



人权理事会

第三十三届会议

议程项目 2 和 10

联合国人权事务高级专员的年度报告
以及联合国人权事务高级专员办事处和
秘书长的报告

技术援助和能力建设

也门的人权状况

联合国人权事务高级专员的报告**

提要

本报告是根据人权理事会第 30/18 号决议提交的。在报告中，联合国人权事务高级专员概述了国家调查委员会和联合国人权事务高级专员办事处之间合作的范围和质量。他还介绍了当前冲突的各方对国际人权法的据称侵犯和践踏以及对国际人道主义法的据称侵犯。高级专员在报告最后向也门冲突各方提出了建议。

* 由于技术原因 2016 年月 25 日重新印发。

** 本报告附件不译，原文照发。



目录

	页次
一. 导言和任务.....	3
二. 方法.....	3
三. 法律框架.....	4
四. 背景.....	5
五. 与国家调查委员会的合作.....	5
六. 侵权和滥权指控.....	6
A. 军事行动.....	6
B. 围困和封锁.....	14
C. 对享有特别保护的物体的袭击.....	14
D. 表达自由.....	16
E. 剥夺自由.....	17
F. 杀戮.....	18
G. 对儿童的影响.....	19
H. 性暴力和基于性别的暴力.....	20
I. 被迫流离失所和驱离.....	21
七. 结论和建议.....	21
附件	
I. Additional information on political developments and humanitarian conditions	23
II. Infographs	32
III. United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization list of cultural sites in Yemen that have been damaged.....	35

一. 导言和任务

1. 在第 30/18 号决议中，人权理事会请联合国人权事务高级专员根据需要在能力建设方面提供技术援助，与也门政府合作，并确定其他援助领域，以使也门能够履行其人权义务，尤其请人权事务高级专员办事处(人权高专办)协助国家独立调查委员会按照 2012 年 9 月 22 日第 140 号总统法令的授权，根据国际义务完成其工作。它请高级专员向理事会第三十一届会议口头报告也门最新人权状况，并向理事会第三十三届会议书面报告决议的进展和执行情况。在该决议中，理事会也对也门国际人权法和国际人道主义法遭到严重践踏和侵犯表示深切关注。

2. 在本报告中，高级专员概述了国家调查委员会和人权高专办之间合作的范围和质量。经过最初困难之后，人权高专办向国家委员会提供了技术援助。然而，在起草本报告时，国家委员会未提供资料说明其方法或结果。在国家委员会未提供适当文件的情况下，高级专员在报告中概述了与侵权相关的若干指控，以充实他向人权理事会提出的建议。指控包括违反和践踏国际人权法和违反国际人道主义法的行为；特别是与对也门民众的袭击影响相关的行为、招募儿童用于敌对行动以及据称在 2015 年 7 月 1 日至 2016 年 6 月 30 日之间发生的对言论自由的侵犯。

二. 方法

3. 为履行促进和保护人权的任务，人权高专办在也门部署了 29 名人权干事：22 人设在 10 个省，¹ 7 人在萨那市。人权高专办还按照第 30/18 号决议在该地区设立了一个支助小组。

4. 人权高专办提供技术援助、开展能力建设监测侵犯和践踏国际人权法和违反国际人道主义法的行为。在本报告所述期间，当前武装冲突和安全挑战继续严重损害人权高专办与也门政府协调开展的各种人权活动的进展。

5. 在监测方面，人权高专办访谈据称侵权的受害人和证人，包括目击者、幸存者、受害人家庭成员和活动人士。人权高专办监测员进行实地走访，以记载侵权指控；也审查报告并会见有关当局，以获取资料。在监测员被拒绝进入据称侵权地点和访问有关受害人和证人的情况下，他们设法通过其他途径接触这些受害人和证人，适当考虑到通过这种途径获得的资料可能对权重产生的影响。

6. 在编写本报告过程中，人权高专办向许多政府和组织，包括也门的民间社会组织和人权组织以及广泛的国际组织寄发了信件。高专办收到并适当考虑了它所收到的所有答复资料，包括来自也门政府和沙特阿拉伯政府以及来自国家政治组

¹ 亚丁湾、阿姆兰、达利、哈德拉毛、哈杰、荷台达、默勒卜、萨那省、夏卜瓦和塔伊兹。

织、民间社会组织和人权组织的资料。² 在报告包含可信伙伴组织(包括官方机构、政府间组织和非政府组织以及媒体)收集的数据或统计数字时,明确列出了信息来源,并指出人权高专办是否能够证实有关信息。

7. 人权高专办在评估所调查事件时使用“合理理由”标准。每个案件中的评估都考虑资料来源的可信度和可靠性,考虑到其性质和客观性、以前提交资料的质量、来源方使用的方法以及资料本身的有效性,通过证人的证词和其他资料来源的信息对有效性进行核查。

三. 法律框架

8. 在九个核心国际人权条约中,也门是其中七个条约的缔约方,也是《儿童权利公约关于儿童卷入武装冲突问题的任择议定书》和《儿童权利公约关于买卖儿童、儿童卖淫和儿童色情制品问题的任择议定书》的缔约方;作为这些文书的缔约方,也门在法律上有义务尊重、保护和实现在其管辖范围内人员的人权。尽管内阁已经批准,但议会尚需批准若干人权文书,即,《保护所有人免遭强迫失踪国际公约》、国际刑事法院的《罗马规约》、《禁止酷刑和其他残忍、不人道或有辱人格的待遇或处罚公约任择议定书》和《联合国打击跨国有组织犯罪公约关于防止、禁止和惩治贩运人口特别是妇女和儿童行为的补充议定书》。

9. 也门是 1949 年 8 月 12 日日内瓦四公约的缔约方,也是这些公约的第一和第二项补充议定书的缔约方,以及《禁止或限制使用某些可被认为具有过分伤害力或滥杀滥伤作用的常规武器公约》。也门未接受若干国际人权条约规定的个人申诉程序,一个例外是,《残疾人权利公约任择议定书》规定的程序。

10. 也门冲突各方,包括联军成员,³ 有义务尊重国际人道主义法的适用规则,包括预防、区分和相称性原则。平民和平民目标必须在一切时间得到保护。医院、学校和宗教场所受到高度保护;对这些场所的袭击影响人民享有他们的权利,包括健康权、受教育权和宗教自由。冲突各方必须允许和协助公正的人道主义救援能够无阻碍地迅速抵达有需求的平民。人们日益认为,对某片领土行使与政府相似的职能和实际控制的非国家行为方,如果它们的行为影响到在其控制下的个人的人权时,必须遵守人权标准。

² 37 个国家组织总共提交了 194 份报告,7 个国际组织提交了 67 份报告。三个联合国机构提供了报告。

³ 联军由海湾合作委员会的所有成员国(除阿曼外)以及埃及、约旦、摩洛哥、塞内加尔和苏丹组成。

四. 背景⁴

11. 2011 年以来，也门成为许多同时和交叉武装冲突的战场。在本报告中，高级专员主要侧重于得到联军支持的忠于总统哈迪(Abd Rabbo Mansour Hadi)的部队与隶属于胡塞叛军的人民委员会以及忠于前总统阿里 阿卜杜拉 萨利赫的军队之间的冲突。在本报告所涉及的时间范围内，这一冲突是最主要的，对平民人口的总体影响和对该国脆弱的基础设施的影响也是最大的。在某种程度上，这一冲突包括了先前存在的冲突，例如：伊斯兰党武装团体和亲胡塞武装团体之间的冲突；隶属于 HIRAK 党的武装集团对第三十三装甲旅(该旅由 Abdullah Dhabaan 准将领导，他的武装隶属于亲萨利赫的军队)的冲突。

12. 在本报告所述期间，也门局势显著恶化。地面和空中的持续袭击继续造成重大伤亡，对公共和私人基础设施造成大规模破坏，并经常阻碍人道主义救援迅速抵达有需求的平民。

13. 2015 年 7 月 1 日至 2016 年 6 月 30 日，根据人权高专办的记录，2,067 名平民因冲突被杀和 2,815 人受伤。在这些人中，1,259 名平民据称由于联军空袭被杀，1,360 人受伤；475 名平民据称由于人民委员会和忠于前总统萨利赫的军队的炮击被杀，1,121 人受伤；113 名平民据称由于与基地组织和所谓的伊拉克和黎凡特伊斯兰国(伊斯兰国)有关联的武装团体的袭击被杀，154 人受伤。其他人被身份不明的武装团伙杀死和致伤。这样，2015 年 3 月 26 日冲突加剧以来，记录在案的平民死亡总数为 3,591 人，受伤人数为 6,360 人。⁵

五. 与国家调查委员会的合作

14. 2015 年 9 月 7 日，哈迪总统颁布第 13 号总统令，修订 2012 年 9 月 22 日第 140 号总统令，由此法令任命了国家调查委员会的九名成员，根据人权理事会第 24/32 号决议和第 27/19 号决议，调查 2011 年以来报告的违反人权指控。在三名被任命的成员辞职以及另外一名委员辞职后，2016 年 5 月 10 日，总统任命了四名新成员。

15. 根据理事会第 30/18 号决议所载的人权高专办援助国家委员会的请求，高专办立即采取了许多行动。它向安曼派遣了 3 名国际人权法和国际人道主义法专家，以向国家委员会提供能力建设援助；2016 年 3 月 7 日至 11 日，它在日内瓦与国家委员会的代表举行了会议，以澄清人权高专办和委员会之间合作的性质；用阿拉伯文和英文向国家委员会提供了关于方法标准、人权调查和国际人道主义

⁴ 见附件一 A 节，以了解关于政治动态和人道主义状况的补充信息。

⁵ 见附件二，人权高专办记录的伤亡情况信息图。

法的手册和其他工具；并向国家委员会成员及其实地监测员寄发了在线问卷和调查表，以评估国家委员会的需要并开展定制的能力建设活动。

16. 人权高专办最初在接收国家委员会的资料方面遇到了困难，但在 2016 年 5 月 12 日在安曼与该委员会主审法官举行了一次澄清会议后，合作明显改善了。由于在亚丁组织一次研讨会的安全挑战，人权高专办将国家委员会实地监测员的一次研讨会地点迁往安曼；2016 年 6 月 2 日至 5 日成功举办了研讨会，有 26 名实地监测员参加。与国家委员会专家的一次研讨会定于 2016 年 7 月在安曼举行。遗憾的是，由于安全和后勤原因，研讨会被取消了，尽管人权高专办和有关专家表示愿意出席。

17. 高级专员认识到，自从成立以来，国家委员会面临许多挑战，特别是由于恶劣的安全环境和缺乏与某些冲突当事方的合作和对它们的承认。在起草本报告时，国家委员会未向人权高专办提供关于其方法和结果的资料以及关于它在进行全面和公正调查方面取得的进展情况的资料。

六. 侵权和滥权指控

A. 军事行动

18. 人权高专办记录了关于在报告所述期间在也门进行的敌对行动方面国际人道主义法可能遭到违反的大量指控。关于几个记录在案的袭击，人权高专办无法确定是否存在可能的军事目标。在可确定军事目标的许多情形中，仍有如下严重关切：相对于明显追求的预期具体和直接军事利益而言，可从袭击预期产生的附带平民生命损失、平民受伤害、平民物体受损害是否过度？

1. 隶属于胡塞的人民委员会和忠于前总统萨利赫的军队进行的对平民和平民目标产生影响的袭击

(a) 对居民区的袭击⁶

19. 人权高专办记录了人民委员会和忠于前总统萨利赫的军队对平民和平民物体的反复袭击，包括在住宅区进行的袭击。最致命的袭击是 2015 年 7 月 19 日对亚丁达尔萨区 Al-Ghaleel 住宅区的袭击(见图六⁷)。由于这次袭击，107 名平民，包括 29 名儿童和 32 名妇女被杀害，198 名平民，包括 28 名儿童和 42 名妇女受伤，14 个平民住宅被摧毁。Al-Ghaleel 的证人和居民告诉人权高专办说，居民区主要由边缘化的 Muhamasheen 社区居住。

