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Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review*


Yemen

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Introduction

1. The Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review, established in accordance with Human Rights Council resolution 5/1, held its thirty-second session from 21 January to 1 February 2019. The review of Yemen was held at the 6th meeting, on 23 January 2019. The delegation of Yemen was headed by the Minister of Human Rights of Yemen, Mohammed Mohsen Mohammed Askar. At its 10th meeting, held on 25 January 2019, the Working Group adopted the report on Yemen.

2. On 15 January 2019, the Human Rights Council selected the following group of rapporteurs (troika) to facilitate the review of Yemen: Bulgaria, Burkina Faso and Fiji.

3. In accordance with paragraph 15 of the annex to Human Rights Council resolution 5/1 and paragraph 5 of the annex to Council resolution 16/21, the following documents were issued for the review of Yemen:

(a) A national report submitted/written presentation made in accordance with paragraph 15 (a) (A/HRC/WG.6/32/YEM/1);

(b) A compilation prepared by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) in accordance with paragraph 15 (b) (A/HRC/WG.6/32/YEM/2);

(c) A summary prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (c) (A/HRC/WG.6/32/YEM/3 and Corr.1).

4. A list of questions prepared in advance by Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Germany, Portugal, on behalf of the Group of Friends on national implementation, reporting and follow-up, Slovenia, Spain, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America was transmitted to Yemen through the troika. These questions are available on the website of the universal periodic review.

I. Summary of the proceedings of the review process

A. Presentation by the State under review

5. The delegation of Yemen highlighted the importance of human rights for peace, stability, liberty and equal opportunity in the world and the role of the Human Rights Council and the universal periodic review in protecting and promoting human rights.

6. During its previous review, the Government had accepted 167 of the 191 recommendations made. Subsequently, the Government had set up a committee to implement the recommendations in the context of the National Dialogue Conference, which included a wide range of civil society actors.

7. The objective of the National Dialogue Conference had been to create a new national constitution and a modern Yemeni State. The outcome document of the Conference had laid the basis for the new constitution and had been intended as a road map for addressing political, economic, social and cultural issues in the future.

8. However, on 21 September 2014, Houthi militia had led a coup d'état against the legitimate Government, taking control of State institutions in Sana'a and interrupting the new political process. As a result of the complex and difficult situation in Yemen that resulted, the universal periodic review recommendations accepted by the Government could not be implemented. The legitimate government had sought to restore peace in Yemen according to the three terms of reference agreed upon locally, regionally and internationally, namely the outcomes of the comprehensive National Dialogue Conference; the Initiative of the Gulf Cooperation Council and its executive mechanism; and the resolutions of the Security Council, especially resolution 2216 (2015). Those terms of reference had been rejected by the Houthi.

9. In order to provide justice for victims in Yemen, an independent National Commission of Inquiry had been established to investigate allegations of human rights violations since the coup. It had produced five periodic reports on investigations it had conducted.

10. The Government remained committed to ensuring equality for women and to fighting discrimination against them through constitutional and legal means. It had implemented strategies to improve women's rights in the labour sphere and in decision-making roles. The Government guaranteed equal salaries to men and women in public employment.

11. Measures had been taken by the Government to protect children from early marriage, and a bill had been drafted to define the minimum age for marriage. In accordance with the outcome document of the National Dialogue Conference, the minimum age for marriage would be set at 18, with penal sanctions for those violating that provision.

12. The Government had developed many national strategies relating to the rights of the child, including the National Strategy on Reproductive Health and the National Strategy on Child Labour.

13. The Government had also developed a strategy to fight child recruitment and reintegrate children who had been involved in armed conflict into society. On 18 December 2018, the Government had adopted an initiative on the protection of children in armed conflict, prepared with the assistance of the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF).

14. The Government had striven to provide protection for refugee rights in national law and recognized the integral role of refugees in Yemen. Yemen continued to receive waves of migrants and refugees from the Horn of Africa. The Government, in coordination with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), provided shelter and addressed the situation in the best way possible.

15. The National Association for the Marginalized was included in the constitutional consultation group and represented the needs and human rights concerns of the marginalized. It had encouraged the establishment of the National Federation for the Most Vulnerable and Poorest, and the establishment of non-governmental organizations.

16. A technical committee for human rights had been established, which included representatives of governmental bodies, including the judiciary, security and military agencies and relief committees. Membership continued to be expanded to include a range of other groups.

17. The Government was working on improving the independence, professionalism and performance of the judiciary, and was repairing judicial buildings destroyed by the Houthis. Over eight courts had been rehabilitated.

18. In the National Dialogue Conference outcome document, participants had recommended the establishment of an independent supreme council on journalism and mass media, responsible for overseeing the media and providing legal and ethical safeguards to protect freedom of opinion, expression and media.

19. The outcome document also included provisions to explicitly protect freedom of opinion and assembly, including peaceful demonstrations and strikes, as long as public or private property was not harmed, with criminal penalties for those who violated those fundamental freedoms.

20. The Government had established a National Commission to Combat Human Trafficking. Furthermore, there had been a series of government bills and decisions aimed at ending human trafficking, in all forms, protecting victims, providing them with rehabilitation and respecting their human rights and dignity.

21. Despite the deterioration of the education sector due to the activities of Houthi militias in a number of Yemeni governorates, the Government had exerted great efforts to rebuild and renovate schools. The Government had also expanded a number of educational institutions in order to absorb additional students from the families of migrants and refugees, and the Ministry of Education had redrafted school curricula to make them more inclusive.

22. Health was a human right and the Government sought to provide health care to all citizens. There were a number of strategies to implement the right to health, including the Reproductive Health Strategy and the Five-Year Plan on Health Development. However, due to the country situation, the Government had been prevented from providing all health services and emergency care to the population.

23. Responding to a question submitted in advance on the ceasefire agreement signed recently in Sweden, the delegation highlighted that the Government's priority was to protect the safety and security of citizens, to remove barriers to the flow of humanitarian assistance to all areas of Yemen and to preserve infrastructure in those areas. However, the Houthi militias had refused to sign the agreement. They continued to attack civilians and to plunder humanitarian assistance.

24. Concerning the steps taken by the Government to implement recommendations from the report of the Group of Independent Eminent International and Regional Experts, the delegation stated that the Government worked with and facilitated the work of United Nations teams as much as possible. It hoped for an objective report shedding light on the real situation in Yemen. The Government believed that the report issued by the group was biased and that it encouraged Houthis to ignore the peace process and act aggressively towards Yemeni people. The Government would accept and deal positively with a more satisfactory report.

25. The delegation concluded by affirming the commitment of the Government to fulfilling all of its obligations under international conventions and treaties, in particular its obligation to protect and promote human rights. The Government was trying to restore organizations and institutions in areas under Houthi control, with the help of the coalition and other international organizations. The Government had confidence in the universal periodic review mechanism and was committed to implementing the resulting recommendations.

