



SAM
Rights & Liberties



The Forgotten Land

Report on Human Rights Violations in Yemen during 2016



Content

Content	3
Background of the Report	4
Executive Summary	6
Legal Framework	8
Methodology	9
Impunity	10
Efforts in Combating Violations	12
Chapter One: Violations to the Human Rights of Individuals	14
Section One: Extralegal Killing (Violation to the right to life)	15
Airstrikes	18
Drones Attacks	20
Terrorism Attacks	21
Section Two: Injuries, Maiming and Disability	22
Section Three: Arbitrary Detention and Enforced Disappearance	24
Death Under Torture in Detention Centers	26
Section Four: Extralegal Killing:	28
Section Five: Landmines and IEDs	31
Chapter Two: Violations according to Type	34
Section one: Violations to the Freedom of Press	35
Section Two: Violations on Human Rights Defenders	38
Section Three: Violations to Child Rights	39
Section Four: Violations on Yemeni Women’s Rights:	41
Section Five: Violations related to the right of education	43
Section Six: Enforced Displacement	44
Section Seven: Human Rights Violations related to Economic and Livelihood	46
Chapter Three: Human Rights Violations related to Civil Objects, Public and Private Properties	48
Section One: Violations related to Public Properties	49
Section Two: Violations Related to Private Facilities and Properties	50
Recommendations	51

Background of the Report

Republic of Yemen is located in the southeast corner of Asia and overlooks the Arabian sea and Red sea near Bab Al-Mandab strait. Yemen is the only republican regime since 1962, in the oil rich region which is governed by dynasties. About 27 million people live in the country according to estimation based on recent census



Yemen was in world rights and press agenda as one of Arab Spring countries, where in year 2011, ex-president Saleh left power in response to public revolution during year 2011, however he did not leave the political scene, and he changed into political party leader and named himself as the Boss, and continued activity in the politics, all the way to partake in September 2014 coup d'etat with Houthis leader Abdulmalik Al-Houthi against president Hadi.

During the period between the public revolution against Saleh and the coup, many incidents took place in Yemen at all levels, where war continued in Sa'da between Houthis group and neighboring governorates to Sa'da in east in Al-Jouf, west in Hajjah, and south in Amran, where Houthis initiated expansion and revenge wars in different directions. War against Al-Qaeda also continued in south and southeast regions, also, sabotages continued in electricity grids, road blocks for gas tankers and goods trucks in different parts of the country. All these incidents destabilized the security situation and crimes rate increased dramatically, also many armed outlawed groups were established, leading to deteriorate the security, economic, and political situation and damaged the social fabric of the society.

Poor government performance and disorganized national army has contributed to the security instability which has been exploited by armed groups like Houthis "Ansar Allah", in Sa'da, and Al-Qaeda in Abyan, Hadhramout, Shabwa, and Al-Baidha. Also, security apparatuses continued their oppression and the administrative body of the so-called "deep state" continued in deteriorating people's living conditions and in depriving them from their rights. Many attempts to reform administrative system with new appointments and reshuffling of staff failed. Also army restructure process could not achieve its goals, where security apparatuses remain as before, and some senior army officers kept their loyalty to ex-president, who have been used in the coup and helped Houthis militia to control the capital Sana'a and other important facilities and military camps without any resistance, except some military units defending TV premises and others in the eastern entry of Sana'a, which remain isolated

attempts and without operation room to coordinate.

Houthis militia controlled the capital by the Popular Committees and put president Hadi and senior government officials at house custody. Houthis group appointed its members as supervisors in all government departments and facilities, and detained thousands of citizens for political reasons. President fled to Aden in the south, and Houthis militia air raided his premises in Aden to kill him, where airstrikes continued for three days. Ultimately Arab Coalition interfered at president Hadi's request to enforce Security Council resolution 2216. During this period between and till the ate of issuing this report, SAM Organization for Rights and Liberties, has documented thousands of human rights violations some of them mount to war crimes and crimes against humanity.

SAM organization encountered many challenges and obstacles while preparing this report, namely difficulties in accessing areas under Houthis-Saleh militia's control, serious threats on monitors' life by the militia, in addition to remoteness of areas where violations were committed, and intimidation of people by the militia, if they cooperate with the monitors, who worked under very bad conditions and high risks.



Executive Summary

During the period between public revolution against president Ali Saleh in 2011, until the coup d'état against president Abdorabo Mansour Hadi, in 2014, many incidents took place in Yemen at all levels, where war continued in the north between Houthis group and neighboring governorates east of Sa'da in Al-Jouf, west in Hajjah, and to the south in Amran, where Houthis initiated expansion and revenge wars in different directions. War against Al-Qaeda also continued in south and southeast regions, also, sabotages continued in electricity grids, road blocks for gas tankers and goods trucks in different parts of the country. All these incidents destabilized the security situation and organized crimes rate increased dramatically, also many armed outlawed groups were established, leading to deteriorate the security, economic, and political situation and damaged the social fabric of the society.

SAM organization encountered many challenges and obstacles while preparing this report, namely difficulties in accessing areas under Houthis-Saleh militia's control, serious threats on monitors' life and freedom by the militia, in addition to remoteness of areas where violations were committed, and intimidation of people by the militia, if they cooperate with the monitors, who worked under very bad conditions and high risks.

SAM Organization for Rights and Liberties grounded its work in monitoring and documenting human rights violations during 2016 contained in this report, on the local legislations; namely the provisions of the constitution of the Republic of Yemen, other relevant laws, and international conventions, in particular international human rights instruments, other conventions related to women and child rights, International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced disappearance, Genève four conventions, in addition to other resolutions related

to Yemen and the international customary law.

This report included several crimes and violations such as killing, enforced disappearance, extralegal killing, indiscriminate attacks against civil objects, which are war crimes and crimes against humanity according to Genève convention and Rome Statute and has no status of limitation, and requires the international community and international human rights institutions to take action to prosecute the perpetrators and bring them to justice.

Figures mentioned in the report are based on an accurate and systematic filed monitoring that adopts serious verification method, where each figure in the report is supported with complete file contains type of violation, date, place and involved parties, maintained by SAM that could be easily retrieved. Also, verification method followed by SAM is based on several phases; first phase is collecting and analyzing basic information, second; verification of information through field visit and communication with the

victims and eyewitnesses and the suspect, if possible, then support the investigation with material evidences such as medical reports and the like.

The report monitors the state of human rights in Yemen during January – December 2016, that witnessed several gross violations to human rights. The report is organized in three chapters;

Chapter One; on human rights violations related to individuals, and contains five sections; first on extralegal killing, where civilians killed during the reporting period has reached 2950 people, including 504 children and 182 women. Many injured are sustained fatal injuries that might lead to death, also lack of adequate medical care due to continued fighting. Responsibility of victims among civilians lays on Houthis – Saleh militia, Arab Coalition airstrikes, terrorism groups and US drones attack. The second section was allocated for injuries, maiming and disability cases, where 6321 casualties were documented during reporting period, including 1384 children, and 438 women. However, this report has documented only violations in areas that our monitors could access and verify.

Section three is on arbitrary detention and enforced disappearance, where our documented figures indicated that the total number of arbitrary detention and enforced disappearance cases is 5170, most of whom are in serious conditions, and the perpetrators are Houthis in areas under their control, forces loyal to the legitimate government in Aden (the Security Belt), and Hadhrami Elite Forces in Hadhramout. The report also addresses victims of death under or due to torture, where it documents 47 deaths of civilians under torture or because of torture during the reporting period.

Section four is on extralegal killing, where 45 extralegal killings were document during 2016, in 14 governorates, and Houthis topped the list of responsible parties, in addition to other extremist groups believed to be Al-Qaeda affiliates, and other anonymous groups.

Landmines and IEDs came in section five, where they killed 275 people and injured 394 others, including 9 women and 60 children. Landmines and IEDs also caused disability for many civilians, in Taiz mainly, Mareb, Lahaj and Al-Baidha.

Section one in chapter two of the repost addresses violations to the press freedom where all parties have severely and systematically targeted it, yet with brutal attacks by Houthis and Saleh group, who continued oppression campaign and demolished the narrow margin of press freedom, where no newspa-

per is allowed to publish, unless that serve as mouth-piece for the militia.

Violations on human rights defenders came in section two of chapter two, where SAM monitors have documented 33 cases of violations against human rights defenders, among lawyers and journalists, varied between abduction, detention, attempted murder, and physical and verbal abuses. SAM organization also documented abductions and assaults on activists by military and security forces loyal to the legitimate government in Aden and Hadhramout. Section three of chapter two contained violations to child rights, where according to data and documents received by SAM organization, children have sustained dreadful violations during 2016, primarily to the right to life, and enforced displacement as the highest figure compared to other violations, women violations is addressed in section four of second chapter, where 182 women killed in 2016, including one assassinated, and 438 others were injured and maimed. Section five of the report tackled violations to human rights related to education, where students turned in combatants and schools into barricades, also Houthis militia is changing the curriculum in line with their ideology and racial project.