⁶ 关于对住宅区袭击的更多信息，见附件一 B 节。

⁷ 报告所载的所有照片都是联合国人权事务高级专员办事处的工作人员拍摄的。

图 1

2015 年 7 月 19 日在达尔萨区发生的摧毁实例



20. 2016 年 6 月 3 日至 8 日期间，在塔伊兹发生了对居民区和市场产生影响的一系列火箭弹和迫击炮袭击，杀死了 18 名平民，其中包括 7 名儿童，另有 68 人受伤。根据 6 月 3 日在 Deluxe 市场附近的一次袭击期间受伤的几名受害者，炮击来自塔伊兹市(该市在人民委员会和忠于萨利赫的军队的控制下)东部地区的 Tabat Al-Sofitel 山。对平民区的炮击持续至 6 月 4 日晚上并于 6 月 6 日重新开始，这次炮击击中了 Al-Ta'iziyah 和 Al-Qahirah 区的多所房屋，造成 3 名平民死亡，另有 12 人被炸伤，包括 9 名儿童。

21. 2015 年 8 月 14 日，人民委员会轰炸了据报告属于扎马尔省 Othmah 区伊斯兰拉党重要成员的三座住宅。目击者说，人民委员会的大约 20 名成员在一个住有四个家庭的住宅楼安放并引爆了自制爆炸装置，摧毁了房屋和财产。2015 年 9 月 11 日，在伊卜省的 Al-Jaws Bani Wael 村，一个著名的伊斯兰领导人的住宅被炸。证人告诉人权高专办，在多个场合，人民委员会威胁摧毁涉嫌同情 Abdul Wahhab al-Waeli 上校的居民的家园。胡塞的恐吓活动导致当地居民大量流离失所，尤其是在伊卜省的 Udayn 区。在房屋被摧毁前，被炸房屋的居民已经撤离。

(b) 使用地雷指控

22. 人权高专办记录了若干案件，在这些案件中，平民据称被亲胡塞和亲萨利赫的武装团伙控制地区的地雷炸死或炸伤。高专办无法核实地雷是何时埋设的。在一次事件中，2015 年 8 月 14 日，一名儿童由于在马里卜和萨那之间主要公路附近的 Serwah 地区的阿比德峡谷的一枚地雷爆炸被炸死，两名平民受伤。2015

年 9 月 23 日发生了一起类似事件，由于靠近塔伊兹的 Al-Dhabab 地区的一枚地雷爆炸，6 名平民(包括 2 名儿童)被炸死，两名妇女被炸伤。

(c) 狙击手袭击

23. 人权高专办记录了若干事件，在这些事件中，平民据称遭到部署在人民委员会控制的地区和大楼内的狙击手射击。2015 年 9 月 12 日，一名 8 岁女童被塔伊兹阿尔巴恩大街上的一名狙击手射杀。目击者说，由于狙击手不断射击，她的亲属无法立即赶去救她，而且，人民委员会的士兵已被部署在附近屋顶。

2. 对平民和民用物体造成影响的联军空袭

24. 人权高专办记录了若干事件，在这些事件中，联军空袭对平民高度集中的地点造成了影响，包括市场和居民区，以及婚礼等活动，经常造成很高伤亡并造成实质性基础设施破坏。高专办监测的案件表明，空袭是造成伤亡的最大原因，在人权高专办记录的死亡和伤害中，大约占三份之一。

(a) 袭击市场⁸

25. 人权高专办记录了在本报告所述期间对市场的五次袭击，这些袭击共造成 269 名平民被杀；124 名平民受伤。以下是最严重和最有代表性的袭击。2016 年 3 月 15 日，联军在高峰时段对哈杰省 Mastaba 地区的哈米斯市场发起了两次空袭(见图二)。结果，107 名平民(包括 25 名儿童)死亡，37 名平民(包括 4 名儿童和 1 名妇女)受伤。共有 16 家商铺被摧毁。袭击数小时后接受人权高专办访谈的几名证人说，在袭击时，在离市场大约 250 米远的地方，有一个军事检查站，配有警方的四至六名警察和人民委员会的成员。目击者还说，在袭击前，未对周围平民给予警告。

图二

哈米斯市场受损情况



⁸ 详见附件一 C 节，以了解人权高专办记录的对市场的其他袭击情况。

26. 2016年2月27日，联军的一次空袭击中了萨那省那亩地区的哈利克市场，41名平民死亡，包括9名儿童和4名妇女；炸伤33人，包括6名儿童和3名妇女。根据人权高专办访谈的当地居民的第一手陈述，大多数伤亡者是在市场工作的商铺店主和在袭击时购物的客户。人权高专办无法确认市场附近的任何军事物体。

(b) 袭击婚礼⁹

27. 人权高专办记录了联军对两次婚礼的袭击。根据人权高专办访谈的许多证人和收集的资料，由于2015年9月24日对塔伊兹省莫加地区的一场婚礼仪式的空袭，80名平民，包括32名妇女和38名儿童被打死，另有40人受伤。证人告诉人权高专办，他们听到，大约上午9时30分，在低空飞行的军事飞机发出高声轰鸣声，然后发射了前两枚导弹，击中了接纳男性客人的一顶帐篷。证人说，稍后，接纳女性客人的帐篷(位于大约50米外)被第三枚导弹击中。导弹碎片部分地损坏了位于大约7米远的一座房屋，造成两名平民死亡。

(c) 对居民楼的袭击¹⁰

28. 人权高专办记录了若干事件，在这些事件中，联军据称袭击了与胡塞有关联人员、前总统萨利赫的亲属以及无公开知晓政治派别的其他个人的住宅。许多袭击导致平民死亡或严重受伤。两次最突出的袭击列于如下。

29. 2015年8月20日，联军的空袭击中了位于前总统萨利赫在塔伊兹的宫殿5至120米远的房屋，53名平民死亡，包括28名儿童和12名妇女，另有11人受伤。当地居民和目击者说，在袭击时，人民委员会可能正在使用该宫殿用于军事目的。如果是这种情况，那么该宫殿可能是一个军事目标。然而，人权高专办未获得关于可能已采取的预防性措施的任何信息；尤其是，根据向人权高专办陈述情况的居民，未向当地居民发出警告。

30. 2016年1月24日，联军的一次空袭击中了萨那市郊区 Nahdah 街区一名法官的三层楼房屋并摧毁了8座邻近房屋，该法官和他的7名家庭成员(包括3名妇女和3名儿童)被炸死，另有五人受伤。根据证人(包括两名袭击后幸存下来的警卫)，一架飞机在法官房屋上空盘旋，几分钟后，两枚导弹击中了房屋，造成报告的伤亡事件。

⁹ 详见附件一C节，以了解人权高专办记录的对婚礼的其他袭击情况。

¹⁰ 详见附件一C节，以了解人权高专办记录的对居民楼的其他袭击情况。

(d) 对公共和私人基础设施的袭击¹¹

31. 人权高专办调查了联军对平民目标的许多空袭，这些空袭造成大批平民死亡和严重受伤，以及公共和私人基础设施的部分或全部破坏。

32. 2015年7月24日，联军的一次空袭击中了塔伊兹 Mokha 区 Mokha 蒸汽发电厂的住宅区，杀死73名平民，包括13名妇女和11名儿童，另有93人受伤。目击者告诉人权高专办，两个住宅区被用作工厂工人及其家庭成员的房舍。一个住宅区位于电厂大约500米外，第二个住宅区大约1公里外。人权高专办获悉，空中袭击击中了附近的两个住宅楼，造成重大损害。证人强调，在袭击时，在住宅区附近没有任何军事目标。

(e) 使用集束炸弹指控

33. 人权高专办找到关于联军使用集束炸弹和亲胡塞武装团伙和亲萨利赫军队使用地雷的可信指控。人权高专办注意到，也门和沙特阿拉伯都不是《集束弹药公约》缔约方；也门已批准《关于禁止使用、储存、生产和转让杀伤人员地雷及销毁此种地雷的公约》。尽管这些国家未禁止使用集束炸弹，但由于这种武器固有的滥杀滥伤性质，在平民居住区使用这些弹药，特别是在没有预防措施的情况下，可构成违反国际人道主义法。¹²

34. 2015年12月，关于联军使用集束炸弹的指控有所增加。人权高专办核实了在对 Bakeel al-Meer、Hairan 和 Haradh 的 Hajjah 地区的袭击期间空投的集束子弹药。人权高专办访谈了受害者和证人，并对受影响地区进行了实地访问，高专办确认，由于据称集束炸弹爆炸，6名平民被炸伤。据记录，在 Hajjah 的广阔农地上，都有这种炸弹的使用(见图三)。人权高专办调查了据报告 2015年12月12日袭击荷台达省 Al-Khokha 地区的 Al-Haima 港和 Al-Haima 村的联军使用集束弹药的指控。根据高专办从证人那里收集到的资料，在集束弹药据报告击中了 Al-Haima 村的五座平民房舍时，11名平民受伤(见图四)。

35. 2016年1月6日，提出了类似指控：联军据称对萨那居民住宅区空投了集束炸弹，两名平民受伤，5栋住宅楼、7辆汽车受损(见图五至图七)。根据人权高专办访谈的证人，联军对 Hayal Sayeed 街区的 Ishreen 大街和 Al-Ribat 大街以及 Ma'een 地区的 Al-Rakkas 大街、Sita'sh 大街和 Al-Zira'a 大街进行了袭击。证人告诉人权高专办，1月6日凌晨，他们开始听到在住宅外有震耳的爆炸声。他们出门发现了貌似集束炸弹残留物。目击者还说，由于爆炸碎片的打击，五座住宅和至少7辆汽车遭到损害。

¹¹ 见附件一 C 节，以了解人权高专办记录的关于对公共和私人基础设施的其他袭击的信息。

¹² 见红十字国际委员会(红十字委员会)，与规则第 81 条相关的做法：对使用地雷的限制(2016年)；红十字委员会，规则第 71 条：具有滥杀滥伤性的武器。

36. 2016年2月19日，联军在对阿姆兰水泥厂南部的 Al-Marha 山和 Al-Mahjar 地区进行空袭期间据称使用了集束炸弹(见图八)。因此，工厂的一台建筑机器遭受了损坏。

图三

在哈杰省 Al-Khadraa 地区发现的集束炸弹残余物



图四

2015年12月在荷台达省 Al-Haima 村发现的集束炸弹残余物



图五

2016年1月6日在萨那市阿济拉大街附近发现的一枚集束炸弹残余物



图六

1月6日在萨那市 Hayal Sayeed 街区发现的子弹药残余物



图七

Al-Zeraa 大街上的一辆汽车，被 1 月 6 日的袭击损毁



图八

2016年2月在阿姆兰水泥厂发现的一枚集束炸弹残余物



3. 其他武装团伙的袭击¹³

37. 在本报告所述期间，人权高专办观察到武装团伙对平民(包括宗教领袖、政府代表、国家保安部队人员和援助工作人员)越来越多的袭击。持续冲突造成安全真空，日益被武装团体利用。人权高专办记录的大多数袭击是由明显与基地组织和伊斯兰国有关联团体进行的；然而，有些袭击是由不明身份团体进行的。