B. Interactive dialogue and responses by the State under review

26. During the interactive dialogue, 88 delegations made statements. Recommendations made during the dialogue are to be found in section II of the present report.

27. Switzerland expressed concern about the grave humanitarian situation in Yemen and numerous violations of international law.

28. Thailand encouraged Yemen to continue working with other parties to fully implement the Stockholm Agreement and Security Council resolution 2451 (2018) to achieve sustainable peace.

29. Tunisia welcomed the Stockholm Agreement and hoped that it would contribute to reviving peace negotiations in Yemen and achieving a political settlement of the situation.

30. Turkey noted the efforts of the Government to strengthen the institution-building process and promote cooperation between State bodies and civil society in the area of human rights.

31. Ukraine noted the establishment of committees to address humanitarian issues and to provide necessary support to persons in need.

32. The United Arab Emirates noted the efforts of the Government to implement its international human rights obligations and called on the international community to assist the Government in meeting those obligations.

33. The United Kingdom noted with concern human rights violations committed by all parties to the conflict. Women's rights were affected and children continued to be recruited to fight.

34. The United States commended Yemen for supporting the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for Yemen in bringing parties together to forge a political agreement.

35. Uruguay expressed the hope that, with the support of the international community, Yemen would bring a halt to the conflict, achieve stability and implement its international human rights obligations.
36. Uzbekistan noted steps taken by the Government to strengthen the legal framework and adopt strategies related to human rights.
37. The Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela noted the Government's efforts to address human rights challenges despite the armed conflict and suggested that the international community should assist the Government to alleviate the humanitarian situation.
38. Viet Nam noted the progress achieved in developing a legal framework for the protection of human rights and hoped that peace and stability could be restored soon.
39. Zambia noted the Government's efforts to strengthen the institutional framework for the protection of human rights.
40. Afghanistan noted the Government's efforts to rebuild educational infrastructure, introduce programmes for children with special needs and establish a committee to provide necessary support to the most vulnerable groups.
41. Algeria noted the Government's efforts to protect human rights. It hoped that the implementation of the results of the national dialogue would lead to an improvement in the situation.
42. Argentina was concerned about the humanitarian situation in Yemen and condemned attacks against civilians.
43. Australia noted that the conflict restricted the Government's ability to exercise authority over its territory. It was concerned about the disproportionate impact of the hostilities on women and children.
44. Austria remained concerned about the humanitarian situation and that parties to the conflict targeted civilians and civilian infrastructure.
45. Azerbaijan noted with appreciation the adoption of strategies on education and programmes for children with special needs and from poor families.
46. Bahrain noted the progress made in the protection of human rights, despite the challenges faced. It commended Yemen for the decision to establish the High Relief Committee to provide humanitarian assistance.
47. Bangladesh noted the humanitarian situation in Yemen. It commended the Government's willingness to engage in the peace process and hoped that all parties to the conflict would join it.
48. Belgium stated that the human rights situation remained dire. Women and girls continued to face discrimination and abuse.
49. The Plurinational State of Bolivia appreciated the initiatives to restore peace and stability and to resume the period of transition, which would enable progress to be made towards satisfying the demands of the population.
50. Botswana noted the cooperation of Yemen with United Nations agencies and its commitment to implement the human rights conventions to which it was a party.
51. Brazil recognized the willingness of Yemen to develop programmes to alleviate poverty. It encouraged all parties to engage in the peace process in good faith and make efforts to protect civilians.
52. Bulgaria called on all parties to engage in the United Nations-led efforts to find a solution to the conflict.
53. Burundi welcomed the comprehensive national dialogue, the strategies on human rights education and awareness and the measures to strengthen the judiciary.
54. Canada expressed concern about the conflict and observed that multiple actors were responsible for human rights violations.

55. Chile noted the collaboration of Yemen with United Nations mechanisms, and the availability of the Government for dialogue to attain peace in the country.
56. China called for a political solution to the conflict and supported the mediation efforts of the Special Envoy for Yemen. It also called on the international community to provide humanitarian assistance.
57. Costa Rica was concerned about the escalation of violence and the serious humanitarian situation. It urged all parties to the conflict to become fully involved in the peace negotiations.
58. Croatia welcomed the efforts to implement the Stockholm Agreement but remained concerned by the deepening humanitarian crisis. It noted reports of widespread violations of fundamental rights.
59. Cuba noted the ongoing human rights projects, while recognizing the many challenges facing Yemen.
60. Cyprus observed that the situation in Yemen was the gravest humanitarian catastrophe in the world. It urged all parties to implement the ceasefire agreement.
61. Czechia stated that it was aware of the challenges faced in consolidating stability and security because of the conflict. It noted that the recommendations it had made in the previous review had not been fully implemented.
62. Denmark condemned the human rights violations committed by all parties to the conflict. The conflict had had a devastating impact on children and child marriage was on the rise.
63. Djibouti stated that the prolonged conflict had led to a worsening of the humanitarian situation, the escalation of violence, the mass displacement of people and violations of fundamental human rights.
64. Egypt appreciated the legitimate Government's efforts to improve the human rights situation. It welcomed the National Commission of Inquiry to address human rights violations.
65. Eritrea noted the progress made in implementing recommendations from the previous review, despite the challenges faced by Yemen. It also noted the efforts to promote the rights of women.
66. Estonia expressed concern about the ongoing conflict and the deepening humanitarian crisis. It urged the Government and the coalition to comply with international humanitarian and human rights law.
67. Ireland was gravely disturbed by breaches of international humanitarian law and obstacles to humanitarian access, and was troubled by reports of harassment and detention of members of the Baha'i International Community.
68. Georgia recognized steps aimed at the establishment of an independent national human rights institution and encouraged the Government to vigorously pursue that goal.
69. Germany recognized the Government's constructive engagement in the negotiation process to find a political solution to the crisis, and remained very concerned about the humanitarian crisis and attacks on civilians.
70. Honduras expressed appreciation for the Government's voluntary pledges and commitments.
71. Hungary stated that the Government's efforts to improve the human rights situation should focus on the full implementation of its international obligations and commitments.
72. Iceland welcomed the consultations between the Government and the Houthis convened in December 2018 and hoped the Stockholm Agreement would pave the way for a political solution to the crisis.