Section six is about enforced displacement, and SAM organization has documented 9899 cases of displacement, where people were forced to evict their land, houses, and workplace. Last section dealt with violations to human right relevant to economic and livelihood.

Chapter three focused on human rights violations related to civil objects, public and private properties, where SAM organization documented attacks on private properties, and public facilities, either by detonation, seizure, or confiscation, where all parties to the conflict used public facilities such as; schools, sport clubs, and other government institutions for military purposes, in particular Houthis-Saleh group. Violations varied between closure of facilities, raiding hem, suspension or to store weapons and detain abductees. Violations on private properties, included breaking in, looting, detonation and indiscriminate shelling, mainly in Taiz. In general, the report documents 375 attacks on public properties, included houses of worship, education facilities, health facilities, service facilities, archaeological sites, roads and bridges, security, and government premises. Also, 312 cases of raiding, looting and inspection are documented in the report on houses and private properties, in addition to 1579 damaged houses.



Legal Framework

SAM Organization for Rights and Liberties grounded its work in monitoring and documenting human rights violations during 2016 contained in this report, on the local legislations; namely the provisions of the constitution of the Republic of Yemen, other relevant laws, and international conventions, in particular international human rights instruments, other conventions related to women and child rights, International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced disappearance, common article three to four Genève conventions on conflicts not of an international character, in addition to other resolutions related to Yemen and international customary law.

Government of Yemen has ratified Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties Law 1961, which provide for states parties to respect treaties and conventions signed by them and to commit to implement them and include them in their national legislations. Yemen has also ratified most of human rights conventions, and this requires comprehensive legal response by the government to implement them. Also, requires all parties to the conflict to strive for serious commitment to these conventions by ensuring protection to civilians who are not involved in the fight against any of the warring parties, and by protecting them from killings, abductions, forced disappearance, torture, inhuman treatment or subjecting them to unfair trial. All parties to the conflict shall also protect "civil objects" that are not used for military purposes by any of the conflicting parties (such as houses, hospitals, places of worship, cultural sites, and economic facilities) and other objects that are not used for military purposes, and targeting them by any party is considered as penalized crime, unless within situations stipulated at the four conventions.

Most of human rights violations contained in this report resulted from military actions and others from direct and indiscriminate attacks against civilians and civil objects that does not conform with proportionality principle, which caused serious damage on civilians lives and objects, in addition to other violations such as enforced disappearance, torture, extralegal killing, forced displacement which are all incriminated by the international law, human rights law, including Statute of Rome which specifically incriminated these crimes as war crimes and crimes against humanity, requires prosecution and penalizing of the perpetrators. This report also included several crimes such as killing, enforced disappearance, extralegal killing, indiscriminate attacks against civil objects, which are war crimes and crimes against humanity according to Genève convention and Rome Statute and has no status of limitation, and requires the international community and international human rights institutions to take action to prosecute the perpetrators and bring them to justice.



Methodology

SAM organization applied the investigation and verification principle to verify violation cases, depending on the following principles:

- Field monitoring of the violations by qualified monitors who monitor human rights violations, who is in close location to the violations sites, or move to such locations immediately to monitor and document according to the methodology followed by SAM. SAM organization is hiring a group of qualified monitors in most of the governorates, and have sufficient knowledge about the monitoring tools and the surrounding environment.
- Figures mentioned in the report are based on an accurate and systematic filed monitoring that adopts serious verification method, where each figure in the report is supported with complete file contains type of violation, date, place and

involved parties, maintained by SAM that could be easily retrieved.

- Verification method followed by SAM depends on several phases; first phase is collecting and analyzing basic information, second; verification of information through field visit and communication with the victims and eyewitnesses and the suspect, if possible, then support the investigation with material evidences such as medical reports and the like.

- In monitoring, human rights violations, SAM organization emerges from the principle that such rights are sacred and must be respected by all parties and any party violates them shall be condemned.

In this respect, SAM organization would like to mention that all figures and numbers mentioned in this report are not inclusive and does not reflect the whole picture, rather they are the numbers and figures that our monitors managed to document and verify, also there are many violations we could not attribute them to particular party due to ambiguity or lack of sufficient information, pending unbiased and transparent investigation.



Impunity

In September 2016, president Hadi issued a decree to establish a national commission to inquire allegations on human rights violations, to investigate all human rights violations since 2011. In year 2016, Arab Coalition announced the establishment of Joint Incidents Assessment Team, to assess AC airstrikes. JIAT issued a statement in October acknowledged targeting of the Great Hall “Al-Sala Al-Kubra”, killing 140 people. AC also announced that it will investigate attacks on civilians at various cities, nonetheless, the Team did not announce their findings, except on Al-Makha and the Great Hall incidents.



All parties to the conflict did commit violations to human rights, with Houthis militia, and Saleh forces on top of them. This report documents committing of war crimes and crimes against humanity during the past year. De facto authority did not investigate any crime or violations, committed by their followers, in areas under their control, including premediated killings, extralegal executions, enforced disappearance, torture to death, and other gross violations impacted even children and women.

Houthis field commanders and representatives at government institutions, conceal their names and use instead nicknames and codenames, same applies on Hadhrami Elite forces, that committed gross violations on civilians in Hadhramout, led by Emirati commander, who uses nickname. In general, none of the parties involved in the conflict in Yemen, deals seriously with the possibility of accountability, furthermore respect for human rights is not a matter of concern to them.

Efforts in Combating Violations

With the closure of human rights organizations, withdrawal of licenses, and freezing their bank accounts, informal rights entities emerged, working in risky environment and under oppressive atmosphere and poor potentials. SAM organization monitored during 2016, these efforts and activities as follows;

1. Detainees Defense Authority;

established on 21/9/2014, following Houthis control over Sana'a, by lawyers and rights activists, to defend detainees voluntarily, following documenting and verifying the violations. They visited prisons and detention centers, where Houthis detain their political opponents in Sana'a. also, staged many sit-ins for detainees' relatives, and met the UNSG special envoy Ismael Ould Sheikh and provided information on the detainees' cases to human rights organizations and media, and issued annual reports in the past two years.

Chairman and some members of the Authority, were detained for their activities in defending detainees, where lawyers Abdulbasit Gazi, Mohammed Al-Hanahi, Mohammed Abkar, Abdulmajeed Sabra, Nasr Abu Hadi, were detained for different terms. The Authority also organized humanitarian activities, where it provided winter cloths and

blankets for the detainees through their relatives. The Authority is facing many challenges, including refusal to execute judicial instructions to release detainees, poor technical and material capacity.

2. League of Mothers of Abductees;

societal league consists of mothers, wives' daughters, and relatives of detainees. Established in Sana'a to raise local community awareness about





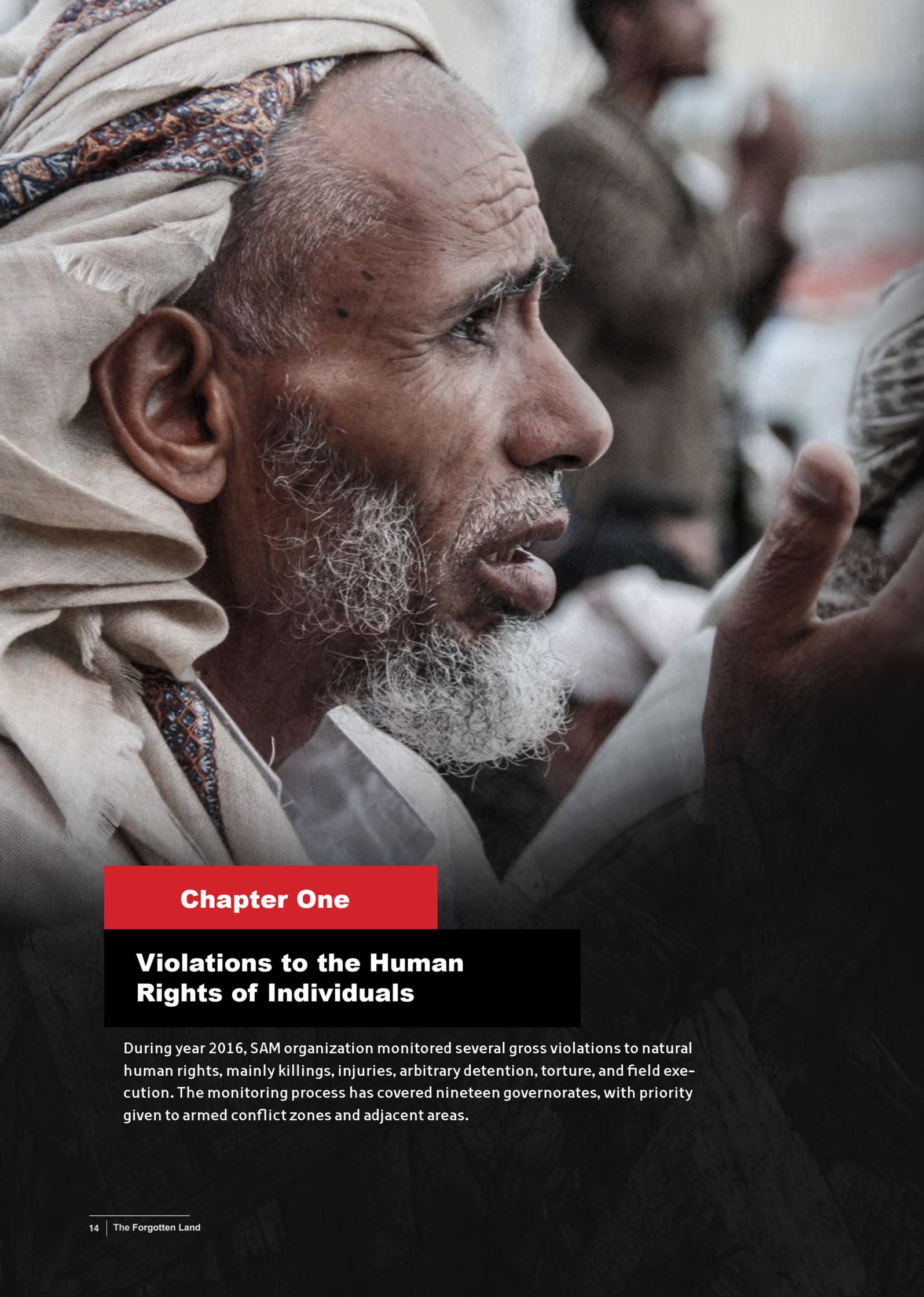
abductees and forcibly disappeared issues, through outreach activities and media campaigns. They launched appeals to international entities and celebrities, UNHCHR on detainees' issue, also organized about 32 sit-ins, 10 of which were subjected to assaults by Houthis-Saleh militia, their mobile phones were confiscated, and some of the female protestors' scarf were removed, by Houthis militia.