38. 2016年2月3日，拉吉省安全主任的车队在亚丁 Sheikh Othman 地区的 Hay Al-Tayarain 街区游历时，被一个车载简易爆炸装置击中。安全主任和他的5名保镖受伤，站在附近的一名儿童死于爆炸。2015年9月2日，向阿姆兰和萨达流离失所者提供援助的两名人道主义工作人员在阿姆兰省的 Al-Huth 地区被杀害。一名证人说，受害人正从萨达返回萨那市，此时，他们的汽车被阻止，他们遭到不明身份枪手袭击。

39. 2015年9月6日，政治安全处的一名官员(达利的 Hiraq 党秘书长的儿子)被亚丁省 Khuarmaksar 地区武装男子射杀。安萨尔伊斯兰武装团体(基地组织的一个当地机构)声称对针对社交媒体的杀戮事件负责。2015年10月3日，刑事调查股的一名上校在亚丁 Sheikh Othman 区被骑摩托车的不明身份武装男子开枪击中面部致死。据媒体报道，2015年12月6日，亚丁省长 Jaafar Mohamed Saad 少将的车队在 Tawahi 区穿行时，附近停放的一辆汽车被引爆，省长被炸死。另有10人在袭击中丧生，其中许多人属于省长的安全小分队。伊斯兰国通过媒体声称对袭击负责。

¹³ 详见附件一 D 节，以了解人权高专办记录的武装团体的其他袭击情况。

4. 无人机袭击

40. 根据人权高专办收到的报告，2015 年 10 月 3 日，来自 Jawf 的两名境内流离失所者在东马里卜被一架无人机袭击杀死。他们 10 月 5 日的葬礼被另一架无人机袭击，杀死另外两人。两次袭击据称都是由美国空军与也门政府合作进行的，作为打击疑似基地组织分支机构成员的一部分。

41. 媒体报道指出，2016 年 3 月 22 日，多达 50 个疑似基地组织分支机构成员可能被无人机在 Al-Bayda 省的一次袭击杀死。人权高专办无法核实这些指控，也无法了解平民是否在袭击中被杀死或受伤。据报道，2016 年 3 月 27 日，安萨尔伊斯兰武装团体在社交媒体上发表帖子，承认 3 月 22 日对它的军旅的袭击。¹⁴

B. 围困和封锁

42. 2015 年 8 月以来，由于人民委员会实行的封锁，塔伊兹居民健康状况严重恶化，医疗系统几近崩溃。2015 年 8 月，塔伊兹卫生厅报告说，除 Thawra 和 Al-Jumhuri 医院急诊室和肾脏病房外，所有 6 所公立医院都不再运营。能力有限的小型私营医院不能应付在战斗期间受伤者的需要。此外，登革热的爆发加剧了受困于塔伊兹的平民业已严峻的卫生状况；塔伊兹卫生厅报告了 2015 年 8 月期间的 813 起登革热案例。

43. 人权高专办观察到，在整个审议期间，联军实施的海上封锁以及空中和陆地旅行限制继续维持。人道主义行为方称，由于以下因素危机恶化了：对进口重要商品的严格限制导致水泵站、医院和家庭没有燃油；缺医少药，无法向有慢性病的人和因暴力受伤者提供适当健康护理。在胡塞和/或萨利赫盟军控制下的地区，限制包括经常拒绝人道主义机构提出的人员流动请求和拒绝允许援助流动。

C. 对享有特别保护的物体的袭击

44. 医疗设施以及教育设施、宗教和文化场所，多次遭到袭击，尽管对它们给予了特别保护。据报告，联军对受保护物体所造成的损害主要是由于空袭，而亲胡塞和亲萨利赫部队是通过炮击对受保护场所造成损害，有时据称是为了打击这些场所的楼房内或附近的军事目标。基地组织和伊斯兰国对宗教和文化场所进行了袭击。

¹⁴ Ananya Roy, "14 suspected al-Qaeda militants killed by US drone attacks in Yemen", *International Business Times*, 28 March 2016. 可在以下网址参阅：www.ibtimes.co.uk/14-suspected-al-qaeda-militants-killed-by-us-drone-attacks-yemen-1551811。

1. 设施医疗和人员¹⁵

45. 以下是人权高专办记录的涉及医疗设施和医务人员的三起突出案例。2015年10月26日大约晚上10时30分，在萨达省 Haydan 区，得到无国界医生协会支持的 Haydan 医院，遭到两次空袭。在第二次空袭前，工作人员和病人设法逃出了医院。根据无国界医生协会，医院向该地区及其附近的大约 20 万人提供重要护理，医院位置信息已向冲突当事方通报。

46. 2015年11月11日，Thawra 医院(塔伊兹的一个主要医疗设施)据称遭到人民委员会的炮击(见图九)，造成一名平民死亡，另有 8 人受伤，包括一名医生，而且造成设施结构损坏。据目击者说，从哈勒尔山(在事件发生时，受人民委员会控制)发射了 3 枚导弹。

图九

塔伊兹 Thawra 医院遭受的结构性损害



¹⁵ 见附件一 E 节，以了解人权高专办记录的对医疗设施和医务人员的其他袭击的信息。

47. 2015 年 12 月 2 日，无国界医生协会在塔伊兹 Houban 经营的一家诊所，遭到联军空袭，炸死一名平民，炸伤九人，包括 2 名儿童和 1 名妇女。1 月 5 日，据报告，联军的一次空袭击中了萨菲亚的 Dar Al-Noor 盲人儿童康复中心(萨那城的一个街区)，导致三名平民受伤，包括儿童。对医疗单位的袭击可构成战争罪行并可构成侵犯健康权。¹⁶

2. 历史或文化遗址以及礼拜场所¹⁷

48. 人权高专办记录了对文化财产的部分或全部损毁。记录的案件包括，联军空袭于 2015 年 7 月 7 日击中拉吉省 Al-Waht 清真寺，杀死 10 名平民，炸伤 15 人；2015 年 7 月 1 日隶属基地组织的武装团体摧毁了哈德拉毛古墓；2015 年 8 月，人民委员会部分摧毁了 Al-Qahira 城堡，这是该国最重要的历史和建筑遗址。¹⁸

3. 教育设施¹⁹

49. 2015 年 7 月 9 日，由于联军空袭击中了拉吉省 Tuban 区的 Mus'ad Bin Omair 学校，10 名平民，包括 3 名妇女和 2 名儿童。根据目击者的陈述，受害人是来自亚丁的国内流离失所者，在袭击时，他们正在校舍寻求庇护。人权高专办在学校内或附近未发现任何潜在的军事目标的证据。

50. 2015 年 7 月 16 日，萨那市 Al-Zahra'a 大学遭到了联军空袭，杀死一名儿童，炸伤 5 名平民，并造成大学和附近 11 个住宅的结构性损坏。萨巴大学也位于附近，遭受局部结构性损坏。

D. 表达自由

51. 在整个报告所述期间，对新闻记者和人权维护者的袭击继续进行。除其他外，有以下指控：限制言论自由、任意剥夺自由、非法拘禁、强迫失踪、恐吓和杀害。在人民委员会控制下的当局阻止了 10 个新闻网站，检查四个卫星电视频道并阻挠 5 家报纸刊印。

¹⁶ 见红十字委员会介绍的习惯国际人道主义法规则 25 (医疗人员)和规则 28 (医疗单位)，这些规则在国际人道主义法下提供更高水平的保护。

¹⁷ 见附件一 E 节，以了解人权高专办记录的关于对历史或文化遗址和礼拜场所的其他袭击的信息。

¹⁸ 习惯国际人道主义法规则 38 规定，冲突的每一方都必须尊重文化财产。具体而言，在军事行动中必须特别注意，以避免对用于宗教、艺术、科学、教育或慈善目的的建筑物和历史古迹造成损坏，除非它们是军事目标，而且，对于每个民族的文化遗产都具有重要意义的财产，不应成为袭击目标，除非军事需要必须如此。在国际人权法下，文化场所也受到保护，包括《世界人权宣言》第 27 条和《经济、社会及文化权利国际公约》第十五条，这些条款保护每个人参与文化生活的权利。

¹⁹ 见附件一 E 节，以了解人权高专办记录的对教育设施的其他袭击的信息。

52. 人权高专办记录了 10 起案件，在这些案件中，人权组织的办公楼被抄查；另外 4 起案件是，人权维护者被胡塞控制下的事实上的当局禁止出国旅行。高专办核实了针对政治反对派成员的其他严重恐吓指控，包括 2015 年 9 月 11 日人民委员会在伊卜 Jawz Bani Wael 村轰炸伊斯兰党一名杰出人士的住宅。

E. 剥夺自由²⁰

53. 在第 30/18 号决议中，人权理事会对绑架政治活动家和侵犯记者问题深表关切。2015 年 7 月 1 日，人权高专办核实了 491 起案件，这些案件可构成冲突各方剥夺自由(见图十)。²¹ 收集的资料表明，在与剥夺自由相关的事件中，89% 的事件据称是人民委员会所为，6% 归因于基地组织分支机构，5% 归因于亲哈迪人民抵抗委员会。截至 2016 年 3 月 24 日，249 人据报告被剥夺自由，包括 18 名记者，²² 被关押在各省的拘留中心。²³ 四名被拘留者的下落仍然不明，这些案件可构成失踪。

54. 在萨那，人权高专办确定了人民委员会在 Al-Shu'aub 地区运作的至少 8 个剥夺自由场所，包括 Al-Shu'aub 去的 Habra、Bani Hashaysh 区的 Al-Thawra 以及 Haddah 的 Ali Mohsen al-Ahmar 之家。被释放的个人对人权高专办说，他们被剥夺自由所处的条件很恶劣：营养不良、被剥夺医疗、极端有限的访问和恶劣的卫生条件。

55. 2015 年 11 月和 12 月，人权高专办访问了以下 7 个省的剥夺自由场所：亚丁、阿比扬、哈杰、荷台达、伊卜、萨那和夏卜瓦省。在实地访问期间，与被剥夺自由的 56 名个人、囚犯和被拘留者进行了单独面谈，也与萨那市的高级官员进行了单独面谈。根据人权高专办收集的资料，截至 2015 年 12 月 31 日，共有 8,905 人被“改造和纠正当局”拘禁。

56. 2015 年 11 月以来，人权高专办向不同当局寄发了 24 封信函，要求提供关于被剥夺自由的 491 人的命运的资料并对他们的命运表示关切，但未收到任何答复。²⁴

²⁰ 见附件一 F 节，以了解关于其他剥夺自由案件的信息。

²¹ 人权高专办记录了战斗人员被拘留的案件，但未记录对违反国际人道主义法的指控。人权高专办还监督冲突当事方之间的战斗人员交换。

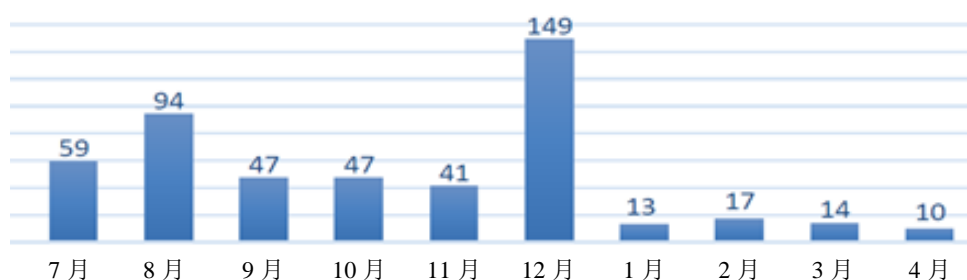
²² 在 2016 年发表的报告中，大赦国际表示，至少 11 名记者目前被胡塞的军队拘留。见大赦国际，“我的父亲在哪里？胡塞控制的也门的拘留和失踪情况”（伦敦，2016 年）。也门人权观察站在提交给人权高专办的 2016 年 2 月报告中提到，13 名记者仍被剥夺自由。