73. India took positive note of the socioeconomic development measures taken by Yemen with a view to alleviating poverty, improving basic education and ensuring access to health care.
74. Indonesia appreciated the commitment to continue to promote cooperation between State bodies and civil society to guarantee respect for and protection of human rights.
75. The Islamic Republic of Iran condemned the systematic and flagrant violations of human rights and humanitarian law, which amounted to war crimes and crimes against humanity.
76. Iraq stated that all segments of society had been greatly affected by the situation in Yemen, and in particular with regard to food security, health care, water supply and education.
77. France said that Yemen was in a situation of total war, with a very grave humanitarian situation and human rights violations. First and foremost, France would like to see the resumption of peace.
78. Italy took note of progress made since the second review cycle.
79. Jordan noted the Government's efforts to establish sustainable peace pursuant to Security Council resolution 2216 (2015) and the Initiative of the Gulf Cooperation Council. It reiterated its commitment to the legitimate Government.
80. Kuwait commended the Government's efforts to uphold human rights despite the challenges it faced, including an unprecedented humanitarian crisis. Kuwait encouraged Yemen to implement the results of the National Dialogue Conference.
81. The Lao People's Democratic Republic particularly welcomed the social protection strategy and girls' education support programmes.
82. Latvia noted the human rights measures that had been taken and encouraged further efforts to fulfil relevant obligations and commitments.
83. Lebanon expressed appreciation for the Government's efforts to strengthen institutions dealing with human rights and the National Plan for Health Care 2010–2025.
84. Libya commended the Government's acceptance of the Human Rights Council resolutions of 2016 and 2017 establishing investigations in the country and its cooperation in that regard.
85. Luxembourg remained extremely concerned about the prevailing security and humanitarian situation in Yemen and its catastrophic consequences for the majority of the population.
86. Malaysia recognized measures taken by the Government to promote and protect human rights despite the challenges it faced in consolidating peace and overcoming the dire humanitarian situation afflicting, in particular, women and children.
87. Maldives expressed concern over the grave humanitarian situation due to the prolonged conflict in Yemen, while appreciating the efforts of the Government to rebuild the nation.
88. Malta welcomed measures to promote the rights of vulnerable groups, including women, children and persons with disabilities, and to improve physical and mental health care.
89. Mauritania commended the measures adopted by Yemen to improve the human rights situation and to overcome the challenges it faced. Mauritania recognized its commitment to international human rights instruments.
90. Mexico was perturbed by the worsening human rights situation in Yemen, reflected in indiscriminate attacks against civilians perpetrated by all parties and the disruption of food and medical supplies.

91. Montenegro called upon the Government to adopt a comprehensive policy on children and to establish an official moratorium on the death penalty with a view to its abolition.
92. Morocco commended the progress made in strengthening the Ministry of Human Rights and the approval in 2015 of the establishment of an independent national human rights institution.
93. Myanmar recognized the accession of Yemen to key international human rights treaties but urged it to improve their effective implementation.
94. Nepal welcomed the cooperation of Yemen with United Nations agencies with a view to promoting a lasting peace settlement and providing humanitarian assistance in accordance with the demands of its people.
95. The Netherlands congratulated Yemen for concluding the Stockholm Agreement but remained concerned by the internal humanitarian situation and access restrictions faced by aid and relief agencies.
96. New Zealand welcomed the efforts by both parties and the Special Envoy for Yemen to find a political solution to the conflict, including the Stockholm Agreement.
97. Nigeria commended Yemen for cooperating with human rights mechanisms and for its measures to ensure the enjoyment of human rights and access to education and health care.
98. Norway welcomed the constructive engagement during recent political talks in Sweden, while expressing its concern regarding the situation of the Yemeni people.
99. Oman expressed hope that all parties would respect the Stockholm Agreement and welcomed the establishment of the High Relief Committee.
100. Pakistan noted the commitment to non-discrimination against women, the promotion of women's political and economic participation and an increased percentage of women among police recruits.
101. The Philippines recognized the commitment of Yemen to mainstreaming human rights, despite humanitarian challenges, and appreciated the Government's facilitation of the evacuation of Filipino migrant workers in need.
102. Poland was concerned about the ongoing conflict and called for a sustainable political solution to pave the way for ending the devastating war.
103. Portugal expressed concern about the increasing number of people requiring humanitarian assistance and protection.
104. Qatar expressed grave concern over the persistence of the conflict, the deterioration in the standard of living and the humanitarian situation.
105. The Republic of Korea expressed its appreciation for the establishment of the ministerial human rights committee and the National Commission of Inquiry.
106. Saudi Arabia welcomed the respectful cooperation with the international community to promote human rights and noted the Government's efforts outlined in the national report.
107. Senegal remained concerned about respect for life, freedom and security amid persistent discrimination against women.
108. Serbia called for cooperation with United Nations bodies and respect for international human rights standards, especially with regard to children, women and other vulnerable groups.
109. Seychelles recognized the positive steps taken to promote and protect fundamental human rights under difficult circumstances.
110. Slovakia remained concerned about the enormous humanitarian consequences of the military conflict on children, women and other vulnerable groups of society.

111. Slovenia remained concerned about the engagement of children in armed conflict and urged the immediate provision of humanitarian assistance to populations in need.
112. Spain recognized that Yemen was going through the worst humanitarian crisis of the century and acknowledged the efforts made to tackle huge challenges.
113. The State of Palestine acknowledged efforts made by the Government to promote human rights despite the difficulties and the ongoing conflict in Yemen.
114. The Sudan noted the Government's efforts to provide as much protection as possible through the establishment of the National Commission of Inquiry.
115. In response to those statements, the delegation of Yemen said that the National Dialogue Conference had aimed at establishing a national human rights institution, in keeping with the principles relating to the status of national institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights (the Paris Principles), and drafting a new constitution.
116. The Government had emphasized the importance of the participation of women in that process. Women had been involved in the committee to draft the new constitution and had participated in the debates on prisons and places of detention.
117. A representative of the Prosecutor General had visited prisons in liberated areas to assess them. Six hundred detainees had been freed due to a lack of evidence.
118. The Prosecutor's Office had opened local offices throughout the country and was engaging in capacity-building. However, the offices had been attacked and some infrastructure had been damaged. Despite those challenges, the Prosecutor's Office was continuing to review cases to ensure that no one was being detained unnecessarily or illegally.
119. The role of military justice had been reviewed and cases that were pending had been concluded. Successful training programmes for administrative officials had been carried out.
120. Government resources were very limited and partners were encouraged to provide humanitarian assistance. The Government thanked those who had supported Yemen thus far, such as Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates.
121. The Government had sought to support health-care workers in their efforts to deal with disease and malnutrition. It had provided appropriate food for mothers and children, as well as assistance for poor families.
122. The Government was helping international organizations and the coalition to provide shelters to assist both men and women in need, including psychological support and medical services for children.