3. Detainees Defense Authority – Aden; established to ensure detainees' constitutional rights; expedite procedures for detainees, provision of their legal rights, including knowledge about charges raised against them, access to visits, knowing of their detention whereabouts, and attendance of lawyers to the interrogations, and release of those proved innocent. The Authority launched various activities to monitor and document detentions, and enforced disappearance, through its monitoring and documenting unit, and organized sit-ins with mothers of detainees and visits to the prisons and detention centers seeking information on the inmates, and to discuss relevant problems with prisons officials, also meetings with director of Aden security, commanders of the Security Belt and Southern Resistance. The

Authority is continuing its activities despite harassments and complicated security conditions, in addition to poor technical and material capacities.

4. Detainees Defense Authority – Hadhramout; established in June 2016, following Mukalla liberation from Al-Qaeda, due to wide detention campaign included many Ulama and dignitaries, and politicians, without any evidence, charges, or legal procedures, where hundreds were detained under allegations of fighting Al-Qaeda, who have been denied their basic human rights, including communications, or knowing their whereabouts. Furthermore, many of them were subjected to torture and some died within hours of their detention, i.e. Mohammed Awadh Barhama, and comedian Mahfouz Juma'n Mahrous (Oumi).

The Authority organized several activities; including contacting authorities and collecting information on detainees and their detention conditions, sit-ins attended by detainees' relatives at different locations. The Authority works under complicated conditions and some of its members were detained and some others are still under detention till the date of this report.



Chapter One

Violations to the Human Rights of Individuals

During year 2016, SAM organization monitored several gross violations to natural human rights, mainly killings, injuries, arbitrary detention, torture, and field execution. The monitoring process has covered nineteen governorates, with priority given to armed conflict zones and adjacent areas.



Section One

Extralegal Killing (Violation to the right to life)

In year 2016, SAM organization monitored gross violations to the right to life in Yemen due to the armed conflict, where 2950 civilians killed, including, 504 children, and 182 women, and hundreds of civilians sustained life threatening injuries, due to lack of medical care due to continued armed skirmishes. The interviews conducted by SAM monitors revealed that killings reasons varied between direct snipers' shooting, bombing on residential areas, landmines planted in residential areas and public roads, improvised explosive devices IEDs, terror attacks, political assassination, death under torture and extralegal execution, in addition to

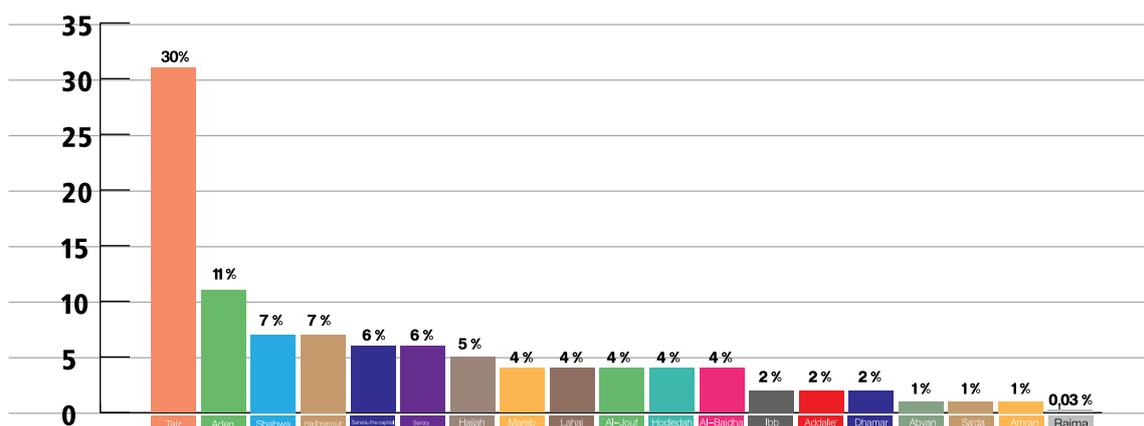
airstrikes by Saudi-led Arab Coalition and US drones' attacks.

These incidents represent gross violations to the international law and breach to human rights law resulted in agonizing human tragedy, where many households lost their heads and many parents lost their children, also many population were displaced due to bombing.

Data collected by SAM has revealed that Houthis-Saleh militia topped the list of violators to the right to life in Yemen during 2016, followed by Arab Coalition and the terrorist groups.

Geographical Distribution of Killings

Governorate	Number of killings	Percentage
Taiz	921	٪31
Aden	310	٪11
Shabwa	198	٪7
Hadhramout	192	٪7
Sana'a, the capital	175	٪6
Sana'a	165	٪6
Hajjah	151	٪5
Mareb	130	٪4
Lahaj	118	٪4
Al-Jouf	115	٪4
Hodiedah	109	٪4
Al-Baidha	104	٪4
Ibb	65	٪2
'Addalie	58	٪2
Dhamar	55	٪2
Abyan	31	٪1
Sa'da	28	٪1
Amran	24	٪1
Raima	1	٪0,03
Total	2950	



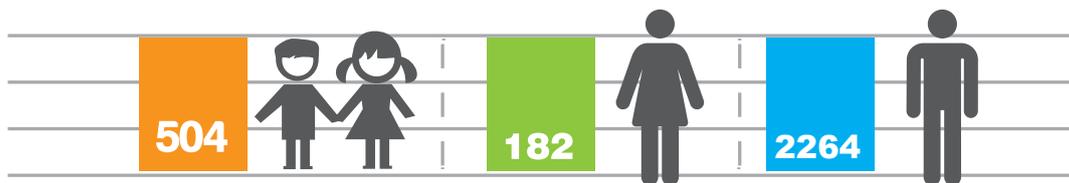
Total Number and Percentage of Parties Responsible for Extralegal Killings

Total Number	Houthi-Saleh Militia	Arab Coalition Airforce	Terrorist Groups	US Drones	Anonymous	Social Conflicts	Legitimate Government
2950	1466	782	342	133	116	72	39
٪100	٪50	٪27	٪12	٪5	٪4	٪2	٪1

Distribution of Killings according to Category

Category	Total	Men	Women	Children
Total number	2950	2264	182	504
Percentage	100%	77%	6%	17%

chart on dlistribution of killing according to type





Airstrikes

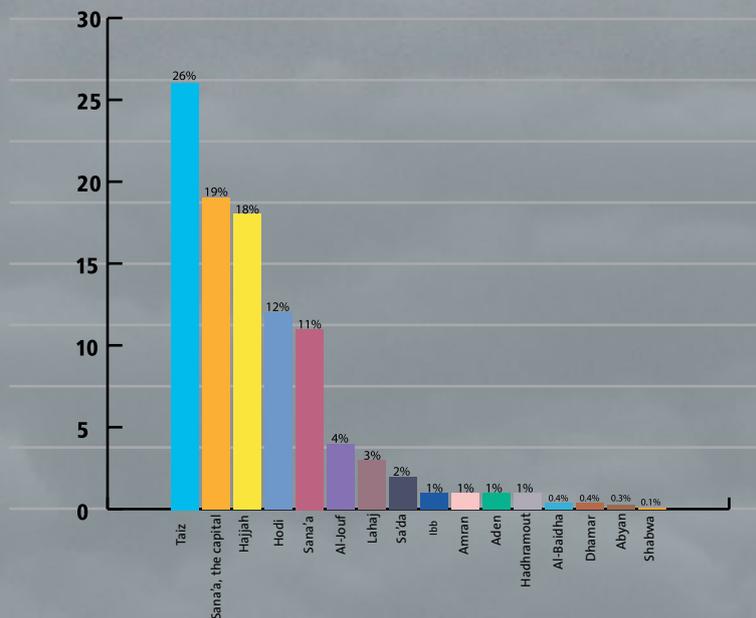
SAM organization has documented many civilian casualties during 2016, due to Arab Coalition airstrikes in many governorates, where (22) airstrikes were documented, in Sana'a, the capital, Sana'a, Taiz, Ibb, Hodiedah, Al-Jouf and Hajjah governorates, killing (782) civilians, including (157)

children, and (62) women. SAM organization noted that some of the Arab Coalition airstrikes targeted highly populated areas, such the case of the Great Hall in Sana'a, and other airstrikes that targeted civilians adjacent to military sites.