²³ 荷台达、萨那、亚丁、伊卜、塔伊兹、哈达拉毛和夏卜瓦省的拘留中心。

²⁴ 向内政部寄发了 6 封信函，向安萨尔真主运动政治局寄发了 5 封信函，向总统办公室寄发了 3 封信函，向总检察长寄发了两封信函，向萨那市保安部队首领寄发了两封信函，向胡塞高级革命委员会主席寄发了两封信函，向高级司法委员会寄发了一封信函，向外交部寄发了一封信函。

图十

联合国人权事务高级专员办事处记录的剥夺自由事件，按月分列



F. 杀戮

57. 在报告所述期间，根据人权高专办的记录，6名记者被杀害，使记者受伤的袭击有11起。根据它收到的报告，死伤数字更高，²⁵但它无法核实这些报告。冲突开始以来，2016年1月达到了死亡人数最高月份。人权高专办仅在亚丁就记录了27起杀戮。大多数袭击是与基地组织或与伊斯兰国有关联的不明身份不明武装人员或团体所为，经常以保安部队成员、司法当局和平民为目标。

58. 目击者说，2015年8月16日，亲哈迪人民抵抗委员会据称杀死了一名疑似亲胡塞狙击手并在塔伊兹市九月二十六号街将他的裸露尸体示众。²⁶当地居民说，受害人被打死时脸朝下，他的尸体被拖拽，然后被悬挂。在另一起事件中证人说，2016年3月12日，一名疑似亲胡塞战斗人员在靠近塔伊兹 Al-Qahirah 区 Al-Saeed 街区的 Al-Asbahi 商店附近被捕，据称他被人民抵抗委员会成员三次击中头部。

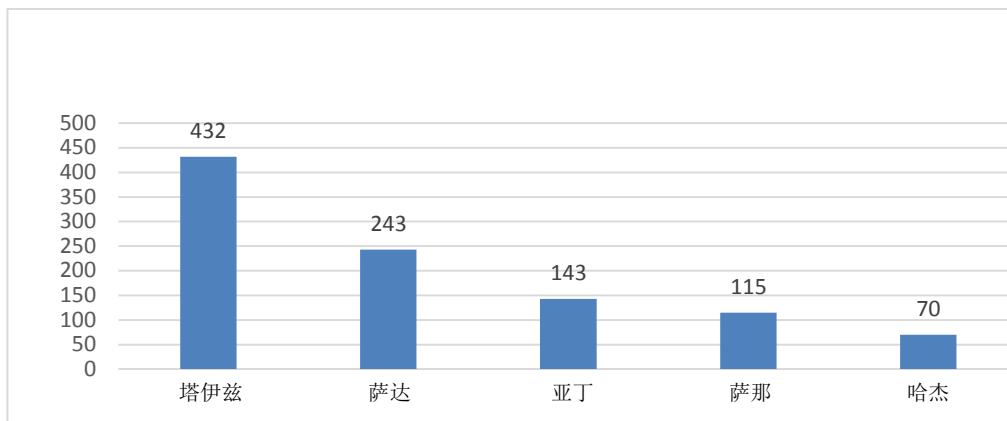
²⁵ 研究和经济媒体中心，在其报告《关于2015年也门侵犯媒体自由的报告》中指出，2015年14名记者被杀，254名记者被剥夺自由，46个新闻机构和记者住宅遭到袭击。

²⁶ 公开资料来源(包括录像)进一步证实了这一事件。

G. 对儿童的影响

59. 正在进行的冲突对儿童有灾难性影响。监测与报告问题国家工作队所收集的资料²⁷ 建议，由于 2015 年 7 月以来的战斗，620 名儿童被打死，758 名儿童致残(见图十一)。²⁸ 人权高专办收到的资料表明，冲突当事方招募儿童，将他们分配到军事检查站并用于敌对行动中。2015 年 7 月至 2016 年 5 月，工作队记录了征募儿童的 559 个案例(见图十二)，其中大部分是在萨那省招募的，据称由人民委员会掌握。²⁹ 征募儿童并用于敌对行动中，违反了国际人道主义法、《儿童权利公约》和《儿童权利公约关于儿童卷入武装冲突问题的任择议定书》，这两项文书也门政府都已批准。

图十一
报告的儿童伤亡人数最高的省份
(2015 年 7 月-2016 年 6 月)



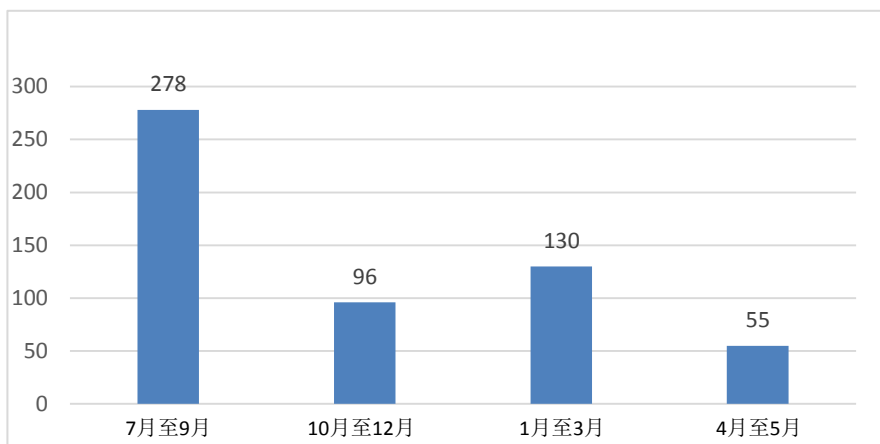
资料来源：监测与报告问题国家工作队。

²⁷ 在武装冲突情形下严重侵犯儿童行为的监测和报告机制框架内设立的监测与报告问题国家工作队，由 15 个联合国机构和国际非政府组织组成，目前涵盖 10 多个省的 50 个区。

²⁸ 联合国儿童基金会(儿童基金会)，《处于边缘的儿童：暴力和冲突对也门和也门儿童的影响》(2016 年)。可在以下网址参阅：www.unicef.org/media/files/Yemen_FINAL.PDF。亦请参见国家工作队为本报告的供稿。

²⁹ 国家工作队为本报告的供稿。

图十二
征募儿童人数，2015/16



资料来源：监测与报告问题国家工作队。

60. 学校在地面行动和空袭中被击中。冲突迫使 56 万儿童失学，将也门失学适龄儿童总数提高到 220 万。联合国儿童基金会(儿童基金会)报告说，在 2015/16 学年的大部分时间，在也门各地，有 1,600 次持续学校关门，包括仅在焦夫、萨达和塔伊兹，就有 919 次学校关门。

H. 性暴力和基于性别的暴力

61. 正在进行的冲突将妇女置于脆弱性增加的地位。2015 年期间的趋势评估表明，女童和妇女遭遇身体袭击的风险增加。³⁰ 2015 年在也门建立并由联合国人口基金主导的基于性别的暴力信息管理系统指出，除其他外，强迫婚姻在冲突期间是一个增长趋势。

62. 人权高专办记录了性暴力指控，包括强奸。2015 年 7 月，人权高专办访问了萨那市 Thawra 医院并会见了证人，他们确认了国内流离失所者遭到强奸的案件。医生说，在一起报告的事件中，向萨达省 Bani Seyah 区迁移的一名 10 岁女童，由于在去当地杂货店时被强奸所遭受的伤害而住院。

63. 由于冲突，一些妇女报告说，她们在萨那市人民委员会手中遭受了各种形式的虐待，这些虐待可构成酷刑。2016 年 2 月，一名人权高专办监测员访问了位于萨那市的妇女中心监狱，该监狱目前处于人民委员会的控制下，并访谈了被剥夺了自由的妇女。四名受害人告诉监测员，在被捕时，她们被蒙住双眼并被带到一个不明地点，在这里，她们据称遭到电击并被人民委员会指控为妓女。在监测员访问前，她们一直被单独监禁。

³⁰ INTERSOS, “2015 年基于性别的暴力趋势分析：30 个地方协会向 INTERSOS-UNFPA 报告的 8 个省份的事件：亚丁、拉吉、阿比扬、夏卜瓦、达利阿、阿姆兰、萨达和哈杰”(2015 年 12 月)。

I. 被迫流离失所和驱离

64. 冲突继续造成前所未有程度的流离失所。特别令人关切的是，2016年5月，地方当局推动“随身携带身份证”运动后，至少从亚丁强行驱逐了155人。证人说，该运动被作为驱离北方人的一种手段，尤其是来自荷台达和塔伊兹的人，其中许多人被抓，并被强行送上卡车，送往拉巴特检查站，他们被迫设法离开亚丁，主要是通过 Al-Subayha 公路前往塔伊兹。其他人据报告被带到拉吉省和塔伊兹省边界。

65. 一名证人说，2016年5月13日凌晨3时左右，大约300人被强迫驱离旅社，他们被赶到附近的一个停车场，并不允许带走任何财物。他们被转移到 Al-Mansura 监狱，后来被带到拉吉省和塔伊兹省边界附近的 Kirsh 地区，从那里，他们被迫自作安排，以返回塔伊兹。

66. 2016年5月8日，总统哈迪谴责强迫驱离，并称这种驱离是“个人行为”，他说，所有从亚丁驱离的人可被允许立即返回。然而，驱离程序有组织，有协调，因此引起了以下关切：它可能是驱逐北方人计划的一部分。平民的被迫流离失所违反了国际人权法和国际人道主义法。³¹

七. 结论和建议

67. 冲突旷日持久，对也门人口的影响破坏性极大。近3,600名平民被杀，6,000多人受伤。人道主义危机加深了，根据人道主义事务协调厅，至少760万人，包括300万妇女和儿童，目前患有营养不良症。随着家园和生计被毁，至少280万人，40多万家庭，被迫逃离家园，以寻求安全。

68. 冲突造成对侵犯和践踏国际人权法以及违反国际人道主义法行为的越来越多的指控。总体安全局势的恶化造成了安全真空，这种安全真空正在越来越多地被武装团体利用，包括对基地组织和伊斯兰国宣誓效忠的团体。令人不安的是，某些政治和宗教领导人的分裂言论增加，这些风险加剧了也门内部的宗派和地区分化并破坏了也门社会的社会结构。

69. 长期冲突极大加剧了也门系统性崩溃的灾难性风险。也门人民的抵御力已超出人的极限。国际社会，尽其全部政治、法律和民事力量，有采取紧急步骤的法律和道德责任，以减轻可怕的人类绝望程度，保护也门人民，允许并便利人道主义救援能够无阻碍地迅速抵达有需求的平民，促进寻找持久政治解决办法的措施，确保对侵犯和践踏国际人权法以及违反国际人道主义法行为问责。

³¹ 参见《关于国内流离失所问题的指导原则》和人权理事会第20/9号决议。

70. 高级专员认识到，国家调查委员会记录了某些侵权和滥权情况；然而，在起草本报告时，人权高专办未收到关于这些调查结果和关于国家委员会在进行全面和公正调查方面所取得的总体进展情况的任何具体资料。