II. Conclusions and/or recommendations

123. **The recommendations formulated during the interactive dialogue/listed below have been examined by Yemen and enjoy the support of Yemen:**
- 123.1 **Accelerate the process of accession to the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Ukraine);**
- 123.2 **Continue to work towards fulfilling its international obligations emanating from the human rights conventions to which it has acceded (Bahrain);**
- 123.3 **Take further steps to ensure compliance with international human rights law and international humanitarian law, including measures to protect civilians, particularly children, women, elderly persons, persons with disabilities and other vulnerable groups (Bulgaria);**
- 123.4 **Ensure the protection of civilians in compliance with its obligations under international humanitarian law, including immediate, full and unhindered access for humanitarian supplies and personnel to all parts of Yemen (Denmark);**

- 123.5 **Swiftly adopt the necessary measures to safeguard respect for international humanitarian law, in particular to protect civilians and sites protected by international humanitarian law (Spain);**
- 123.6 **Make further efforts to strengthen the institutional and legal framework for the protection of human rights (Uzbekistan);**
- 123.7 **Expedite the adoption of the necessary legislation to establish an independent national human rights institution in accordance with the Paris Principles (Thailand);**
- 123.8 **Continue to implement the recommendations from the second cycle review (Bahrain);**
- 123.9 **Redouble efforts to effectively establish an independent national human rights institution in compliance with the Paris Principles and make the institution operational (Burundi);**
- 123.10 **Accelerate efforts and take appropriate action to implement the recommendations accepted in the previous cycle of the universal periodic review (Djibouti);**
- 123.11 **Consolidate the structure of the State institutions with a view to establishing the rule of law and comprehensive economic development and to combating corruption (Turkey);**
- 123.12 **Increase the capacity of the Ministry of Human Rights and bolster the efforts of the Ministry and the Government to fulfil their human rights obligations and commitments (Indonesia);**
- 123.13 **Accelerate the establishment of a national human rights institution in accordance with the Paris Principles (Ukraine);**
- 123.14 **Implement the outcome of the National Dialogue Conference, which constitutes the appropriate framework for the promotion and protection of human rights in Yemen (United Arab Emirates);**
- 123.15 **Accelerate the process of establishing an independent national human rights institution (Myanmar);**
- 123.16 **Continue efforts to build national institutions in order to increase people's awareness of all their human rights and to broaden the space for the enjoyment of economic, social and cultural rights (Nepal);**
- 123.17 **Fulfil obligations under international human rights and humanitarian law, particularly taking precautions to protect civilians and to ensure the delivery of humanitarian assistance (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);**
- 123.18 **Continue to mobilize resources and galvanize international support to enhance its capacity to protect and promote human rights (Nigeria);**
- 123.19 **Resume the implementation of measures and national strategies in the areas of education, health, employment and livelihood (Philippines);**
- 123.20 **Implement the outcomes of the National Dialogue Conference and complete the referendum on the new constitution (Sudan);**
- 123.21 **Establish, with international support, a programme to combat gender-based violence in all regions, encompassing awareness and education campaigns, health services, shelters and financial and legal aid (Canada);**
- 123.22 **Continue support for awareness-raising programmes on human rights in order to promote equal rights and equal opportunities for all citizens in accordance with Yemeni legislation (Lao People's Democratic Republic);**

- 123.23 **Redouble efforts to eradicate all acts of discrimination against minorities living in Yemen, and ensure that equal treatment is guaranteed to all individuals without exception (Uruguay);**
- 123.24 **Do everything in its power to facilitate rapid and unhindered humanitarian access to its territory in order to facilitate the import of goods and the activities of humanitarian organizations (Switzerland);**
- 123.25 **Continue to engage seriously in United Nations-mediated peace talks, recognizing that a comprehensive political solution is the most effective way to address the suffering of the Yemeni people (Australia);**
- 123.26 **Intensify through dialogue efforts aimed at ending the conflict in Yemen and ensure respect for international humanitarian law (Botswana);**
- 123.27 **Take steps to immediately protect journalists, human rights defenders, civil society and minorities such as the Baha'i, including from arbitrary detention, enforced disappearance and torture (Canada);**
- 123.28 **Continue its efforts to ensure the return of stability and security throughout the country (Tunisia);**
- 123.29 **Cease the practice of arbitrary detention, as well as ill-treatment and torture in some detention centres (Costa Rica);**
- 123.30 **Impose a moratorium on the death penalty and ensure that the death penalty is not imposed on persons under the age of 18 at the time of the commission of the criminal offence (Czechia);**
- 123.31 **Continue efforts through dialogue to end the conflict and create the necessary conditions for humanitarian assistance to the civilian population (Djibouti);**
- 123.32 **Immediately halt the practice of arbitrary arrest and detention, enforced disappearance and torture and other ill-treatment (Iceland);**
- 123.33 **Make all possible efforts to end the ongoing crisis and find a peaceful political solution to save the lives of citizens (Iraq);**
- 123.34 **Combat arbitrary detention and torture in detention centres (France);**
- 123.35 **Combat the practice of arbitrary arrest and detention, enforced disappearance and torture and other ill-treatment, investigate and prosecute those responsible and provide reparations for victims (Italy);**
- 123.36 **Continued work to achieve comprehensive peace in Yemen (Kuwait);**
- 123.37 **Adopt appropriate measures to ensure that human rights defenders and journalists are protected from acts of aggression or intimidation (Luxembourg);**
- 123.38 **Give priority to the rights of the most vulnerable groups in society, especially women, children, persons with disabilities and refugees (United Arab Emirates);**
- 123.39 **Ensure that all parties to the conflict respect and protect civilians, their property and critical infrastructure, including medical facilities and medical staff, and that disruption of food and medical supplies is investigated and punished (Mexico);**
- 123.40 **Continue engaging with the Special Envoy for Yemen to implement the Stockholm Agreement and work towards a lasting political solution, creating conditions to improve the Government's capacity to protect the human rights of its citizens (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);**
- 123.41 **Immediately halt the practice of arbitrary detention, enforced disappearance and torture, release all individuals arbitrarily detained, provide accountability and remedies for all such human rights violations and ensure**

enforcement of the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners (New Zealand);

123.42 **Comply with its obligations under international humanitarian law by refraining from attacks against schools and hospitals, and strengthen measures to ensure schools are not used for military purposes and that no children take part in any role affiliated with the conflict (New Zealand);**

123.43 **Continue efforts to promote a peaceful resolution of the conflict (Philippines);**

123.44 **Continue all possible efforts to adopt legislation and implement operational frameworks focusing on the protection of women and children from violence, including female genital mutilation. In order to avoid the tragedy of Yemen witnessing a lost generation, the Government should also take all possible steps to foster access for all children to education (Poland);**

123.45 **Implement a moratorium on the use of capital punishment (Portugal);**

123.46 **Shut down unofficial prisons and detention centres, and put an end to enforced disappearances and torture (Qatar);**

123.47 **Continue to work towards a sustainable political solution to the conflict that includes a broad cross section of Yemeni society, especially women, youth and tribal, regional and religious leaders (United States of America);**