Governorate	Number of Killings	Percentage
Taiz	205	٪26
Sana'a, the capital	152	٪19
Hajjah	141	٪18
Hodiedah	94	٪12
Sana'a	83	٪11
Al-Jouf	31	٪4
Lahaj	22	٪3
Sa'da	15	٪2
Ibb	9	٪1
Amran	9	٪1
Aden	7	٪1
Hadhrumout	5	٪1
Al-Baidha	3	٪0,4
Dhamar	3	٪0,4
Abyan	2	٪0,3
Shabwa	1	٪0,1
Total	782	



Geographical Distribution of the Killings by Arab Coalition Airstrikes



Drones Attacks

SAM organization has documented (24) drones' attacks during 2016, in Hadhramout, Al-Baidha, Shabwa, Abyan, and Mareb governorates. These attacks are extralegal killings where they target individuals who did not

receive death sentence, nor did they have the chance to defend themselves before court of law for terrorism accusations. US drones' attacks killed (133) people during the reporting period.

Geographical
Distribution of
Killings by Drones
Attacks

Hadhramout	80
Shabwa	28
Al-Baidha	14
Mareb	7
Abyan	4
Total	133



Terrorism Attacks

SAM organization has documented (24) attacks during 2016 by the terrorist and some other anonymous groups, killing (342) people, most of them are newly recruited or applicants for recruiting. Also, (116) others whose death responsibility is unclaimed,

among leaders of the popular resistance and military and security officials in Aden, were assassinated by unknown groups, in addition to senior officials in Islah party in areas under Houthis control.

Killings by Terrorists' Attacks (terrorist groups)

Aden	231
Hadhramout	92
Shabwa	7
Abyan	4
Lahaj	4
Al-Baidha	4
Total	342

Killings by Terrorists' Attacks (unclaimed)

Aden	55
Shabwa	11
Hadhramout	11
Abyan	10
Dhamar	8
Ibb	6
Mareb	5
Al-Baidha	3
Hodiedah	2
'Addalie	1
Lahaj	1
Taiz	1
Al-Jouf	1
Sana'a, the capital	1
Total	116



Section Two

Injuries, Maiming and Disability

Injuries and maiming are violations prescribed by the international human rights law and the international humanitarian law as well as other contractual laws and customary law, regardless of their size, noting that they impact human dignity and decent living and permanent future consequences.

During the reporting period, SAM organization has documented (6321) cases of injuries, including (1384) children, and (438) women. However, documentation was limited to civilians who SAM monitors managed to reach and verify their data.

Various reason stand behind injuries among civilians, including indiscriminate shelling at populated areas, in Taiz for instance, who topped the list with (62%) of victims' rate,

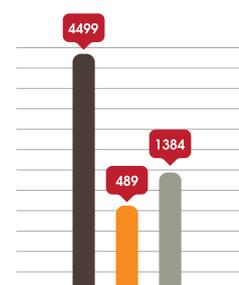
in addition to landmines, suicide bombings by terrorist groups, particularly in Aden and Hadhramout governorates, and Arab Coalition attacks in different parts of the country. SAM monitors interviews with injured have revealed that many of injuries cases escalated into disability, due to poor capacity of hospitals, lack of medical medicines and medical equipment required for treating neurology patients, also difficulties in traveling for patients for treatment abroad. Latest information received by SAM indicate that the number of injured exceeds (20000) casualties, pending completion of other cases not documented yet in the report.

Table on Geographical Distribution of Casualties

Governorate	Number of Casualties	Percentage
Taiz	3891	٪62
Sana'a, the capital	471	٪7
Mareb	373	٪6
Aden	298	٪5
Shabwa	225	٪4
Sana'a	169	٪3
Hadhramout	156	٪2
Al-Baidha	153	٪2
'Addalie	113	٪2
Al-Jouf	103	٪2
Lahaj	101	٪2
Hodiedah	78	٪1
Hajjah	68	٪1
Ibb	43	٪1
Dhamar	28	٪0,4
Abyan	19	٪0,3
Sa'da	15	٪0,2
Amran	12	٪0,2
Al-Mahwet	3	٪0,05
Raima	2	0,03
Total	6321	

Distribution of Injured According to Category

Category	Total	Men	Women	Children
Total number of injured	6321	4499	438	1384
Percentage	100%	71%	7%	22%



Distribution According to Parties Responsible

Total	Houthis Militia	Arab Coalition Airstrikes	Terrorist Organizations	Anonymous	Legitimate Government	US Drones
6321	5179	629	345	156	8	4
٪100	٪82	٪10	٪5	٪2	٪0,1	٪0,1



Section Three

Arbitrary Detention and Enforced Disappearance

Arbitrary detention and enforced disappearance continued throughout year 2016, as favorable policy by Houthis militia, who kept thousands of detainees in their prisons for political reasons, including forcibly disappeared. SAM organization received credible information that some of detainees were subjected to systematic torture, and denied or allowed very minimum visits, also patient inmates were denied treatment or access to lawyers. SAM also monitored tens of cases of enforced disappearance in security and military apparatuses in Aden and Hadhramout.

According to figures documented by SAM, total number of arbitrary detained and forcibly disappeared people by Houthis militia reached (4710) cases during reporting period. Also, statements received by SAM from relatives of the detainees, survivors, or eyewitnesses exposed that detention is associated with humiliating and degrading treatment, without respect to houses sanctity, or children and inhabitants' feelings, where many detainees were detained in humiliating way before their relatives. Also, many detainees and forcibly disappeared were subjected to sever torture and mock executions, including tighten their private

organs and deprived from urinating for hour, in addition to sexual harassment. Also, detention facilities lack adequate legal conditions, and lack minimum human detention conditions, where tens of detainees are detained in one room with one toile facility, and most of these prisons are not under judiciary system control, and some of them are private prisons like houses and basements. Detainees and their relatives are financially extorted to allow them family visits or to release them, also are forced to sign documents illegally to release them.

Parties responsible for detention of political opponents and civil rivals are Houthis militia in areas under their control and forces affiliated to the legitimate government in Aden (the Security Belt) and (the Elite Forces) in Hadhramout. Below is table on the detainees and enforced disappearance that SAM monitors managed to document. SAM organization maintained copies of IDs of the released detainees interviewed by our monitors, and IDs of their and families' relatives, who spoke on condition of anonymity fearing Houthis prosecution and detention.

Table on Geographical Distribution of Arbitrary Detained and Forcibly Disappeared

Governorate	Number of Arbitrary Detention and Enforced Disappearance Cases	Percentage
Hodiedah	693	٪13
Sana'a	621	٪12
Al-Baidha	610	٪12
Ibb	505	٪10
Amran	435	٪8
Sana'a, the capital	424	٪8
Hajjah	377	٪7
Dhamar	345	٪7
Aden	289	٪6
Taiz	207	٪4
Hadhramout	156	٪3
Al-Jouf	131	٪3
Shabwa	73	٪1
Sa'da	67	٪1
Lahaj	67	٪1
Raima	57	٪1
'Addalie	53	٪1
Al-Mahwet	27	٪1
Mareb	18	٪0,3
Abyan	15	٪0,3
Total	5170	