71. 根据关于也门人权状况问题的以往报告的建议，高级专员吁请冲突各方：

(a) 推动秘书长也门特使领导的的努力，以终止敌对行动，并就冲突谈判达成一项符合也门人民最大利益的持久解决办法；

(b) 遵守并确保遵守国际人道主义法，包括在禁止袭击平民和平民目标方面，以及预防、区别和相称性核心原则；

(c) 终止招募儿童用于军事目的和用于敌对行动，并确保采取措施防止此种招募和使用；

(d) 允许并便利人道主义救援能够无障碍地迅速抵达有需求的平民。

72. 高级专员促请也门政府：

(a) 保护所有人的人权；

(b) 加入《国际刑事法院罗马规约》并制定符合《规约》的国内法律。

73. 高级专员促请参与冲突的所有非国家行动方，特别是隶属于胡塞的人民委员会和忠于前总统萨利赫的军队：

(a) 立即无条件释放所有被剥夺自由的人；

(b) 立即停止所有侵犯表达和见解自由的行为，包括绑架、失踪和恐吓；

(c) 授权人权高专办和其他委任机构不受限制地访问所有剥夺自由场所和被剥夺自由的人。

74. 委员会吁请国际社会：

(a) 鉴于违反国际人道主义法和违反与践踏国际人权法指控的严重性，在未达成享有所有有关当事方同意的具有决定性和全面的国家问责程序的情况下，并且有鉴于国家调查委员会面临的各种挑战，设立一个国际独立调查机构进行全面调查；

(b) 允许并便利人道主义救援能够无障碍地迅速抵达有需求的平民；

(c) 运用其影响以防止和终止侵权行为，并且不怂恿或武装任何冲突当事方。

Annex I

Additional information on political developments and humanitarian conditions

A. Addendum to IV/Context

Political developments

Following two previous ceasefire declarations which have failed to take hold in July and December 2015 as a result of repeated violations by all parties, on 23 March 2016, the UN Special Envoy Ould Cheikh Ahmed stated that a ceasefire was agreed upon from 10 April, and that negotiations between the parties were scheduled to start on 18 April in Kuwait.³² Although the ceasefire has been intermittently violated a number of times by both sides, it has substantially reduced the overall level of violence. On 29 June 2016, the UN Special Envoy announced that the talks are expected to resume on 15 July 2016.

The first few weeks of July 2015 witnessed intense fighting throughout the country and particularly in and around Aden. On 17 July 2015, the Government of Yemen declared that the entire Governorate of Aden had been “liberated” with the assistance of coalition troops. The same troops continued to make military advances in Aden’s periphery and took over the strategic Al-Anad airbase in Lahej on 3 August. By the end of August 2015, the Houthis had abandoned their positions in the governorates of Abyan, Lahej, Al Dhale, Aden and Shabwa. The fighting moved to new frontlines in Baidah, Hajjah, Hodeida, Jawf and Mareb and intensified dramatically in Taizz.

Humanitarian conditions

According to OCHA, since March 2015 health facility reports estimate over 6400 deaths and 31,000 injured over the previous 12 months. Due to damage caused by the conflict, shortage of critical supplies and lack of health workers, over 600 health facilities have closed. Some 220 of these facilities used to provide treatment for acute malnutrition.

The period covered by the report continued to witness massive destruction of civilian infrastructure including houses, hospitals and schools and has the displacement of over 2.8 million people. More than 400,000 families have been forced to flee their homes in search of safety as their homes and livelihoods were being destroyed.

OCHA reports that approximately 3 million women and children under five years require malnutrition treatment or preventive services, 1.3 million girls and boys are acutely malnourished, including 320,000 children who suffer from severe acute malnutrition. According to OCHA, 7.6 million people are struggling to find enough to eat, half of them are on the brink of starvation and 19.3 million people lack adequate access to clean water or sanitation.

OHCHR takes note of the important contributions provided by governments to meet Yemen’s humanitarian needs. In particular, the High Commissioner acknowledges the generous contribution by the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia’s King Salman’s Center which is –

³² Security Council – Chronology of Events (<http://www.securitycouncilreport.org/chronology/yemen.php>).

amongst others - covering the entire UN Flash Appeal for Yemen 2015, USD 525.000 of which have been pledged to OHCHR.

B. Addendum to VI/Allegations of violations and abuses/Military Operations/ 1) Attacks affecting civilians and civilian objects by the Popular Committees affiliated with the Houthis and Army Units loyal to former president Saleh

Attacks on residential areas

In a similar incident, at approximately 7 AM on 20 August 2015, 12 civilians including eleven children were killed, and nine others injured, when Popular Committees affiliated with the Houthis attacked an area *al-Mughtaribeen* Street near Al-Saeed Mosque, Qahirah District, Taizz. According to eyewitness accounts, the neighborhood was struck by a missile that was reportedly launched from the area of Hawban, which was under the control of Popular Committees at the time of the attack. The missile struck several residential buildings causing the reported casualties and substantial infrastructural damage. The OHCHR, found no evidence of any potential military target in the area when the attack was carried out.

On 13 August 2015, members of the Popular Committees positioned at the Fourth Point in Taizz reportedly attacked the Wadi al-Madam residential area in al-Qahira District, Taizz, with heavy mortar shelling. According to eyewitness accounts, six civilians including a child and a woman were killed and another 56 including 14 children and five women were injured. OHCHR monitors found no evidence of potential military targets in the area at the time of the attack and did not come across any information indicating that warnings or other precautionary measures to protect civilians had been taken.

On 19 September 2015, five civilians were killed, including two women and a child, when the Taizz Recreational Centre, located in the Masbah neighbourhood of Taizz, was hit by rocket mortars. Eyewitnesses told OHCHR that the shelling was launched from the areas of Siteen Street and the Air Defence Base, both of which were under the control by Popular Committees affiliated with the Houthis and Army Units loyal to former President Saleh at the time of the attack.³³

C. Addendum to VI/Allegations of violations and abuses/Military Operations/ 2) Airstrikes by the coalition forces affecting civilians and civilian objects :

Attacks on markets

OHCHR documented an aerial attack which hit the Joub Market in Amran's Jabal Eyal Yazid district on 6 July 2015. According to eyewitnesses and medical sources interviewed by OHCHR, 36 civilians, including eight women and nine children, were killed and 21 others injured as a result of the airstrike. Also on 6 July, OHCHR documented another Coalition airstrike which reportedly struck a cattle market Lahj's Tuban district, killing 40 civilians, including 18 children and seven women, and injuring 17 others. The Office also documented an incident in which, on 19 September 2015, a Coalition airstrike hit the

³³ OHCHR bi-monthly report: 11-24 September 2015.

Qat Market in Saada's Magnie District, killing 25 civilians and injuring another 16. None of the witnesses interviewed in relation to all three of these attacks reported having been given any prior warning of the attack. OHCHR was unable to identify the presence of possible military objectives.

Attacks on weddings

On 7 October 2015, two airstrikes by the Coalition Forces hit another wedding in Sanaban Village, Anss District, Dhamar Governorate, killing 47 civilians, including 21 women and 15 children, and injuring 58, including 18 women and 16 children. According to witnesses interviewed by OHCHR, military aircraft dropped two missiles resulting in the complete destruction of the two-story house, at the precise time in which invitees had lined up to welcome the three grooms and their brother to the ceremony. Witnesses also told OHCHR that the house belonged to the family of a contractor with no known political affiliations. The Office could not verify the presence of any military target within the vicinity of the site of the wedding.³⁴

Attacks on residential buildings

Furthermore, in the early hours of 18 December 2015, 18 civilians were killed and six injured after two airstrikes hit a house in Wadi Kena, in the al-Safra District of Saada Governorate. According to eyewitnesses, the airstrikes targeted a house belonging to a physician who works in the Wadi Kena village of al-Safra, resulting in the killing of four civilians from the same family and the destruction of their house. Witnesses stated that shortly afterwards a second airstrike hit the same house, this time killing 14 civilians who were helping with the rescue efforts, and causing partial damages to nearby buildings." OHCHR was unable to identify the presence of possible military objectives.

Similarly on 15 September 2015, 18 civilians including five children and four women were killed, and 14 others including two children and a woman were injured when their homes were struck by Coalition Forces airstrikes in the Dhawran area, Anes District, Dhamar governorate. Local residents told OHCHR that the house belonged to a former leader of the Islah Party and the two neighboring houses belonged to civilians working in the farming industry and who had no known political affiliations. Residents also told OHCHR that they were not aware of possible military targets in the vicinity at the time of the attack, and that no prior warning was issued to the residents of that area.

On 22 September 2015, airstrikes at the hands of the Coalition Forces killed 19 civilians including two women and nine children and injured 15 civilians including 11 children in Al-Sabeen District of Sana'a city. According to eyewitnesses interviewed by OHCHR, two airstrikes hit two civilian homes which were adjacent to the house belonging to a Brigadier from the 310 Brigade who was appointed by the Popular Committees affiliated with the Houthis. The attacks also incurred partial damage to 27 civilian homes within the vicinity.

Three civilians, two of them children, were killed and two houses were completely destroyed on 29 September when a Coalition Forces airstrike hit the house of a former minister and a relative of former president Saleh. Another 6 houses within its vicinity were partially destroyed. All the houses were located in Al-Dafeer area, Mubeen district, Hajjah. OHCHR found no evidence of military objects nearby.

³⁴ OHCHR bi-monthly report: 25 September – 8 October 2015.

Attacks on public and private infrastructure

At approximately 4 AM on 30 August 2015, 13 civilians were killed and 12 injured as result of an airstrike by the Coalition Forces that hit the Sham Water Bottling Plant, a privately company located in Al-Saqqif neighborhood of the Abs District, Hajjah Governorate. According to eyewitnesses' accounts, all the casualties were employees working the nightshift at the factory. Witnesses and residents told OHCHR that no military target existed within the vicinity of the factory and no warning was given to the factory workers prior to the attack.

On 3 February 2016, 14 civilians including two children were killed, and 53 others, including four children, were injured when an airstrike by the Coalition Forces hit the Amran Cement Factory Complex in Amran Town. The Complex incurred significant destruction to its administrative building. In addition, 11 nearby houses and shops were partially damaged, two trucks were burnt and nine vehicles including an ambulance were destroyed. OHCHR documented two prior incidents in which the same Complex on 18 February 2015 and 12 July 2015.³⁵

On 18 August 2015, an airstrike hit the Teachers' Syndicate Office in Amran, killing 21 civilians, a majority of whom were teachers, and four children and two women, while 28 other civilians were injured. OHCHR learnt that at the time of the attack, the building was hosting a meeting of the Academic Examination Sub-Committee to endorse the final primary and secondary school certificates. Witnesses told OHCHR that two military aircraft dropped two bombs on the building. A survivor from the Ministry of Education told OHCHR that bodies of 15 teachers and two children, sons of the Deputy Director of the Education Office had been pulled out the rubble while 11 others remained in serious conditions. In addition, three private houses were fully destroyed and two public buildings, the Education and Languages faculties, incurred structural damages. At least two officials from the Ministry of Education who survived the attack told OHCHR that there was no military target in the vicinity of the building at the time of the attack, and that no warnings were issued about the imminent attack.³⁶

On 1 September 2015, another airstrike by the Coalition Forces struck a house in Bayda's Mukiras Governorate, killing all members of a family of eleven civilians which included four children and four women. According to eyewitnesses, all the victims were inside the house at the time of the attack, and the targeted house was in a civilian residential area where there were no identifiable military targets within its vicinity.

On 13 October 2015, six civilians including three children and three women were killed, and 13 civilians including five children and eight women were injured, as a result of a series of airstrikes which hit the Omaisay Neighbourhood in the Khokha district of Hodeida. OHCHR spoke to local residents who confirmed that the airstrikes had hit civilian homes in Al-Omaisay neighbourhood causing varying degrees of damage to 94 houses. Witnesses stated that there were not aware of military targets win the neighbourhood and that no warnings to civilians were issued prior to the attacks.³⁷

³⁵ OHCHR Monthly Report February 2016.

³⁶ OHCHR bi-monthly report: 14-27 August 2015.