123.48 **Take the necessary measures to investigate and punish cases of sexual violence and forced marriage and to put an end to child recruitment (Argentina);**

123.49 **Take measures to prevent, investigate and prosecute attacks and other forms of abuse against journalists and human rights defenders (Argentina);**

123.50 **Transparently investigate incidents of gender-based and sexual violence to establish accountability for these crimes (Australia);**

123.51 **Strengthen the efforts of the National Commission of Inquiry to hold to account those responsible for human rights violations (Chile);**

123.52 **Cease violations of international human rights and humanitarian law immediately and comply with its international obligations (Cyprus);**

123.53 **Pursue efforts to support the independence of the judiciary and promote its capacities and mandate (Egypt);**

123.54 **Continue to support the National Commission of Inquiry to investigate human rights allegations and provide the necessary resources (Jordan);**

123.55 **Ensure that State security forces act strictly in line with international law and that any disproportionate use of force or abuse, particularly during civilian demonstrations, is investigated and punished (Mexico);**

123.56 **Further strengthen law enforcement and ensure that laws and regulations are consistently applied (Myanmar);**

123.57 **Conduct prompt, thorough and impartial investigations into reports of violations of international humanitarian law and international human rights law in Yemen (New Zealand);**

123.58 **Work actively with the international community in investigating violations of international human rights and humanitarian law, including in cooperation with the Group of Eminent Experts (Norway);**

123.59 **Investigate promptly allegations of arbitrary detention, torture and ill-treatment, including against the Baha'i community and other victims of**

religious persecution, and ensure accountability in line with international standards (Norway);

123.60 Bring detention centres under unified, national government control, prevent abuse of detainees, and allow for investigations and prosecutions of allegations of abuse (United States of America);

123.61 Continue the work of the National Commission of Inquiry and ensure its independence (State of Palestine);

123.62 Promote the independence of the judiciary (Sudan);

123.63 Fulfil previously accepted recommendations to protect freedom of expression, including through amendment and enforcement of the Press and Publications Act (Canada);

123.64 Continue with programmes aimed at helping to support impoverished individuals (Eritrea);

123.65 Immediately end the practice of unlawful detention and release the names of all persons in custody (Germany);

123.66 Recognize the civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights of all Yemeni people, across the country, and, hence, their right to active participation in political decision-making (Islamic Republic of Iran);

123.67 Takes all necessary measures to ensure that journalists, demonstrators and human rights defenders have the necessary freedom to conduct their activities (Portugal);

123.68 Actively promote and ensure that marginalized and vulnerable ethnic, religious or social groups are effectively and meaningfully involved in the national reconciliation process (Portugal);

123.69 Pursue efforts to fight human trafficking (Egypt);

123.70 Approve a national plan to prevent and combat trafficking in persons, paying special attention to migrants, women and children (Honduras);

123.71 Continue efforts to combat human trafficking (India);

123.72 Continue efforts to address the phenomena of human trafficking (Iraq);

123.73 Protect victims of human trafficking and sexual violence and hold perpetrators accountable (France);

123.74 Promote and implement a national strategy to combat human trafficking (Morocco);

123.75 Step up efforts to respond to human smuggling and trafficking in persons, including child trafficking (Myanmar);

123.76 Enhance efforts to protect vulnerable groups, including women, children, migrants, refugees, asylum seekers and internally displaced persons, from violence and exploitation (Philippines);

123.77 Intensify efforts to ensure a comprehensive legal framework to combat human trafficking and develop strategies for victim protection and assistance (Philippines);

123.78 Keeping in mind the heightened risk of trafficking in persons and related violence in situations of conflict, provide training for front-line governmental officers so that they can identify, address and prevent the trafficking of vulnerable persons (Seychelles);

123.79 Intensify measures to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals (Uzbekistan);

- 123.80 **Strengthen social programmes in favour of its people, especially those in need (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);**
- 123.81 **Boost the process of adopting and implementing strategies and projects to combat poverty (Viet Nam);**
- 123.82 **Strengthen its efforts to alleviate poverty and malnutrition (Afghanistan);**
- 123.83 **Abide by the Stockholm Agreement and facilitate the delivery of food, fuel and medicines to all Yemenis (Australia);**
- 123.84 **Continue with the national strategies for the promotion of the agricultural sector with the objective of guaranteeing food security and sovereignty (Plurinational State of Bolivia);**
- 123.85 **Strengthen the social protection programme that gives priority attention to rural areas and the most vulnerable groups (Plurinational State of Bolivia);**
- 123.86 **Strengthen efforts to reduce poverty and improve peoples' livelihoods (China);**
- 123.87 **Continue working to improve the quality and scope of the health and education systems, and care for persons with disabilities (Cuba);**
- 123.88 **Take all steps necessary to ensure safe and unhindered humanitarian access to conflict-affected areas (Ireland);**
- 123.89 **Continue socioeconomic development policies and programmes to alleviate poverty, provide access to health care and ensure quality education (India);**
- 123.90 **Continue to address poverty challenges with a view to reducing the poverty rate (Indonesia);**
- 123.91 **Make further efforts to ensure that humanitarian support reaches the populations in need, especially women and children (Iraq);**
- 123.92 **Guarantee the proper functioning of essential public services, such as education and health care, including mental health services (France);**
- 123.93 **Continue to adopt measures to respond to humanitarian and development needs (Jordan);**
- 123.94 **Obtain international support to deliver humanitarian assistance for those in need (Kuwait);**
- 123.95 **Continue to adopt the necessary measures, including the development and stabilization programme, to ensure support for the most needy groups (Libya);**
- 123.96 **Take all the necessary measures to facilitate safe, swift and unfettered access to humanitarian aid, food and medical supplies (Luxembourg);**
- 123.97 **Step up efforts to strengthen food security measures and take steps to eradicate malnourishment and starvation (Maldives);**
- 123.98 **Redouble efforts to combat poverty and malnutrition, and ensure the provision of quality education and health-care services to its people, especially women and children (Nigeria);**
- 123.99 **Redouble efforts to adopt policies and programmes to eliminate poverty and generate employment opportunities for its people (Pakistan);**
- 123.100 **Take the necessary measures to ensure access to education and basic health to all citizens, particularly in rural areas (Pakistan);**
- 123.101 **Increase efforts to improve the living conditions provided to prisoners and other detained persons (Republic of Korea);**