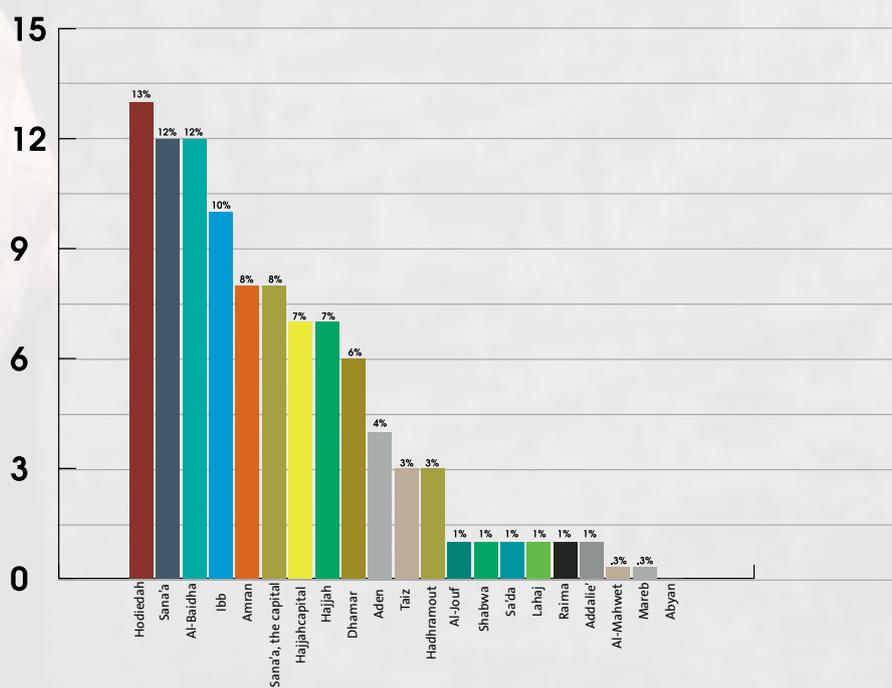


Table on Distribution of Arbitrary Detained and Forcibly Disappeared According to Category	Category	Total	Men	Women	Children
	Total number	5170	5031	17	122
	Percentage	%100	%97	%0,3	%2

Distribution according to parties responsible	Total	Houthis Militia	Legitimate Government	Terrorist Organizations	Anonymous
	5170	4710	437	20	3
	%100	%91	%8	%0,4	%0,1

Death Under Torture in Detention Centers

Torture and other degrading treatment are widely common in prisons although torture is banned and incriminated in the Yemeni constitution and other national legislation, also in the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, where SAM monitors have monitored cases of torture inside the prisons for political opponents and journalists to extract confessions or to revenge for their political or professional stands.

Many prisoners of conscience died under or because of torture in the detention centers, and SAM organization managed to verify reports on torture to death during 2016, which is considered the worst year ever for the detainees and forcibly disappeared, as with respect to the type and means of torture, where (41) detainees were killed inside the prison or few hours or days after their release. Videos received by SAM organization show that detainees who died inside Houthis militia prisons, subjected to brutal torture with the intention to kill them, including gouging eyes, sever beating at all body's organs, and Houthis violators issue faked death certificate falsifying death reasons, and at certain instances deny body's inspection by forensic, or bury the dead bodies without relatives' permission, or at their supervision at the presence of their armed elements. Death under torture was not limited to Houthis, where SAM documented similar cases, although few, in the prisons controlled by military and security forces in Aden and Hadhramout.

Distribution according to parties responsible for violations:

Total	Houthis Militia	Anonymous	Legitimate Government
41	35	4	2
%100	%85	%10	%5

Lists of Detainees Names and Details Died under Torture or Due to Torture

No.	Name	Governorate
01	Ibrahim Mohammed Ahmed Al-Hag	Al-Baidha
02	Bassam Abdullah Hamoud Al-Selwi	Sana'a, the capital
03	Gihad Mohammed Al-Gabali	Abyan
04	Hassan Al-Aznan	Ibb
05	Hussein Mabkhout Al-Shameri	Amran
06	Hamed Mohammed Saleh Oudha	Al-Mahwet
07	Rashad Al-Ansi	Sana'a, the capital
08	Remas Suliman Daowd	Hajjah
09	Saeed Mahdi Gobal Al-Kazemi	Abyan
10	Suliman Ali Hamoud Al-Bura'i	Hodiedah
11	Suliman Yahya Suliman Saleh	Hodiedah
12	Sharafat Al-Hemyari	Ibb
13	Suhaib Adnan Saeed Al-Zubhani	Taiz
14	Adil Abdulmalik Al-Hasani	Ibb
15	Adil Abdo Ahmed Al-Zou'ari	Sana'a, the capital
16	Adil Mohammed Abdo Muslih Sallam	Ibb
17	Abdulrahman Abdullah Hussein Ga'far	Hodiedah
18	Abdulgadir Mohammed Ahmed Al-Dabani	Hajjah
19	Abdullah Salem Abdulqawi Al-Himiqani	Al-Baidha
20	Abdullah Mohammed Hagla	Sana'a, the capital
21	Abdo Sebeli Hassan Hameli	Hodiedah
22	Ali Salem Al-Aqra'a Al-Kazemi	Abyan
23	Ali Al-Gabgabi	Dhamar
24	Fahmi Salem Abdullah Khalaf	Al-Baidha
25	Kamal Mohammed Al-Mas'abi	Dhamar
26	Lutfi Juma'n Bafiteem	Hadhramout
27	Mahbob Abdullah Mahbob	Hodiedah
28	Mohammed Al-Asadi	Dhamar
29	Mohammed Zeid Al-Sabl	Ibb
30	Mohammed Saleh Oun Al-Muresi	Addalie'
31	Mohammed Abdullah Abuzeid	Hodiedah
32	Mohammed Abdullah Ghallab	Ibb
33	Mohammed Awadh Barahma	Hadhramout
34	Mohammed Ahmed Hushibri	Hodiedah
35	Musid Ahmed Al-Hadi	Ibb
36	Muntasir Al-Za'zi	Taiz
37	Muneef Al-Gabri	Dhamar
38	Mahdi Mohammed Al-Zalaq Al-Kazemi	Abyan
39	Waleed Ahmed Hassan Ahmed Muqbil Al-Shameri	Hodiedah
40	Yasir Ahmed Esa Al-Nasheri	Sana'a, the capital
41	Yassin Sallam Ahmed Numan	Taiz



Section Four

Extralegal Killing

Extralegal legal killing alarmingly increased during the reporting period, despite legislations that protect citizens, either local or international, where absence of state authority and control of law authority by Houthis supervisors, or some terrorist groups, make people under Houthis' supervisors' or terrorists'

absolute control. SAM documented (45) extralegal killing cases during 2016, in 14 governorates. Houthis group topped the list of parties responsible for extralegal killings (field execution), in addition to extremist groups affiliated to Al-Qaeda and others anonymous groups.

Table on Names and Details of Extralegal Execution Cases

No.	Name	Governorate
01	Ibrahim Mohammed Abu-Halfa	Amran
02	Ahmed Saleh Ahmed Al-Amri	Al-Baidha
03	Ahmed Saleh Al-Himesh	Sa'da
04	Ahmed Abdulgalel M a y m o u n	Ibb
05	Ahmed Abdo Al-Mohammadi	Al-Baidha
06	Akram Al-Ganha	Ibb
07	Gamal Mueedh Al-Garazi	Sa'da
08	Husam Mahmoud Hussein Harmal	Addalie'
09	Hussein Naser Kabas	Sana'a
10	Hamza Qasim Gukhum Graz	Sa'da
11	Hamoud Taleb Las'a'an	Al-Jouf
12	Radhi Ahmed Gardan	Sa'da
13	Saleem Abdorabo Harzam	Hadhramout
14	Sswedan Al-Ra'ei	Ibb
15	Saleh Ahmed Saleh Al-Amri	Al-Baidha
16	Saleh Salem Sa'ad Binna Al-Amri	Al-Baidha
17	Saleh Qassim Ahmed	Abyan
18	Suhaib Tawfeq Ali Seif	Taiz
19	Adil Hamoud Ali Al-Salmi	Ibb
20	Abdo Mohammed Ali AL-Zouba	Al-Baidha
21	Abbas Ahmed Al-Talhi	Hajjah
22	Abdulgabar Yahya Al-Baseer	Dhamar
23	Abdulrahman Hassan Khairan	Sana'a, the capital
24	Abdulrahman Oseruan	Taiz
25	Abdulaziz Farhan	Sa'da
26	Arafat Al-Ginha	Ibb
27	Ali Naser	Taiz
28	Ali Yahya Mohammed Al-Sanhani	Sana'a, the capital
29	Ammar Hassan Abdullah AL-Hemyari	Taiz
30	Ammar Saeed Abdullah	Taiz
31	Omer Al-Zabeidi	Sana'a, the capital
32	Esa Al-Gabali (Al-Qaoud)	Ibb
33	Maheer Al-Garedi	Ibb
34	Muhsin Mohammed Al-Tafouf	Dhamar
35	Mohammed Ahmed Mohammed Al-Amri	Al-Baidha
36	Mohammed Hamoud Ali Al-Salmi	Ibb
37	Mohammed Abdullah M a y m o u n	Ibb
38	Mohammed Saleh Al-Sabari	Sana'a
39	Mohammed Yahya	Sa'da
40	Muqbil Ga'mil	Sa'da
41	Mahdi Hussein	Sa'da
42	Nader Ahmed Ghaleb Saeed Al-Hemyari	Taiz
43	Nashwan Saleh Al-Fatimi	Ibb
44	Hani Abdullah Nagi Al-Shawish	Taiz
45	Yousef Al-Righeel	Amran

Distribution of Violations according to Parties Responsible

Total	Houthis Militia	Anonymous	Legitimate Government	Al-Qaeda
45	41	2	1	1
%100	%91	%4	%2	%2



Section Five

Landmines and IEDs

SAM organization has detected wide spread and expansion in the use of landmines in conflict areas in Yemen during 2016. Landmines and explosive remnants of war poses serious risks on civilians' life and impeded their home return and life normalization.