³⁷ OHCHR Monthly Report October 2015.

D. Addendum to VI/Allegations of violations and abuses/Military Operations/ 3) Attacks by other armed groups

On 30 August 2015, Brigadier Abdul Hakeem Al-Senaidi, a military leader with the Local Resistance Committees affiliated with Hadi was killed in the Kabuta Area, in Aden's Al-Mansoura District. Eyewitnesses told OHCHR that unidentified armed men attacked Brigadier Al-Senaidi as he was leaving his home in the Kabuta Area. On the same day, a prominent Hiraq leader was killed in the Al-Alam District of Aden Governorate. According to eyewitnesses, two unidentified gunmen on a motorbike attacked the victim with machine guns and quickly fled the scene.

On 10 September, two civilians were killed and four others injured in Al-Hubaishi Restaurant, Al-Salbah Neighbourhood (near Maytam intersection), in Ibb. According to eyewitness report, two armed individuals launched a hand grenade a military vehicle belonging to the Popular Committees affiliated with the Houthis, but they missed the vehicle and attacked the adjacent restaurant instead. On 06 October 2015, Aden Health Office Director informed OHCHR staff that approximately 80 unknown armed men on six vehicles stormed the Health Office in Aden, in Al Mansourah District and opened fire on the building where some 20 employees were present in it.

On 17 October 2015, an Emirates Red Crescent worker was killed by unknown armed men in Al-Tis'een Street, Al-Mansourah District in Aden Governorate. According to one eyewitness report, unidentified militants aboard a black vehicle shot the victim as he walked to Al-Bandah Supermarket. The victim was immediately taken to the Al-Salam Hospital but was announced dead on arrival. On 4 January 2016, an unknown armed man shot the Imam of the Craiter Mosque near Saba Bank, Al-Shaikh Othman District, Aden Governorate, shortly after he had left the mosque.

On January 18, unknown armed men killed the head of the Appellate Court in Aden, while he was on his way to work in the Mansora District. On 14 April 2016, the Imam of a the Old mosque in Ibb was allegedly unlawfully killed by members of the Special Security Forces (SSF) under the control of the de facto authorities in Ibb, in conjunction with members of the Popular Committees affiliated with Houthis, near the Old Mosque of Ibb. Witnesses told OHCHR that the Imam was shot in the head as he was opening the door of his house to the armed groups that killed him.

E. Addendum to V/Allegations of violations and abuses/Military Operations/ 6) Attacks on objects benefiting from special protection

Medical facilities and personnel

On 22 August 2015, two civilians were injured at the Thawrah Hospital in Taiz was this was struck by mortar shells causing extensive damage to the hospital section specialised on kidney treatment. Information gathered by the Office indicates that the shelling originated from the Qasr Al-Jumhurri, where members of the Popular Committees affiliated with al-Houthis were reportedly positioned at the time of the attack.

On 8 August 2015, the Malaria Centre in Haiss District was targeted by airstrikes. According to witnesses, including officials from the Ministry of Health, three airstrikes targeted the area in which the medical facility was located.

On 10 January 2016, five civilians were killed and six injured when the MSF-run Shiara Hospital and the Razeh Hospital in Razeh, Sa'ada, was struck by artillery shells at the hands of the Coalition Forces. On 21 January 2016, an MSF-operated ambulance in Sa'ada

was hit by an airstrike from the Coalition Forces, killing 6 civilians, including a medic. MSF had stated that the ambulance was clearly marked.

On 23 August 2015, the Saif al-Sowaidi Hospital and adjacent residence for doctors serving the hospital the Sowadia district of Al Baida Governorate was struck with an airstrike by the Coalition Forces. Both the hospital and the residence were completely destroyed as a result of the airstrike. On 6 September 2015, an airstrike by the Coalition Forces hit the Al Sabeen Motherhood Hospital in Sana'a city, killed two new-born babies and injured two medical staff, including a woman. The hospital was also partially damaged.

Furthermore, on 15 January, al-Hayat Health Centre in Saqeen District in Sa'ada was completely destroyed when it was hit by an airstrike at the hands of the Coalition Forces. MSF published statements after the attacks on its facilities confirming that they had shared the locations of the hospitals under their management with the warring parties in Yemen.

Historic, cultural sites and places of worship

OHCHR verified allegations that on 14 July 2015 the Al-Husseini Mosque, renowned Shia mosque in Aden's Carter district, was entirely destroyed by an airstrike at the hands of the Coalition Forces. According to local residents interviewed by OHCHR, the attacked mosque was being inappropriately used for military purposes by the Popular Committees affiliated with the Houthis.

On 1 July 2015, the ancient tombs in Hadramaut³⁸ were destroyed by armed groups affiliated to Al-Qaeda. Also, between 21 and 31 August 2015, Popular Committees affiliated with the Houthis repeatedly struck the al-Qahira Castle³⁹ with long distance artillery, causing partial damage to the castle. The castle is located in the highest mountain in Taizz City, and is widely considered one of Yemen's most important historic and architectural sites. Furthermore, on 13 September 2015, the renowned archaeological site of Baraqish⁴⁰ was hit by a Coalition Forces airstrike. Similarly, on 19 September 2015, another UNESCO World Heritage site, the Flehi⁴¹ neighborhood in the old town of Sana'a was struck by yet another airstrike by the Coalition Airstrike, causing substantial damage.

On 2 October 2015, armed men reported to be al-Qaeda affiliates detonated a bomb at the Yaqoob dome, a historical Islamic site which contains the shrine of Prince Yaqoob Bin Yousif⁴² of the Abbasid Caliphate. OHCHR also learnt that on 22 October 2015, the Salah Place Museum⁴³ in Taiz was struck by Coalition Airstrikes, causing partial damage to the building.

On 29 July 2015, the Faydh al-Hatimi Mosque in al-Ta'awan Neighborhood, Khawlan Street, Sana'a, which belongs to the Isma'ili Muslim Minority, was targeted by vehicle improvised explosive device (VIED).⁴⁴ Unconfirmed reports indicate that the perpetrators may be affiliated to the so-called Islamic State.

³⁸ UNESCO.

³⁹ OHCHR.

⁴⁰ UNESCO.

⁴¹ OHCHR.

⁴² OHCHR.

⁴³ UNESCO, OHCHR.

⁴⁴ Social media websites allege that Islamic State in Sana'a has claimed responsibility for the attack. The mosque incurred partial damage.

The Office verified reports that on 24 September 2015 the Bulaili Mosque in Al-Widah District, Sana'a was attacked by Al-Qaeda affiliates. According to information gathered by OHCHR, the mosque was attacked by simultaneous attack: an improvised explosive device placed at the center of the mosque was detonated, as a suicide bomber positioned at the entrance to the detonated the bomb strapped on his body. The double explosion killed 11 civilians and injured 28 others including five children. Unconfirmed reports indicate that the perpetrators may be affiliated with Al Qaeda.

On 3 September 2015, OHCHR observed that Al-Moayad Mosque was attacked by a series of consecutive bomb detonations, killing 32 civilians, including a child and two women, and injuring 84 others, including 3 children. The Al-Moayad Mosque was located in the Jeraf neighborhood, located north of Sana'a city. The so-called ISIS issued a statement shortly afterwards, claiming responsibility for the attack.

On 16 September 2015 St. Joseph's Church in Crater District, Aden Governorate, was reportedly set on fire by unknown armed men. Eyewitnesses told OHCHR that the crucifixes in the church had been destroyed before the church was set on fire. On 9 December 2015 the Hafon Church, in Aden's Moa'ala District, was partially destroyed as result of a bomb that was detonated by four unknown armed men, according to information gathered by OHCHR. Unconfirmed reports indicate that the perpetrators may be affiliated with the so-called Islamic State.

Schools and educational facilities

At around 5 AM on 25 July, the Al-Khudairah School and the Vocational Institute, located in Lawder District in Abyan, incurred partial structural damage when the buildings were hit by artillery shelling. Eyewitnesses told OHCHR that the shells were launched from Majd Brigade, in Mount Akaad, which is located approximately 3 kilometers away from the school, and was reportedly under the control of the Popular Committees affiliated with the Houthis at the time of the attack.

On 8 August 2015, the al-Qadisiyah School was struck by airstrikes at Haiss District in Hodeidah Governorate. The school was directly hit with an airstrike which caused extensive structural damage. OHCHR could not identify any military targets within the vicinity of the school.

On 24 August 2015, the Asma Bint Abi Bakr Female School, located in Hodeida Governorate's al-Mansouria District, was reportedly hit with an airstrike by the Coalition Forces. Eyewitnesses, including officials from the Ministry of Education, told OHCHR that they were not aware of the existence of any military presence at the targeted school at the time of the attack.

On 2 September 2015, members of the Houthi-affiliated Popular Committees and forces loyal to former president Saleh reportedly stormed Taizz University and stationed themselves in its premises. Witnesses told OHCHR that armed men, including members of the Republic Guard and others dressed in civilian clothes, entered the premises of the university with at least 5 vehicles, set up mortars and anti-aircraft missiles and positioned snipers on the roofs of some of the colleges' buildings. Witnesses also stated that some of the armed men were carrying flags with Houthi slogans.

On 22 September 2015, the al-Wazeer Martyr School in Bani Hushaish District, Sana'a, was hit by four consecutive airstrikes, causing the deaths of three civilians including a woman and a child who were family members of a teacher. OHCHR found no evidence that the school being used for military purpose at the time of the attack.

F. Addendum to V/Principal Findings/Military Operations/ 8) Deprivation of liberty

Particular groups who appear to have been targeted include journalists, human rights defenders, and members of political parties, especially individuals affiliated with the Islah Party, the Socialist and the Nasserist Unionist People's Organization; and religious leaders including Sunni Imams and a Jewish Rabbi; as well as academics, students and civil society representatives affiliated with the Islah Party. Some of the most salient incidents documented by OHCHR are described below.

In August 2015, OHCHR documented the arrest of 12 people in Sana'a by the Popular Committees affiliated with the Houthis without criminal charges and seemingly only on the basis of their political affiliation. The same trend was observed in Hajjah Governorate during October and December 2015, where five people were also arrested for their political affiliation. The arrested persons did not appear to present any security threat, and did not appear to play any direct role in the hostilities. Hence, there is reasonable ground to believe that these cases amount to arbitrary deprivation of liberty. For example, Muhammad Qahtan, 57, a renowned Islah representative was arrested on 4 April 2015 by the Popular Committees affiliated with the Houthis without any criminal charges. At the time of the drafting of this report, Qahtan's family had no information about his whereabouts or well-being. In addition, since 26 March 2015, OHCHR documented 17 cases of arbitrary deprivation of liberty of human rights defenders by the Popular Committees affiliated with the Houthis.

Mwatana Organization for Human Rights documented 53 cases of "Arbitrary Detention" since 21 September 2014. The Ministry of Human Rights under the authority of the Government led by President Hadi submitted a report to OHCHR stating that 8,485 people had been "unlawfully arrested" from September 2014 to March 2016. The Yemeni Coalition for Monitoring Human Rights Violations mentioned that from 1 December 2014 to 1 December 2015, 8881 people had been allegedly "abducted." The Wethaq Foundation for Civil Orientation submitted a number of reports to OHCHR, one of them mentioning that 109 persons had been deprived of their liberties in Taizz from 25 March to 31 October 2015. The organisation "Adala wa Insaf" submitted to OHCHR a list of 222 person who had been allegedly deprived of their liberty in Taizz from April 2015 to April 2016. OHCHR documented several cases of deprivation of liberty since March 2015. The National forum of Human Rights submitted to OHCHR a report mentioning 187 cases of alleged arbitrary arrest and detentions having taken place during the first quarter of 2016. The Taizz Humanitarian Centre for Rights and Development reported 221 cases of "kidnaping and enforced disappearance" from 25 March 2016 to 30 November 2016.