- 123.102 Continue efforts in the areas of education and health, and develop greater independence in supporting these two areas (Saudi Arabia);
- 123.103 Strengthen national efforts to combat poverty and its effects (State of Palestine);
- 123.104 Re-establish, as soon as possible, access to basic social services, such as health, including mental health, education and social protection, in the territories under its control, and actively engage in seeking a solution to the unpaid salaries of public sector employees throughout Yemen (Switzerland);
- 123.105 Take the necessary measures to guarantee people's right to an adequate standard of living, particularly the right to food and the right to health, including by facilitating the unhindered delivery of humanitarian assistance and access to basic services (Thailand);
- 123.106 Take the necessary measures to ensure access of the civilian population to humanitarian assistance in order to address the health crisis and malnutrition (Costa Rica);
- 123.107 Cooperate with humanitarian aid agencies with the goal of delivering critical aid and provide psychosocial support to the traumatized population (Cyprus);
- 123.108 Facilitate the delivery of humanitarian assistance and essential commercial goods to civilians throughout Yemen (Estonia);
- 123.109 With support from United Nations agencies, donor Governments and civil society organizations, promote access to psychosocial support for persons living in Yemen (Iceland);
- 123.110 Strengthen its health-care development plan by providing health-care services through hospitals and health-care centres (Indonesia);
- 123.111 Remove all obstacles to access to and delivery of humanitarian aid, regardless of the circumstances (France);
- 123.112 Work towards integrating mental health in the country's national planning with the aim of having a mental health policy (Malta);
- 123.113 Consider promoting access, including with the help of all relevant stakeholders, to psychosocial support (Malta);
- 123.114 Grant and facilitate the timely and free passage of humanitarian aid (New Zealand);
- 123.115 Continue engagement in the political process and ensure full and unhindered humanitarian access (Norway);
- 123.116 Positively engage with humanitarian and food organizations to secure the delivery of assistance for those in need (Oman);
- 123.117 Continue efforts to solve the food crisis and improve the humanitarian situation, which has deteriorated owing to the war (Oman);
- 123.118 Guarantee the safe passage of humanitarian aid to all Yemenis across the country (Qatar);
- 123.119 Step up efforts to meet the needs of civilians and work to ensure that humanitarian actors have access to them with a view to ending food insecurity (Spain);
- 123.120 Strengthen and apply quality standards to national strategies on education and take the necessary measures towards increasing access to education for all (Afghanistan);
- 123.121 Take further steps in order to guarantee the right to education to all children (Georgia);

- 123.122 Promote programmes aimed at improving the state of education in the context of the ongoing conflict (Morocco);
- 123.123 Enhance measures to address the challenges that limit children's access to education and to bring out-of-school children back to school (Myanmar);
- 123.124 Give educational facilities the highest priority in the reconstruction process in order to care for the future of future generations in Yemen (Oman);
- 123.125 Continue to strengthen efforts in the field of education through the implementation of national strategies and ensure access to education, especially for girls (State of Palestine);
- 123.126 Promote special legislation on education in order to maximize opportunities for students (Sudan);
- 123.127 Further secure girls' access to education, particularly in rural areas, as well as facilitate women's participation in the political, economic and social process (Viet Nam);
- 123.128 Pursue efforts to ensure the representation of women at all levels of the political process and their participation in public life without discrimination (Zambia);
- 123.129 Take measures to protect women and girls, in particular effective measures to end the practice of forced and child marriage (Zambia);
- 123.130 Take all necessary measures to protect women and girls against all forms of sexual and gender-based violence (Belgium);
- 123.131 Strengthen efforts to ensure the representation of women at all levels of the political process and their participation in public life, without discrimination (Chile);
- 123.132 Continue efforts to protect women from violence and domestic violence (Tunisia);
- 123.133 Pursue efforts to ensure the representation of women at all levels of the political process and their participation in public life without discrimination, including in any peace and transitional processes (Czechia);
- 123.134 Continue its efforts to strengthen the status of women in the society and enhance the representation of women in the political processes (Turkey);
- 123.135 Adopt measures in the legislative sphere to prevent and combat harassment and violence, specifically domestic and sexual violence, against women in all areas, including in detention centres (Honduras);
- 123.136 Ensure the active participation of women in the peace process (Iceland);
- 123.137 Improve the situation of women, in particular by eliminating forced and child marriage (France);
- 123.138 Continue capacity-building efforts for the promotion of the social, cultural and economic rights of women and to counter violence against them (Lebanon);
- 123.139 Undertake measures to address gender-based and sexual violence (Malaysia);
- 123.140 Promote women's participation in decision-making and peace processes (Malaysia);
- 123.141 Ensure women's representation at all levels of the political process and take effective measures to protect women against gender-based and sexual violence (Norway);

- 123.142 Continue efforts to improve women's participation in the political process and other domains (Pakistan);
- 123.143 Take efforts to further improve and promote women's rights, including through legislation to strengthen the punishment of domestic and sexual violence (Republic of Korea);
- 123.144 Pursue efforts to remove discriminatory laws and violence against women (Senegal);
- 123.145 Develop an action plan to ensure responsive mechanisms are put in place for victims and survivors of sexual violence and gender-based violence (Seychelles);
- 123.146 Continue national policies aimed at promoting the status of women in society and in decision-making processes (State of Palestine);
- 123.147 Ensure the representation of women in public and political life during the transition process, adopt measures to combat discriminatory attitudes against women and protect them from forced and early marriages (Uruguay);
- 123.148 Accelerate the drafting, adoption and implementation of laws establishing the age of marriage (Viet Nam);
- 123.149 Ensure that no children take part in fighting as child soldiers and provide former child soldiers with all appropriate assistance for their physical and psychological recovery and social integration (Zambia);
- 123.150 Continue legislative efforts, focusing on laws concerning children, to ensure that the best interests of the child are properly taken into account (Algeria);
- 123.151 Increase efforts to prevent exploitation and trafficking of children (Algeria);
- 123.152 Update and promptly implement its 2014 action plan to end and prevent the recruitment and use of children by its government forces (Belgium);
- 123.153 Step up efforts, in cooperation with international agencies, to remove restrictions and establish the unhindered access of the population, especially children, including internally displaced and refugee children, to humanitarian supplies (Bulgaria);
- 123.154 Fulfil previously accepted recommendations to prohibit child, early and forced marriage, including setting the minimum age of marriage at 18, and prevent forced withdrawal of girls from schools (Canada);
- 123.155 Strengthen measures to eradicate and sanction the practices of forced marriage, child marriage, and the recruitment or use of child soldiers (Chile);
- 123.156 Continue efforts to protect human rights, specifically for vulnerable people and children (Tunisia);
- 123.157 Eradicate the recruitment and use of children by armed forces and armed groups and end all violations committed against them (Croatia);
- 123.158 Enhance efforts to ensure the protection of children in emergency situations (Cuba);
- 123.159 End the recruitment and use of children in armed forces and release those who have already been recruited (Czechia);
- 123.160 Take urgent steps to ensure that an appropriate legal framework is in place to prevent marriage for children under the age of 18 (Denmark);
- 123.161 Ensure that children are protected from taking part in any conflict (Eritrea);