Yemen has ratified Ottawa Convention by law No. 7 of 1998, and in 2005 law No.25 of 2005, on Prohibition of Production, of Anti-personnel Mines Landmines was enacted, nonetheless Houthis used all types of landmines including anti-

personnel indiscriminately. SAM organization has documented 275 killings by landmines, including 9 women, and 60 children and 394 injured. Landmines disabled many civilians, mostly in Taiz, Mareb, Lahaj and Al-Baidha. More seriously is that, lack of maps for landmines fields, also the types of camouflaged landmines used. Also, undertrained demining teams are working with very limited resources, rendering them victims to the landmines.

Governorate	Killings	Injuries/Maiming
Taiz	120	161
Mareb	51	103
Lahaj	26	43
Al-Baidha	17	20
Aden	12	8
Al-Jouf	10	26
Sana'a	9	12
Shabwa	7	8
Sa'da	5	7
'Addalie	5	3
Abyan	4	2
Hajjah	4	0
Dhamar	2	0
Hadhrmout	1	0
Ibb	1	1
Hodiedah	1	0
Total	275	394

Table on Distribution of Landmines' Victims according to Governorates

chart on Geographic Distribution of Killings by Landmines IEDs



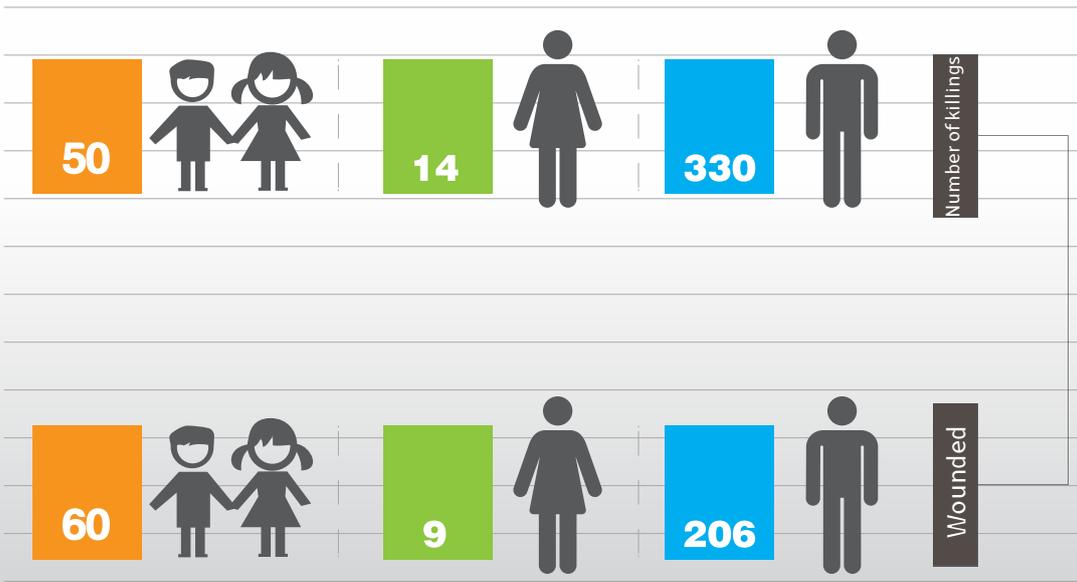
chart on the Geogeaphical Distrib. of Injuries/maiming by Landmines and IEDs



Table on Distribution of Landmines and IEDs Victims according to Category and Gender

Category	Men	Women	Children	Total
Number of killings	206	9	60	275
Wounded	330	14	50	394





Chapter Two

Violations according to Type





Section one

Violations to the Freedom of Press

Violations to the freedom of press continued in year 2016 in continuation to 2015 practices, which is considered the worst year ever in press history. Where, journalists were targeted deliberately by all parties to the conflict, yet with more savage pace by Houthis and ex-president Saleh groups, who continued oppression campaign and demolished the narrow margin of press freedom. Now only pro-Houthis newspapers are allowed to publish. SAM organization documented 226 violations to press freedom; ranging between killings, abduction, enforced disappearance, arbitrary detention, torture, arbitrary dismissal, suspension of salary, intimidation, and closure and looting of newspaper offices, TV channels, to blocking of Yemeni, Arab and international news websites. According to SAM documentation, 8 journalists and photographers were killed, during the reporting period, in Taiz and Sana'a, 69 abducted and detained, and 18 journalists are abducted by Houthis group for one and half years, and one by Al-Qaeda in Hadhramout. 33 journalists and photographers were injured during field coverage, 13 others prosecuted and attempted abduction, 40 threatened by different means, and three offices of media outlets were raided and looted, and thirty Yemeni, Arab and international websites were blocked. In year 2016, 27 journalists have their salaries suspended, or dismissed, two cases of confiscation, and three trials for journalists.



Table on Violations to Press

Type of Violation	Number
Killings	8
Abduction	69
Intimidation	40
Injured	33
Prosecution	13
Raid and looting of premises	3
Blocking of local and international website	30
Suspension of salary and dismissal	27
Trial	3
Total	226

Names and Details of Journalists Killed and Responsible Parties

Name	Work	Responsibility
Al-Miqdad Mujalli	Voice of America correspondent	Arab Coalition airstrike
Hashim Mohammed Al-Humran	Al-Masera channel photographer	Arab Coalition airstrike
imekaH-IA reenuM	Director, Yemen TV	Arab Coalition airstrike
Ahmed Al-Shibani	Cameraman, Yemen TV	Houthis-Saleh
Mohammed Ghaleb Al-Magedi (Mohammed Al-Yemeni)	Photographer	Houthis-Saleh
Abdullah Azizan Al-Khalefi	MarebPress correspondent in Shabwa	Houthis-Saleh
Mubarak Al-Abadi	Suhail channel correspondent in Al-Jouf	Houthi-Saleh
Awab Tareq Al-Zubeiri	Photographer, Taiz News Network	Houthi-Saleh

Table on Parties Responsible for Violations to the Press Freedom

Total	Houthis-Saleh Militia	Legitimate Government	Anonymous	Arab Coalition Airstrike	Southern Movement	Al-Qaeda
226	145	33	29	11	6	2
%100	%64	%15	%13	%5	%3	%1

Section Two

Violations on Human Rights Defenders

Defending human rights in Yemen is always associated with great multiples risks, mounting to attack on the right to life and freedom, although national legislations and international conventions and treaties protect freedom of expression. SAM organization has monitored continued assaults and threats tom the human rights defenders, among lawyers, journalists, and other activists , also noticed general tendency among Houthis-Saleh militia to silence any opposing voices and defending efforts in favor of victims, particularly in Sana'a, where SAM monitors have documented 33 cases of violations on human rights defenders, varying between abduction, detention, attempted killing, physical and verbal assaults, also similar cases of abduction and assaults on activists by government military and security forces in Aden and Hadhramout.

Table on Violations to Human Rights Defenders

Violations	Women	Men	Total
Abduction		14	14
Detention		6	6
Physical and verbal assaults	3	1	4
Attempted murder	2	1	3
verbal assault	1	2	3
Injury by fire shots	1		1
Attack on private objects		1	1
Travel ban		1	1
Total	7	26	33



Section Three

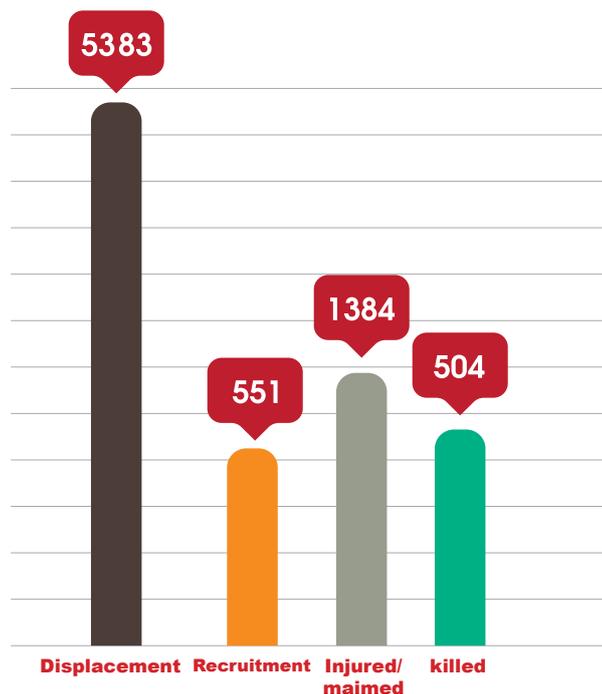
Violations to Child Rights

By children in this report we mean each person below 16 years of age. According to data and documents received by SAM organization, during the reporting period, year 2016 witnessed serious violations to Child Rights Convention, where violations to the right of life topped the list. Children also, lacked safe environment for playing, and many of them lost their lives in their way to schools or markets, consequently deprived from access to schools. Residential areas were subjected to artillery shelling in Taiz, and Mareb, and Arab Coalition airstrike increased victims among children. Also, child recruitment by Houthis-Saleh militia, is yet another violation to child rights, with highest numbers coming from Dhamar governorate, followed by Sa'da, Sana'a, and Amran. SAM monitors could not document many cases of child recruitment due to parents' reluctance to cooperate or fear of consequences of they did, piratically those whose children were recruited without their consent.

