities and houses of citizens five times in Lahj, due to the fact that they had been converted into military barracks by the Houthis, making them targets of the aircraft, and the victims of this bombardment have been a number of civilians and displaced persons present there, including:

a. Bombing of al-Hamra area, neighborhood "Saken Bahraq" in 1/8/2015 and killed 9 people 12 injured, including children and women according to documenting of the network and destroying more than 30 houses completely.

b. The bombing of "Jaafar" mosque in Al-Waht in7/7 2015, killing 11 people and injuring 7, including elderly.

c. In Al-Wahet area, on April 20, 2015, more than 20 people were killed, when they gathered around a destroyed and bombed Houthi tank, which was targeted for the second time.

d. Shelling of the "Livestock Market" in Al-Fiush on 6 July 2015, according to documents, killed and injured 41 civilians.

e. Bombing School "Musab bin Amir" in Tahrour, which killed 10 people, mostly displaced women and children, on July 9, 2015.

Conclusion:

- The report shows how dangerous the continuation of the war, which is entering its sixth year, on the lives of the civilian population, and the consequent increase in violence and horrific and gross violations of human rights, committed by the parties to the conflict in the Yemeni crisis. This requires the international community to take measures to protect the civilian population and limit the aggravation of living and humanitarian conditions.

- Silence from the international community about crimes and violations by the Houthi forces supported by Iran, whether those they committed during the invasion of the south in the year 2015 in Aden, Lahj and Abyan or those they committed and still are committing in Al Dhale'a, Hodeidah, Taiz and other areas has encouraged them to persist and continue their aggressive approach, through the use of heavy weapons, ballistic missiles, and advanced drones that target cities, villages and residential neighborhoods in various regions of Yemen or those targeting cities and airports inThe Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, and other civilian structures, facilities, and cultural and historical objects.

- The violations and crimes mentioned in this report can represent war crimes, as well as violations of international humanitarian law and human rights law. Houthi forces bear full and direct responsibility for these crimes and violations, which are crimes that do not fall in any time. The perpetrators should be held accountable and brought to justice, while victims, whether individuals or institutions, reserve their civil and legal right to obtain material and moral compensation.

- The Civilian Network holds local authority, government forces, Islah party militia and terrorist groups loyal to full responsiblity for the crimes and violations that have been committed and are still in Shabwa governorate, and their consequences, since they took control of the governorate on 28 August 2019. Specifically, the direct perpetrators of violations are:

A. Abd Rabbo Laakb Al Sharif - Commander of Special Forces in Shabwa

B. Jahdal Hanash Al-Ateeqi - Commander of the 21st Mika Brigade.

C- Saleh Laqssem Al-Harthi - commander of the 163rd Brigade.

The network calls for them to be held accountable for those crimes and to bring them to justice. Because those are the actual officials,who give orders to arrest activists and kill peaceful demonstrators, not the local authorities in Shabwa`a province.

- The Civil Network puts all these crimes and violations committed by Houthi forces, government forces, Islah militia and terrorist groups in front of international society, and calls on local and international human rights and humanitarian organizations to assume their moral and humanitarian responsibilities and to immediately intervene to stop these violations and protect the civilian population.

- The Civil Network calls on international experts of the Human Rights Council,the Office of High Commissioner for Human Rights and the Panel Committee of UN Security Council on Yemen to verify violations and crimes committed by the aggressor Houthi forces, Islamic Islah Party and government forces ... and others against civilian population and follow-up procedures to hold perpetrators accountable and bring them to justice.

- The civilian network calls on all parties to abide by the rules of international humanitarian law and rules of engagement, protect civilians, cultural and religious objects.

- The Civil Network calls on the UN envoy, Martin Griffiths, to pay attention to violations and crimes against humanity committed in Al-Dhalea and Shabwa by Houthi, government forces and Islah Party militias, giving utmost importance and including them among his priorities, as they are forgotten issues.

- The civil network calls on International Committee of the Red Cross to visit detainees in Houthi prisons, prisons of Yemeni government forces and militia of popular mobilization of Islah party in Shabwa,Taiz and Marib and to work for their release, especially after the outbreak of the new Corona epidemic worldwide.

- The Civil Network calls on international organizations, centers and donor countries to urgently provide relief to displaced and affected,persons as humanitarian conditions in Al-Dhalea, Lahj,Taiz, Hudida and West Coast are witnessing an unprecedented deterioration due to Houthi attacks and grave violations against civilian population, as the facts indicate that these attacks affected their various economic, social and cultural rights.

- The Network calls on Arab Coalition to speed up reconstruction of destroyed housing and improve services for basic infrastructure in liberated areas; compensate families of the dead, wounded, and those affected by the war.

- The Civil Network calls on Secretary-General of The United Nations, The UN Security Council, The Human Rights Council, special rapporteurs and other UN institutions to take their moral responsibility in protecting civilians in the north and south, and put pressure on parties of the conflict to stop war., bloodshed and continue human suffering of millions of Yemenis.

- The Civil Network condemns the judgments issued against journalists and civil activists, calls on international community to pressure the Houthi authorities to halt implementation of these rulings, and to work to speed up the release of journalists and compensate them for the material and moral damages they suffered, as well as to stop abduction and abuse of women in prisons, to hold accountable those who committed these crimes, to release forcibly disappeared politicians, to stop their prosecution and torture, to stop arbitrary measures against media, to stop storming headquarters and offices of jounals , to block websites and to prosecute journalists.

- pressuring Houthi groups to stop planting mines and uncover the areas where they are planted, especially on public roads and residential areas or near them.

- Refraining from recruiting children and releasing those who are still in the ranks of the warring parties and on battlefronts.

Thanks and appreciation

The network extends its thanks and appreciation to all organizations participated in the network, fieldwork team, writers of the report, and all bodies, entities and institutions that cooperated with the network in preparing the report.

Issued by Civil

Network for Media, Development and Human Rights **(CNMDHR)**