OHCHR documented the arrest of 29 journalists and human rights activists in Ibb on 13 October 2015 by the Popular Committees affiliated with the Houthis,⁴⁵ among them Ameen al-Shafaq, a well-known university professor who was arrested in October 2015 and continues to remain in detention at the time of the drafting of this report. Witnesses who were detained with al-Shafaq told OHCHR that he had been subjected to ill-treatment.

⁴⁵ This incident was also documented by Human Rights Watch, Amnesty International and Mwatana. Amnesty International, *Where is my father?: detention and disappearance in Houthi-controlled Yemen*, May 2016, p.26, [<https://www.amnesty.org/en/documents/mde31/4006/2016/en/>] Human Rights Watch, *Yemen: 3 Months Since Houthis 'Disappear' Protesters*, 16 January 2016, [<https://www.hrw.org/news/2016/01/16/yemen-3-months-houthis-disappear-protesters>] Mwatana Organisation for Human Rights, *They Are Not Here*, 12 May 2016, p.38.

OHCHR also documented various allegations of violations perpetrated by the Popular Resistance Committees affiliated with President Hadi. In Aden, the Popular Resistance Committees reportedly arrested large numbers of young men who refused to conscript with their armed forces. According to many accounts gathered, there is reasonable ground to believe that in the majority of the cases collected by OHCHR the victims were arrested without criminal charges and did not present a security threat. This form of arbitrary deprivation of liberty may amount to a violation of both international human rights law and international humanitarian law. Some victims were not informed of the legal pretext for their arrest and were not allowed any form of appeal the legality of their detention. The victims were reportedly detained in both official and unofficial detention centers and in some cases the arresting authority did not disclose the location of some of those detained, which may amount to enforced disappearance.⁴⁶

During a detention visit,⁴⁷ the director of the detention center told OHCHR that some detainees were not under his authority but under the authority of the Popular Committees affiliated with the Houthis. These detainees appear to fall outside the protection of the law and may provide a reasonable ground to believe that their detention is unlawful. OHCHR learnt that in November 2015 in Hajjah a detainee was killed⁴⁸ inside the prison by a member of the Popular Committees affiliated with the Houthis. The alleged perpetrator was part of a team of 25 armed members of the Popular Committees stationed inside the prison. OHCHR took note that a local investigation committee was established but the investigation did not produce any result at the time of the drafting of this report.

OHCHR documented various allegations of ill-treatment of detainees by the Popular Committees affiliated with the Houthi. On 12 December 2015, the Office gathered information indicating that one detainee reportedly died while in detention in Ibb. The victim families reported that a medical report revealed that the detainee was ill-treated while under custody of the Popular Committees. During the interview with detainees, OHCHR was also able to corroborate allegations of ill-treatment in detention centres in Aden, Dhamar, and Hodeida. The allegations corroborated by OHCHR related to locations under the authority of the Popular Committees affiliated with the Houthis.

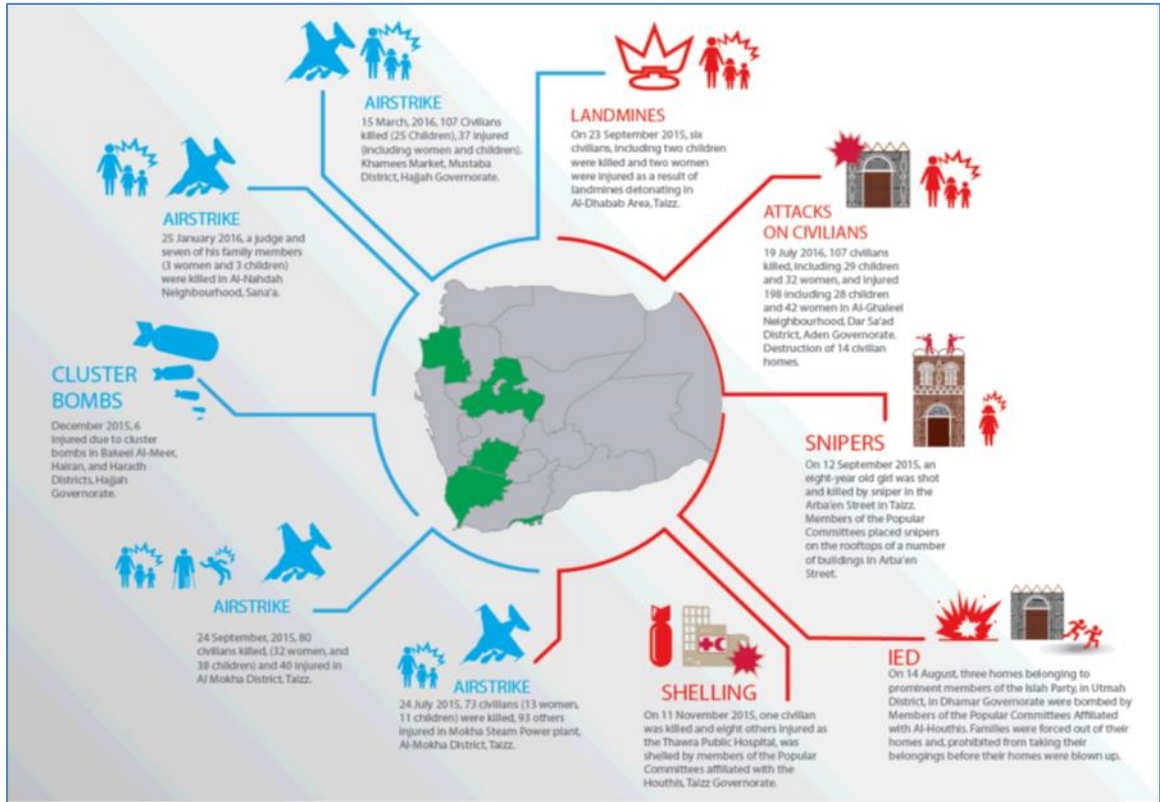
⁴⁶ Amnesty international also mentioned that it “is aware of at least three men whose whereabouts remain unknown as of May 2016”. Amnesty International, *Where is my father? detention and disappearance in Huthi-controlled Yemen*, May 2016, [<https://www.amnesty.org/en/documents/mde31/4006/2016/en/>].

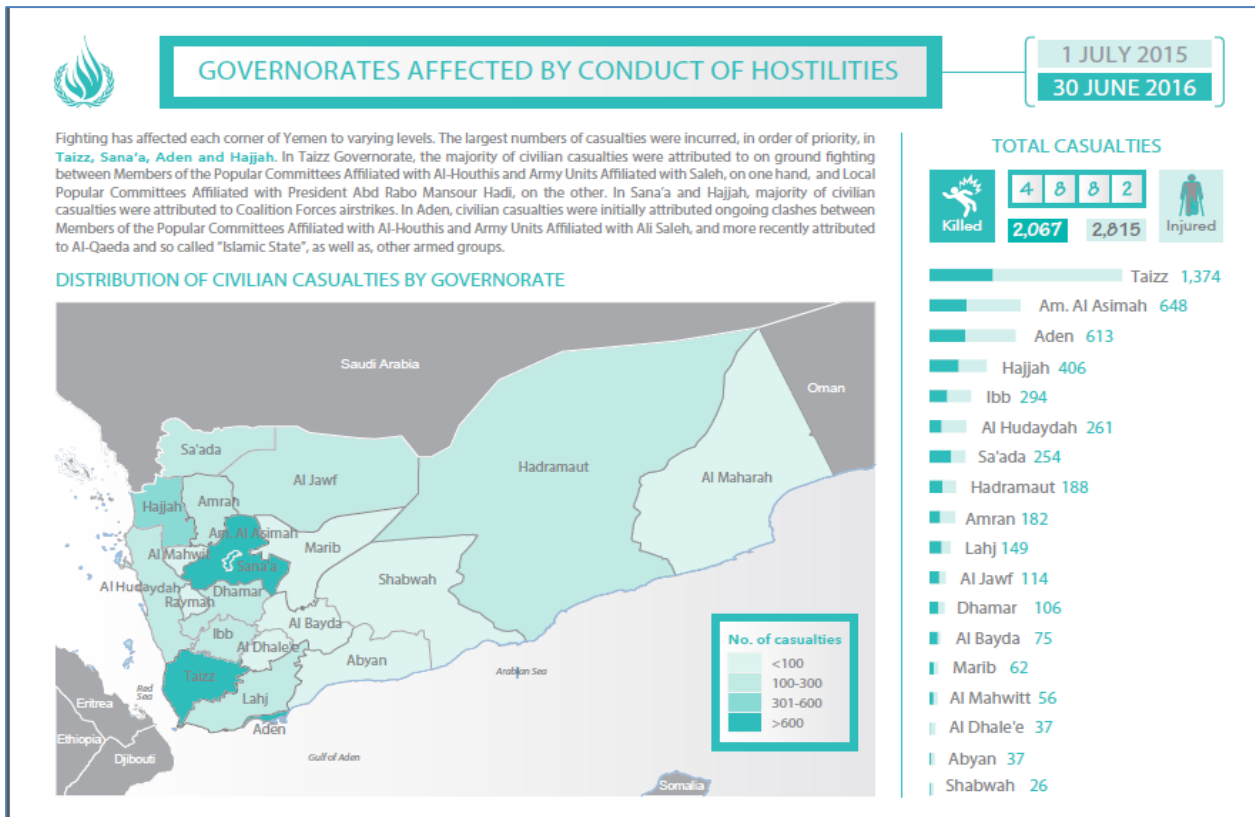
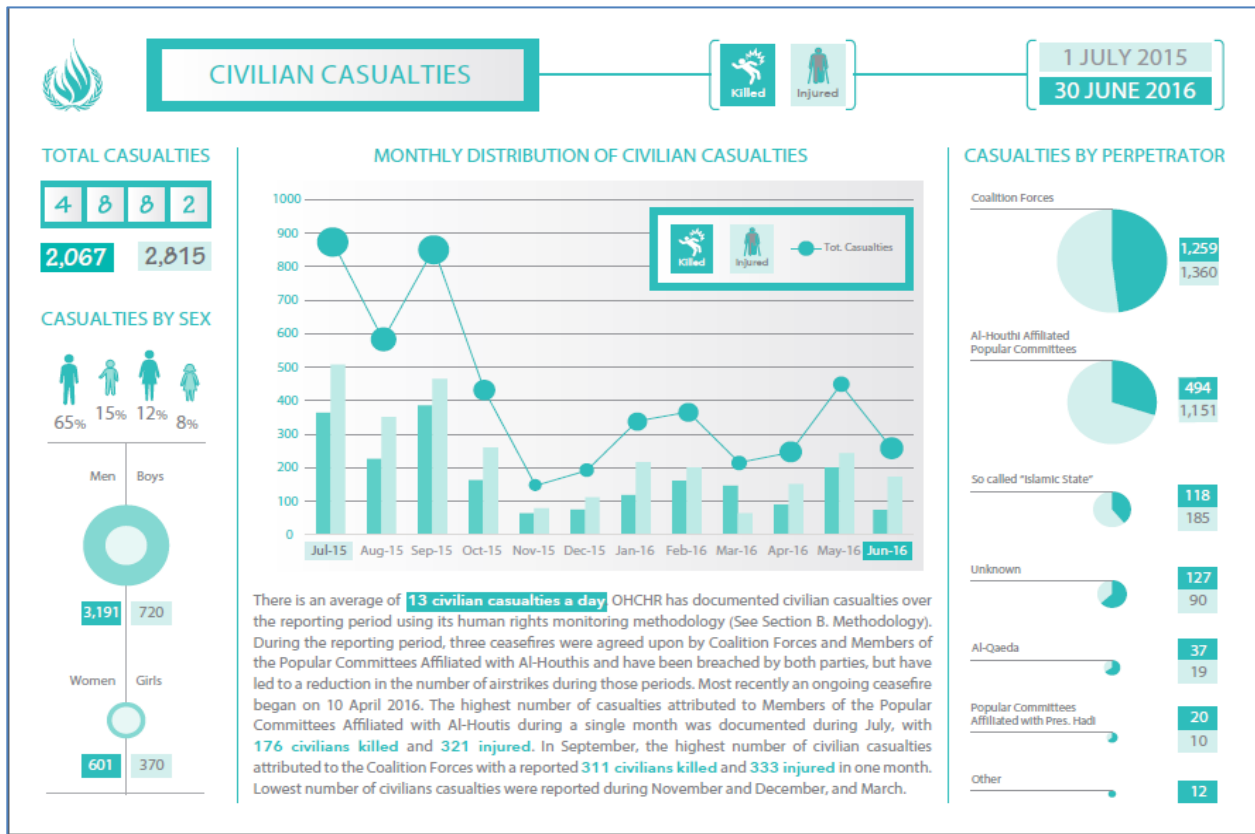
⁴⁷ In the pre-trial detention facility, in Sana’a, the OHCHR staff interviewed 10 detainees that have been in detention for four months, no charges were brought against them or were investigated with. The acting manager of Al Thawra detention facility informed OHCHR that these detainees were detained by members of the Popular Committees and he does not have the authority to release them or refer them to the investigative judge