Table on Violations on Children according to Geographic Distribution

Governorate	Killed	Injured/maimed	Recruitment	Displacement	Total
Taiz	293	1196	11	5383	6883
Al-Jouf	30	12	5	0	47
Al-Baidha	20	61	0	0	81
Mareb	22	33	0	0	55
Lahaj	6	4	0	0	10
Sana'a	30	11	0	0	41
Hadhramout	3	0	0	0	3
Hajjah	36	15	0	0	51
Aden	11	13	0	0	24
Ibb	8	3	0	0	11
Sa'da	11	6	80	0	97
Hodiedah	0	7	0	0	7
Shabwa	12	5	0	0	17
'Addalie	1	9	0	0	10
Dhamar	4	4	359	0	367
Amran	7	1	40	0	48
Sana'a, the capital	3	1	16	0	20
Abyan	7	3	0	0	10
Al-Mahwet	0	0	40	0	40
Raima	0	0	0	0	0
Total	504	1384	551	5383	7822

chart on Distributon of Violations on Children according to Type





Section Four

Violations on Yemeni Women's Rights

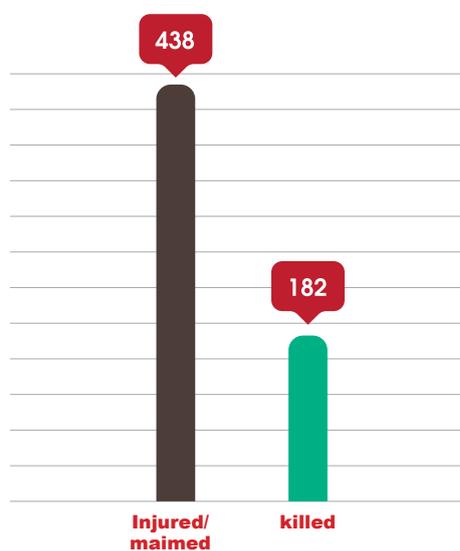
SAM monitors documented numerous violations on women, namely; to the right to life, (snipers' shots), injuries and maiming, depriving of education, psychological disorder, depriving of psychological care, sexual assaults, and abduction. It worth noting that many of violations on women, were not documented at women's request, considering social norms that restrict women freedom in Yemen.

Total number of women killed during the reporting period is 182, including one assassination case, and 438 others injured and maimed.

Table on Violations on Yemeni Women according to Geographic Distribution

Governorate	Killed	Injured/maimed
Taiz	135	400
Al-Jouf	13	1
Sana'a	7	2
Al-Baidha	6	11
Lahaj	4	4
Mareb	2	7
Hajjah	2	0
Aden	2	1
Ibb	2	1
Sa'da	2	2
Hodiedah	2	1
Shabwa	1	0
Amran	1	1
Dhamar	1	2
Hadhramout	1	0
Sana'a, the capital	1	1
'Addalie	0	2
Abyan	0	2
Al-Mahwet	0	0
Raima	0	0
Total	182	438

chart on Violations to Women's rights according to Type 2016





Section Five

Violations related to the right of education

SAM organization documented violations related to education, in areas of military operations that caused great damages to the education facilities, and used part of them for military purposes to mobilize fighters and organize tribal meetings to incite them to join the battle fronts, particularly in Amran and Sana'a governorates. Also, some schools were used to shelter IDPs in Abyan, Taiz, and Ibb. In Sana'a, students were addressed with provocative discourse, by teachers or visiting Houthis-Saleh elements. Houthis group are also working to reshape the curriculum in line with their ideology, and issued several administrative instructions to replace schoolmasters, and directors of education departments with others loyal to the group. Also, many students and teachers who are prisoners of conscience, are illegally imprisoned by Houthis militia, some for more than a year.



Section Six

Enforced Displacement

Although enforced displacement is prescribed war crime and crime against humanity as per Rome Statute, this report documents 9899 cases of enforced displacement, where inhabitants were forced to depart their lands and houses individually or collectively at many governorates, mainly in Taiz where inhabitants of five rural areas were evicted their houses by force during 2016 in Al-Waz'iya, Zu Bab, Haifan, Al-Rabei'e and Asselo. SAM organization has documented names of displaced families and households. Our monitors also documented displacement of 1246 cases of from Aden city which is under legitimate government control, however with considerable difference in rate of displacement between two parties.

Table on Enforced Displacement according to Category

Category	Total	Men	Women	Children
Total number of IDPs	9899	2687	1829	5383
Percentage	%100	%27	%18	%54

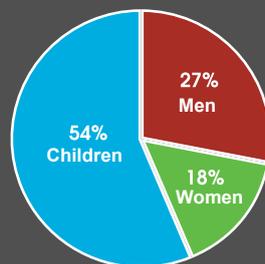


Chart on Enforced Displacement according to Category

Total	Houthis-Saleh militia	Legitimate government
9899	8653	1246
%100	%87	%13



chart on parties responsible for displacement

Section Seven

Human Rights Violations related to
Economic and Livelihood

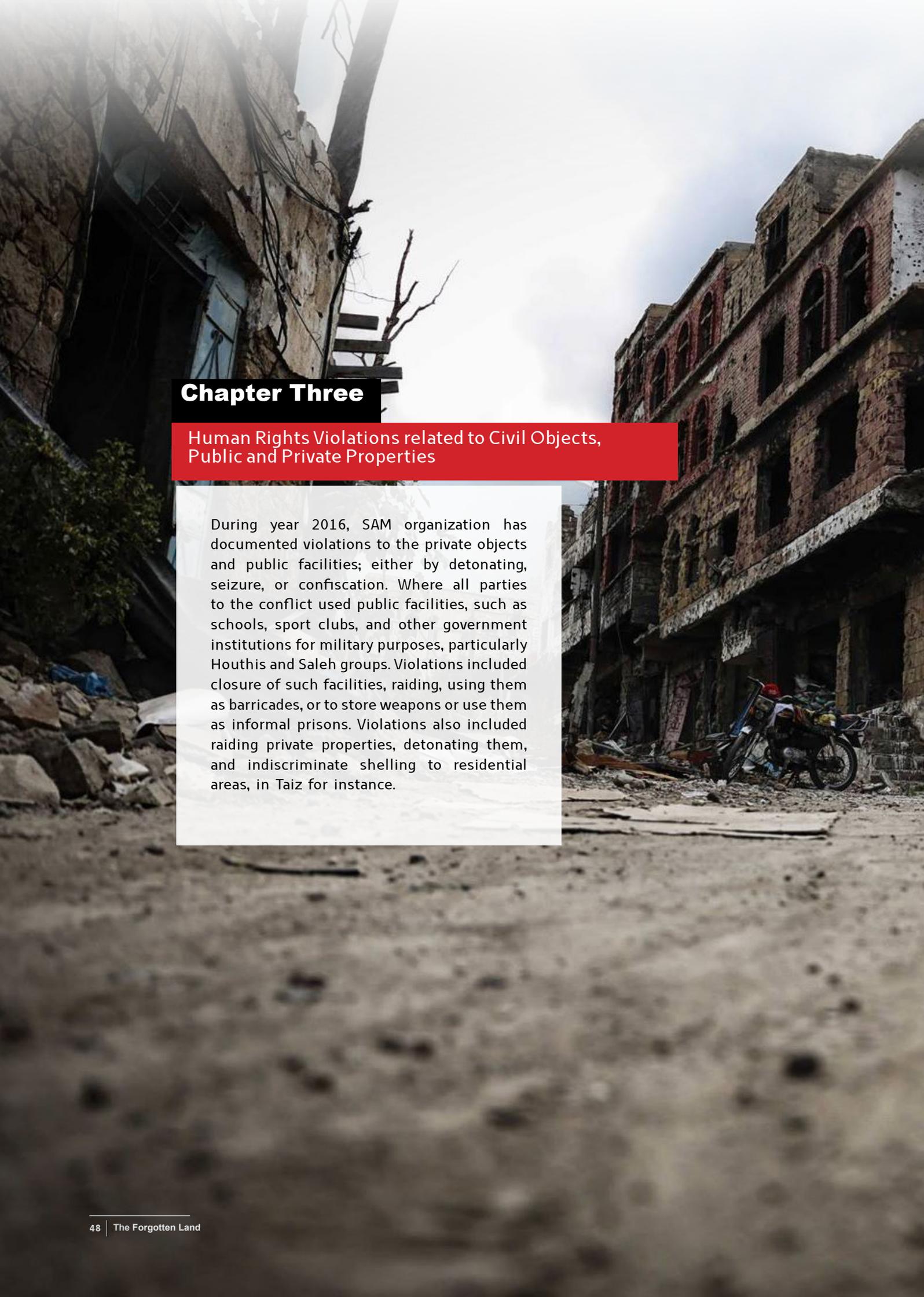




Economic, social, and cultural rights are part of human rights that deals with means of decent, free, and dignified living, and related to work, social security, health, education, food, water, habitat, environment, and culture and provision of basic needs, minimum wages, and social justice in the society.