- 123.162 Ensure access to education for all children and eradicate the recruitment and use of children by armed forces (Estonia);
- 123.163 Ensure that all armed groups immediately cease recruiting child soldiers and release from duty all children under 18, and ensure that they have access to rehabilitation programmes (Germany);
- 123.164 Revise legislation to finally establish a minimum age for marriage in compliance with international human rights standards (Iceland);
- 123.165 Elaborate a comprehensive policy on children (Ukraine);
- 123.166 Put an end to the recruitment of child soldiers and the detention of migrant children and provide them with assistance pursuant to international standards (France);
- 123.167 Fight against the recruitment of child soldiers by all armed groups and ensure the release from duty of all children who are under 18 (Italy);
- 123.168 Criminalize child, early and forced marriage, including by adopting legislation that sets the minimum age for marriage, and take effective action to combat gender-based discrimination and violence, including female genital mutilation (Italy);
- 123.169 Continue to support and allocate an adequate budget to education programmes for children, especially for children from poor families in rural and urban areas (Lao People's Democratic Republic);
- 123.170 Make efforts to increase protection for the most vulnerable groups, in particular for children, and to prevent their recruitment, and provide them with the necessary social and psychosocial support (Lebanon);
- 123.171 Intensify efforts to prevent children from unlawful recruitment and use by armed forces (Malaysia);
- 123.172 Continue efforts to provide psychosocial support and rehabilitation services to children affected by armed conflict (Malaysia);
- 123.173 Ensure that no children are recruited as soldiers (Norway);
- 123.174 Step up efforts to address in a comprehensive and responsive manner the recruitment of children in armed conflict and to strengthen protection and rehabilitation measures (Philippines);
- 123.175 Pursue efforts to secure the educational rights of all children and end recruitment of children and reintegrate them into society (Qatar);
- 123.176 Adopt policies to prevent early marriage, including by setting the minimum age for marriage at 18 years in law (Republic of Korea);
- 123.177 Continue to ensure the safety of children, in particular by taking steps to protect children from participation in armed conflicts and by exposing the Houthi militias, which exploit children as soldiers and human shields (Saudi Arabia);
- 123.178 Step up efforts to effectively implement a minimum age of marriage and continue initiatives aimed at ending the recruitment and use of child soldiers (Spain);
- 123.179 Step up efforts to eradicate forced marriage, sexual exploitation and domestic violence against women and girls (Spain);
- 123.180 Exert efforts to protect children, particularly in areas afflicted by conflict (Sudan);
- 123.181 Stop persecution of religious minorities, notably the Baha'i (Luxembourg);

123.182 Continue to cooperate closely with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees in addressing the plight of internally displaced persons and ensuring basic services for them (Maldives).

124. The following recommendations will be examined by Yemen, which will provide responses in due time, but no later than the forty-first session of the Human Rights Council:

124.1 Sign and ratify the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance and the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (France);

124.2 Ratify the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Montenegro);

124.3 Become a party to the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance and enact legislation to implement the Convention that includes measures on compensation for victims and their families (Seychelles);

124.4 Ratify the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (Botswana);

124.5 Ratify the Rome Statute and implement the Statute in national legislation (Croatia);

124.6 Ratify the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court and the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture (Estonia);

124.7 Advance consideration of the ratification of the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (Georgia);

124.8 Ratify the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court and bring legislation into line with the ensuing obligations (Honduras);

124.9 Ratify the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court and fully align its legislation with all the obligations under the Rome Statute, including incorporating the definition of crimes and general principles in the Statute and adopting provisions enabling cooperation with the Court (Latvia);

124.10 Accede to the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (Luxembourg);

124.11 Ratify the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (New Zealand);

124.12 Ratify the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court, and fully align its national legislation with all the obligations under the Rome Statute (Slovenia);

124.13 Sign the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Austria);

124.14 Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Denmark);

124.15 Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment and the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (Hungary);

124.16 Announce a moratorium on all executions and ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (Estonia);

- 124.17 **Become a party to the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty, and in the meantime declare a moratorium on executions (Hungary);**
- 124.18 **Ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (Montenegro);**
- 124.19 **Consider ratification of the Convention on the Protection and Promotion of the Diversity of Cultural Expressions (Ukraine);**
- 124.20 **Fulfil its obligations under the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (Estonia);**
- 124.21 **Ban child marriage, set the minimum age of marriage at 18 years and amend discriminatory domestic laws against women, especially with regard to male guardianship and control over women, and bring them into line with the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (Germany);**
- 124.22 **Cooperate in a constructive and transparent manner with all United Nations human rights mechanisms, particularly those that are instrumental for ensuring accountability for gross human rights violations, and extend a standing invitation to all special procedures (Belgium);**
- 124.23 **Pursue efforts to ratify international human rights instruments to which it has not yet acceded (Honduras);**
- 124.24 **Strengthen cooperation with the special procedure mandate holders of the Human Rights Council by responding positively to the pending visit requests and eventually consider the extension of a standing invitation to all special procedure mandate holders (Latvia);**
- 124.25 **Sign and ratify the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communications procedure (Portugal);**
- 124.26 **Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communications procedure (Senegal);**
- 124.27 **Ensure full compliance with the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the involvement of children in armed conflict (Slovenia);**
- 124.28 **Launch a review of the legal provisions on capital punishment (Georgia);**
- 124.29 **Intensify efforts to find a quick solution to end the conflict, calling all parties immediately back to the negotiating table and guaranteeing the participation of women and humanitarian actors in the peace process (Argentina);**
- 124.30 **That all parties end the indiscriminate and disproportionate attacks against civilians and comply with international human rights and humanitarian law, and bring the perpetrators of human rights and international humanitarian law violations to justice (Argentina);**
- 124.31 **Put pressure to halt air strikes in highly populated residential areas and agree on safe zones that should not be targeted by air strikes (Germany);**
- 124.32 **Continue efforts to halt the conflict in Yemen and implement the recommendations made by the Group of Eminent Experts (Iceland);**
- 124.33 **Make all efforts to save and protect the lives of all Yemeni people, particularly women and children, from the attacks of foreign military forces (Islamic Republic of Iran);**