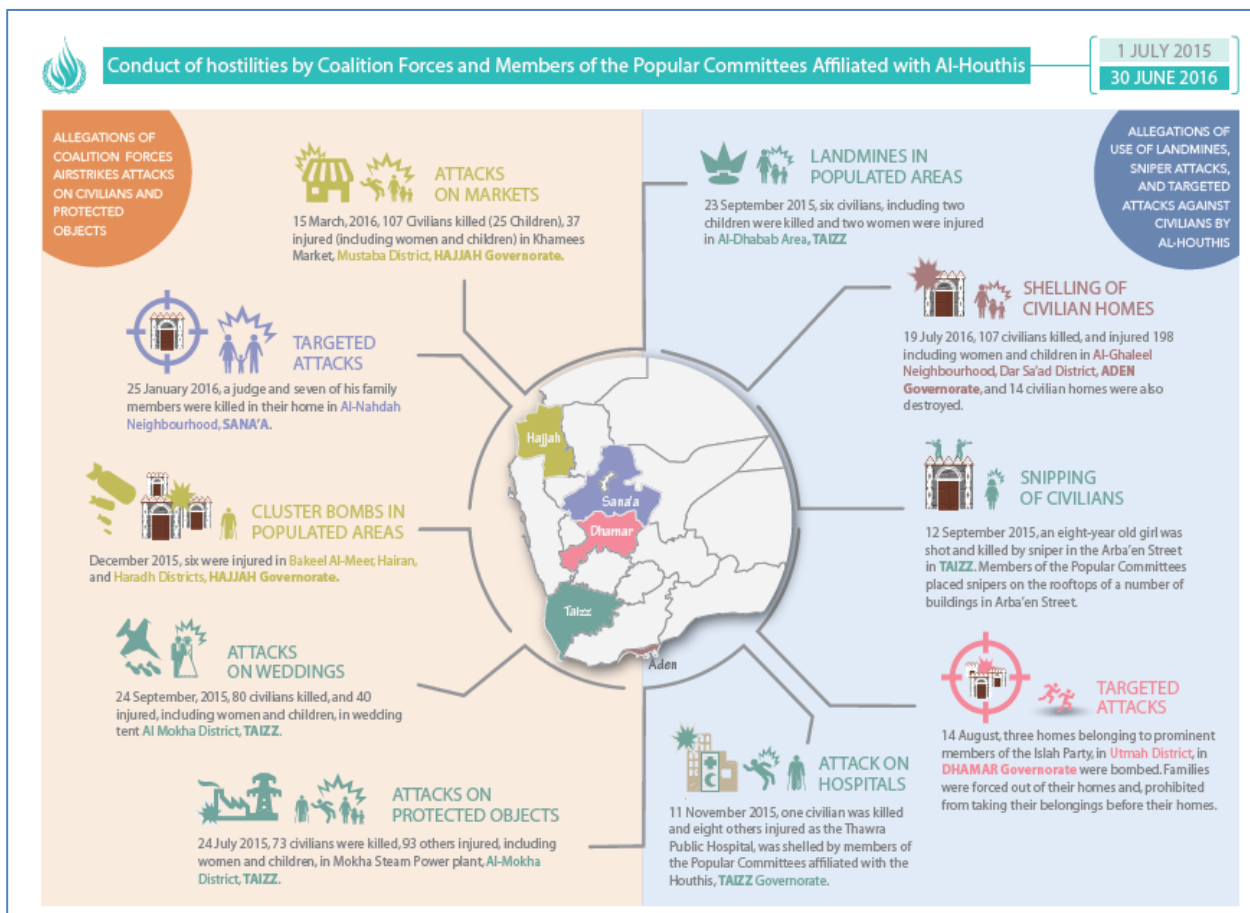
⁴⁸ OHCHR corroborated information from three different independent sources: a co-detainee that witnessed the incident, Deputy Director of the detention centre and Hajja Attorney.

Annex II

Infographs







Annex III

**United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural
Organization list of cultural sites in Yemen that have been
damaged**

	Site name	Type	Location	Governorate	Date of damage
1	Hamra'a Alah Mosque	Mosque	Dar Al-Haid /Sanhan	Sana'a	10/04/2015
2	Old Sa'adah	Historic city		Sa'adah	10/04/2015
3	The Historic village of Faj Attan	Historic city		Sana'a	21/04/2015
4	Ancient City of Baraqish (Yathal)	Archaeological site	Magzar	Marib	24/04/2015
5	Suroah City (Awa'al Sruoah)	Archaeological site	Suroah	Marib	24/04/2015
6	Dar Al-Husen	Monument	Dmt	Al-Dhaleh	24/04/2015
7	Mosque and Jami Al-Imam Al-Hadi	Mosque	Old City of Sa'adah	Sa'adah	09/05/2015
8	Al Qahira Castle	Castle	Taiz City	Taiz	11/05/2015
9	Heritage Folk Museum	Museum	Old Sana'a	Sana'a	11/05/2015
10	The National Museum	Museum	Old Sana'a	Sana'a	11/05/2015
11	Naqam fort	Fort	Sana'a	Sana'a	11/05/2015
12	Zabid Historic City	Historic city		Al-Hodidah	12/05/2015
13	Asa'ad Al-Kamil Jarf	Archaeological site	Al-Qafir	Ibb	13/05/2015
14	Al-Qaflah	Castle	Saqeen	Sa'adah	13/05/2015
15	Dhamar museum	Museum	Dhamar	Dhamar	24/05/2015
16	Jabal al-Sharif fort	Fort	Bajal	Al-Hodidah	24/05/2015
17	Al-Nu'man fortification	Fort		Hajjah	29/05/2015
18	Al-Mansoura fortification	Fort		Hajjah	29/05/2015
19	Al-Muq'ah temple	Archaeological site	Marib	Marib	31/05/2015
20	The great dam of Marib (the northern and western drainage)	Archaeological site	Marib	Marib	31/05/2015
21	Al-Hajr palace	Monument	Sana'a	Sana'a	05/06/2015
22	Al-Qurdi complex	Historic city		Sana'a	10/06/2015
23	Al-Qasimi neighborhood (17 houses)	Historic city		Sana'a	12/06/2015
24	Arms palace (Ghandan)	Monument	Old Sana'a	Sana'a	12/06/2015
25	The Historic City of Sana'a	Historic city		Sana'a city	12/06/2015
26	The ancient city of Marib	Archaeological site	Marib	Marib	13/06/2015
27	Domed mosque of Al-Mahdi	Mosque	Old Sana'a	Sana'a	18/06/2015
28	Al-Ashrafiya mosque	Mosque	Taiz	Taiz	19/06/2015
29	al-Mozaffar Mosque	Mosque		Taiz	21/06/2015
30	Al-Mokhaier fortress	Fort	Al-Tawsala	Al-Mahweet	21/06/2015
31	Jackob's mausoleum	Mausoleum	al-Mukalla	Hadramout	22/06/2015

32	Ateq museum	Museum	Shabwa	Shabwa	22/06/2015
33	Historical Sira Fortress	Fort	Sira	Aden	22/06/2015
34	Aden Museum- Abdali Palace	Museum	Kariter	Aden	22/06/2015
35	Al-Sharaf fortification	Fort		Hajjah	26/06/2015
36	Al-Qashla	Fort	Medi	Hajjah	26/06/2015
37	Old governmental complex	Monument	Medi	Hajjah	26/06/2015
38	Al-Idrisi castle ruins	Archaeological site	Medi	Hajjah	26/06/2015
39	Al-Joba ruins and Al-Khor ruins	Archaeological site	Medi	Hajjah	26/06/2015
40	Al-'Alali ruins	Archaeological site	Ta'sher valley- Bakil/Al-Mir	Hajjah	26/06/2015
41	Qifal Hardh fortification	Fort	Hardh	Hajjah	26/06/2015
42	Jahfan Mounra ruins	Archaeological site	Hardh	Hajjah	26/06/2015
43	Hadramout shrines	Mausoleum		Hadramout	28/06/2015
44	al-Habib Hamad bin Saleh Dome	Mausoleum	al-Shahr-al-Mukalla	Hadramout	28/06/2015
45	Military museum	Museum		Aden	17/07/2015
46	Al-Husini mosque	Mosque		Sana'a	20/07/2015
47	Omar Bin Ali al-Saqqaf mausoleum	Mausoleum		Lahej	08/08/2015
48	Baraqish (Nakrah temple)	Archaeological site	Marib	archaeological site	12/09/2015
49	St. Joseph church (al-Badr)	Church		Aden	16/09/2015
50	Al-Flehi neighborhood (95 houses)	Historic city	Old Sana'a	Sana'a	19/09/2015
51	al-Habib Ahmed bin Muhsen al-Haddar Mausoleum	Mausoleum	al-Mukalla	Hadramout	23/09/2015
52	AlSheikh AlFakih Mazahem bin Ahmed Bajaber domed mausoleum	Mausoleum	al-Mukalla	Hadramout	29/09/2015
53	Sallah palace- Museum in Taiz	Monument		Taiz	23/10/2015
54	Walled city of Shibam	Historic City	Shibam	Hadramout	20/11/2015
55	Socotra archipelago	Natural heritage		Socotra	11/1-10/2015
56	Al-Salam bridge	Monument	Shabwa	Shabwa	7/10-14/2015
57	Tourist gate	Monument		Aden	7/10-14/2015
58	Husn al-Ghurab/Qana'	Archaeological site	Shabwa	Shabwa	28/12/2015
59	Baraqish (Sirwah temple)	Archaeological site	Marib	Marib	14/01/2016
60	Al-Qurdi museum/National Museum	Museum	Taiz	Taiz	02/02/2016
61	Kawkaban	Historic city	Shibam	Hadramout	14/02/2016
62	Dome of Ibn Ismail	Mausoleum	Shaher	Hadramout	14/02/2016
63	Al-Shuna building	Monument	Amran	Amran	14/02/2016
64	Sjaf al-Islam Mohammed al-Bader house	Monument	Amran	Amran	14/02/2016