In 2016, SAM organization documented violations to the economic rights, particularly that related to basic needs for decent life, where during the recent six months all public servants, under legitimate government or Houthis payroll, were denied their salaries and wages, causing great deterioration in living conditions and inability to afford daily life needs; of food, medicines, house rent and others, thereby leading to decline in purchasing power and recession in economic cycle and devastating economic and social consequences.

In addition to increase in impoverished numbers and unemployment, the social insurance network, does not include people impacted by collapse of the labor market, also it does not meet the minimum level of individuals' or household needs, yet such network is dysfunction for the past two years. Houthis militia also stopped paying salaries to the public servants who does not support the coup, since their control over government administrative system. Also, Houthis imposed illegal royalties and fees on traders, employees, and students to sustain their insurgents in the fronts, and stored oil products allocated for community's needs and sold them through their smugglers networks, and established black market sales points, and exploited part of oil products for military purposes.



Chapter Three

Human Rights Violations related to Civil Objects, Public and Private Properties

During year 2016, SAM organization has documented violations to the private objects and public facilities; either by detonating, seizure, or confiscation. Where all parties to the conflict used public facilities, such as schools, sport clubs, and other government institutions for military purposes, particularly Houthis and Saleh groups. Violations included closure of such facilities, raiding, using them as barricades, or to store weapons or use them as informal prisons. Violations also included raiding private properties, detonating them, and indiscriminate shelling to residential areas, in Taiz for instance.

Section One

Violations related to Public Properties

Public properties is defined in Yemeni Penal law as “facilities and institutions owned by the state, or where the state is a shareholder, and intended to achieve public interest and include authorities, public companies, political parties, syndicates, unions, societies, administrative units, and local councils”, that shall be protected during armed conflicts by parties to the conflict, according to the Hague Convention, particularly on cultural properties, as stated in article 27 “in sieges and bombardments all necessary steps must be taken to spare, as far as possible, buildings dedicated to religion, art, science, or charitable purposes, historic monuments, hospitals, and places where the sick and wounded are collected, provided they are not being used at the time for military purposes. Also, article 56 stated that “the property of municipalities, that of institutions

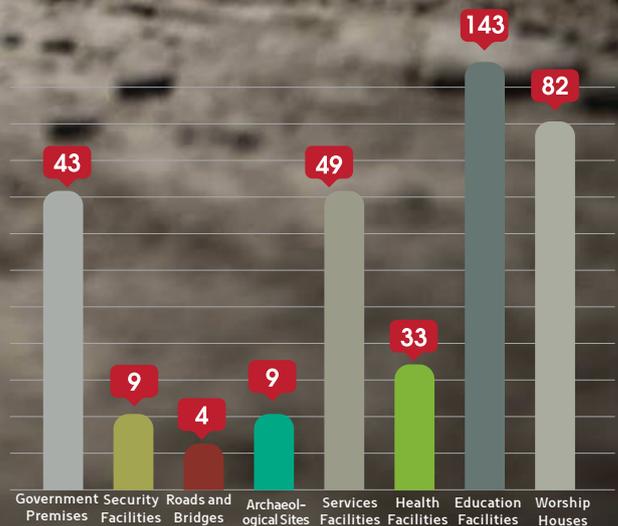
dedicated to religion, charity and education, the arts, and sciences, even when State property, shall be treated as private property”, of Convention (IV) respecting the Laws and Customs of War on Land and its annex: Regulations concerning the Laws and Customs of War on Land. The Hague, 18 October 1907.

Accordingly, SAM organization has documented violations by parties of the conflict in all conflict zones, to houses of worship (mosques), education and health facilities, roads, bridges, security facilities and other public facilities. Destruction of such facilities has negatively impacted people’s life. Houthis and Saleh group from one side, and Arab Coalition from the other are responsible for these violations in addition to resistance forces affiliated to the legitimate government.

Table on Damages on Public Properties According to Category

Worship Houses	Education Facilities	Health Facilities	Services Facilities	Archaeological Sites	Roads and Bridges	Security Facilities	Government Premises
82	143	33	49	9	4	9	43

Damages on Public Property According to Category



Section Two

Violations Related to Private Facilities and Properties

SAM organization has documented 1800 violations on private objects, varied between total and direct detonation for opponents houses, by Houthis-Saleh militia, in addition to destruction due to indiscriminate shelling or airstrikes, also, storming of houses, inspection and looting of belongings, where 143 houses were detonated, also many private vehicles, trade stores, and farms were destroyed, and SAM organization will document these violations and publish them later at its website and social media pages, however such efforts shall not replace an institutional work to make inventory on damages and document them, pending compensation and reconstruction

Table on the Damages on Private Properties according to Type

Houses	Vehicles	Trade Stores	Water wells and farms
1579	154	73	39

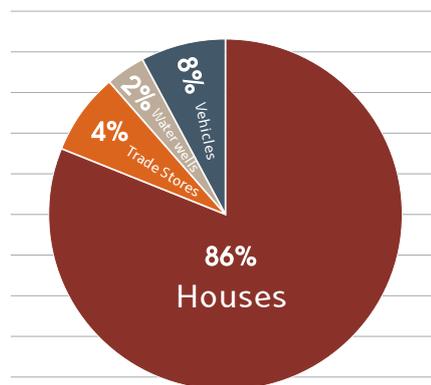


chart on damages on on private properties

Recommendations

SAM Organization for Rights and Liberties recommends to the;

First; International Community;

- Exert pressure on all parties to the conflict to immediately cease all human rights violations in Yemen, through sorting out a solution to put an end to the conflict, that resulted in severe agonies, on children and women particularly;
- Support the National Inquiry Commission with material and technical capacities, and train its investigation teams, to work in accordance with UN standards;
- Pressure on Houthis group and the legitimate government to release all detainees;
- Prosecute perpetrators of gross violations to the international human rights law, and international humanitarian law, during the ongoing war in Yemen;
- Provide urgent humanitarian aids to areas impacted by military confrontations, and economic siege, and ensure access of aids to impacted areas in coordination with local organizations;

Second; to the Legitimate Government:

- The legitimate government shall immediately release all detainees in Aden and Hadhramout prisons, and initiate investigations on the reasons behind death of some detainees inside these prisons;
- Assign a prosecutor-general and support the judicial authority to return to work and decide on rivals and restore rights;
- Assist the National Inquiry Commission to access required information to undertake its mandate, and facilitate movements of the commissioners and team works in the field and work independently and neutrally;
- Take all necessary security precautions to prevent terrorist attacks at soldiers' gatherings;
- Mitigate people's sufferings in areas under its control, and find out ways to access into people and areas under militia's control.

Third; to the Arab Coalition;

- Investigate reasons and causes behind attacking civilians by airstrikes and held responsible parties accountable;
- Compensate victims and their relatives who fall victims of AC airstrikes or whose properties were impacted by such airstrikes;
- Comprehensive revision to the "bank of targets" and rules of combat, particularly in residential areas adjacent to military sites, according to the rules and principles of the international law;
- Cooperate with National Inquiry Commission and facilitate access to required information to accomplish its mandate, and to instruct administrative and security entities to respect Commission's independence and neutrality.

Forth; to the De Facto Authority in Sana'a (Houthis-Saleh militia)

- Immediately cease of indiscriminate attacks that targets residential areas, particularly in Taiz and Mareb.
- Cooperate with the National Inquiry Commission and facilitate access to required information and verify data received through monitors and direct reports, and facilitate movements of the commissioners and teams in areas under its control;
- Immediate release of all detainees, among politicians, kept illegally, and end immediately torture of detainees and forcibly disappeared;
- Refrain from using public facilities and civil objects for military purposes;
- Allow serious investigation on the allegations of human rights violations on opponents, particularly enforced disappearance, torture, and field executions, and responsible accountable;
- Submit maps of the landmine fields planted in the southern and middle regions prior to their withdrawal, and to stop using of landmines in other regions.

Fifth; to the United States of America;

- Immediately cessation of US air force attacks on civilians and show respect to Yemeni territory independence and sovereignty, and international convention that US has ratified;
- Investigate reasons and causes of falling of civilians' victims to drones attacks, and held responsible accountable;
- Compensate victims and their families, who have been attacked by the drones, or whose houses were damaged consequently.



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