- 124.34 Cease immediately all acts of violence against civilians, including continuous blind air strikes, and meet the basic needs of all civilian populations (Islamic Republic of Iran);
- 124.35 Reduce the offences punishable by the death penalty, provide official figures regarding death sentences and executions and consider introducing a moratorium on the death penalty (Italy);
- 124.36 Immediately cease arbitrary arrest and detention, enforced disappearance, torture and ill-treatment, and ensure detainees are treated in accordance with international law and norms (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);
- 124.37 That all parties abide by international conventions and engage with other international mechanisms related to the protection of the Yemeni people and the safety of civilians, especially vulnerable groups (Oman);
- 124.38 That all parties to the conflict refrain from all armed hostilities, complying with the terms of the Hodeidah ceasefire agreement and Security Council resolutions 2451 (2018) and 2452 (2019) (Slovakia);
- 124.39 Engage with relevant stakeholders in good faith in continuous peace negotiations led by the Special Envoy for Yemen, Martin Griffiths, and respect their outcomes (Slovakia);
- 124.40 Increase efforts to ensure that international human rights and humanitarian law are respected by providing free access to land, sea and air routes for humanitarian and commercial flights (Uruguay);
- 124.41 Cooperate fully with the Group of Eminent International and Regional Experts by granting them access to its territory in order to ensure that serious violations of international human rights and humanitarian law can be documented and those responsible brought to justice (Switzerland);
- 124.42 Facilitate full access for members of the Group of Eminent Experts to investigate grave human rights violations and abuses and violations of international humanitarian law (Australia);
- 124.43 Cooperate with the Group of Eminent Experts and international human rights investigators (Austria);
- 124.44 Impartially and transparently investigate alleged violations of international humanitarian and human rights law by all parties to the conflict, make public the findings and ensure prosecution of those implicated in war crimes (Austria);
- 124.45 Immediately close all informal detention facilities and release all persons arbitrarily detained, and publish official lists of all individuals currently in detention centres and those who have died in detention (Austria);
- 124.46 Fully cooperate with the Group of Eminent Experts (Brazil);
- 124.47 Fully cooperate with the Group of Eminent Experts on Yemen in support of its mandate and fully implement the Stockholm Agreement (Canada);
- 124.48 Guarantee access to the country to the Group of Eminent International and Regional Experts, and cooperate with this Group and other human rights mechanisms of the United Nations system (Costa Rica);
- 124.49 Provide access to the Group of Eminent Experts and international human rights investigators and fully cooperate with them (Estonia);
- 124.50 Engage with the work of the Group of Eminent International and Regional Experts appointed by the Human Rights Council to monitor and report on the situation of human rights in Yemen (Ireland);

- 124.51 **Ensure that the Group of Eminent Experts has unrestricted access to areas controlled by the Government (Germany);**
- 124.52 **Cooperate fully with the Group of Eminent Experts to ensure that all perpetrators of serious crimes in Yemen are held to account (Hungary);**
- 124.53 **Cooperate fully with the Group of Eminent Experts and facilitate its access to the territory (France);**
- 124.54 **Cooperate with and grant access to the Group of Eminent Experts (Italy);**
- 124.55 **Allow the Group of Eminent International and Regional Experts access to the country and fully cooperate with it (Luxembourg);**
- 124.56 **Cooperate with the Eminent Group of Experts, allowing it access to the country, so that all parties to the conflict can be held accountable (Mexico);**
- 124.57 **Ensure the independence of the National Commission of Inquiry and continue to grant full access to the Group of Eminent International and Regional Experts with a view to ensuring that perpetrators of the most serious crimes are held accountable, as part of a future reconciliation and transitional justice framework in conformity with international standards (Netherlands);**
- 124.58 **Cooperate with, and grant access to, the Group of Eminent International and Regional Experts on Yemen to ensure accountability for all violations and abuses of international humanitarian law and international human rights law (New Zealand);**
- 124.59 **Cooperate with the international community and at the national level to record all cases of international law violations committed by all parties to the conflict, and pursue actions so that perpetrators are held accountable for the crimes and violations and are brought before an independent court in the future (Poland);**
- 124.60 **Intensify efforts to protect and promote freedom of religion or belief and the rights of persons belonging to religious minorities (Italy);**
- 124.61 **Safeguard the ability of human rights defenders, both domestic and international, including journalists, to enter the country, have unhindered access and operate without reprisal (United States of America);**
- 124.62 **Pay public sector salary arrears, reopen Sana'a Airport and lift unnecessary import restrictions (Cyprus);**
- 124.63 **Reopen Sana'a Airport and all ports, and lift unnecessary import restrictions, thus ensuring free, rapid and unimpeded delivery of humanitarian aid and timely medical evacuations (Brazil);**
- 124.64 **Allow unimpeded humanitarian access to Yemen, including through commercial aviation and also at Sana'a Airport, and allow free movement for persons seeking medical care abroad (Germany);**
- 124.65 **Remove the blockade against a large part of Yemen and allow the free and unimpeded passage of food, vaccines and medicine from humanitarian and relief agencies to reach the people who are in desperate need (Islamic Republic of Iran);**
- 124.66 **That all parties avoid attacking educational establishments and take measures to guarantee continuous access to education during the conflict in compliance with the Safe Schools Declaration (Argentina);**
- 124.67 **Take active measures to promote the right of girls to education through social mobilization campaigns, with the aim of changing attitudes to girls' education (Iceland);**
- 124.68 **Abolish male guardianship and control over women, raise the minimum age for marriage to 18 by amending the Personal Status Law and**

include effective legal protection for women from domestic and sexual violence in the Penal Code (Austria);

124.69 Promote and protect the equal rights of women, stimulating female leadership, including by guaranteeing a 30 per cent participation rate of women in political consultations and peace talks, in line with Sustainable Development Goal 5 and the presidential statement of the Security Council dated 15 June 2017 (S/PRST/2017/7) (Netherlands);

124.70 Ensure freedom of expression and religion and protect Christian minority groups against threats and acts of violence (Hungary).

125. All conclusions and/or recommendations contained in the present report reflect the position of the submitting State(s) and/or the State under review. They should not be construed as endorsed by the Working Group as a whole.

Annex

Composition of the delegation

The delegation of Yemen was headed by H.E. Dr. Mohammed Mohsen Mohammed Askar and composed of the following members:

- H.E. Dr. Ali Mohamed Majawar, Ambassador, Permanent Representative, Member;
 - Mr. Ali Nassr Yaslam Alkhsha, Vice Minister of Interior, Member;
 - Mr. Ramzi Abdullah Abdulrab Saif, Deputy of Prosecutor, Member;
 - Mr. Nabil Abdelhafez Maged, Deputy Minister of Human Rights, Member;
 - Mrs. Leza Haidarah Mohammed Salem, Deputy Minister of Information, Member;
 - Mr. Mohamed Al-Foqumi, Deputy Permanent Representative, Member;
 - Mrs. Riam Hasan Mohammed Ali, Ministry of Public Health, Member;
 - Mr. Ameen Ahmad Shmsan Al Mashwle, Head of the Department for Planning, Ministry of Human Rights, Member;
 - Mr. Radfan Mohammed Mohsen Naji Almuflahi, Head of the Office of Minister of Human Rights, Member.
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