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**Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review**  
**Thirty-second session**  
Geneva, 21 January-1 February 2019

### **Draft report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review\***

#### **Yemen**

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\* The annex is being circulated without formal editing, in the language of submission only.

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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 H.E. Dr. Mohammed Mohsen Mohammed Askar, Minister of Human Rights of Yemen. 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 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);

(d) A corrigendum to the Summary prepared by OHCHR (A/HRC/WG.6/32/YEM/3/Corr.1).

4. A list of questions prepared in advance by the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America, Portugal on behalf of the Group of Friends on NMIRF's, Austria, Slovenia, Germany, Australia, Belgium, Canada and Spain 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 Yemeni delegation started by highlighting the importance of human rights for peace, stability liberty and equal opportunity in the world, as well as the role of the Human Rights Council and Universal Periodic Review in protecting and promoting human rights in the world.

6. During its last UPR, the Government accepted 167 out of a possible 191 recommendations. Subsequently, the government set up a committee to implement these recommendations. This took place in the context of the national dialogue conference, which included a wide range of civil society actors.

7. The output document of the national dialogue sought to create a new national constitution to create a new modern Yemeni State. The constitution would act as a road map for the future of Yemen and in addressing political, economic, social and cultural issues.

8. However, the delegation stated that on 21 September 2014 the Houthi militia made a coup d'état against the legitimate government and took control of state institutions in Sana'a and interrupted this new political process. This has created a complex and difficult situation in Yemen in which the UPR recommendations accepted by the Government could not be implemented. The legitimate government has 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, the Gulf initiative, its executive mechanism and the resolutions of the United Nations Security Council, especially resolution 2216, these have been rejected by the Houthi.

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9. In order to provide justice for victims in Yemen, a national independent committee was established which is in charge of investigating allegations of human rights violations since the coup. It has produced five periodic reports on investigations it has conducted.
  10. The Government remained committed to equality and non-discrimination for women, through constitutional and legal means. The Government has implemented strategies to improve women's rights in labour and decision-making roles. The Government guarantees equal salaries to men and women in public employment.
  11. Measures have been taken by the Government to protect children from early marriage. They have drafted a bill to define the minimum age for marriage. The report of the national dialogue agreed at setting the minimum age for marriage at 18, with penal procedures for those violating the article.
  12. The Government has developed many national strategies relating to the rights of the child; *inter alia*, the National Strategy on Reproductive Health and the National Strategy on Child Labour.
  13. The Government has developed a strategy to fight child recruitment and reintegrate such children into society. On 18 December 2018, the Government signed a Roadmap with UNICEF on Protection of Children in Armed Conflict.
  14. The Government strives to protect refugee rights in National Law and recognises their integral role in Yemen. Yemen continues to receive waves of migrants and refugees from the African horn. The Government, in coordination with UNHCR, provides shelter and addresses the situation in the best way possible.
  15. The National Association for the Marginalised is represented in the Constitutional Consultation Group and presents the needs and human rights concerns of the marginalised. They have encouraged the establishment of the National Federation for the Most Vulnerable and Poorest, as well as the establishment of NGOs.
  16. The technical committee for human rights was established which includes representatives governmental bodies, including judicial, security and military agencies, as well as relief committees. Membership continues to be expanded to include a range of other groups.
  17. The Government is working on improving the independence, professionalism and performance of the judiciary, by repairing judicial buildings destroyed by the Houthis. Over 8 courts have been rehabilitated.
  18. The National Dialogue Conference Outcome Document recommended the implementation of Independent Supreme Council on Journalism and Mass Media, responsible for overseeing media as well as providing legal and ethical safeguards to protect freedom of opinion, expression and media.
  19. The National Dialogue Conference Outcome Document explicitly protected freedom of opinion and assembly, including peaceful demonstrations and strikes, as long as public or private property is not harmed. Criminal penalties are imposed on those who impinge upon such fundamental freedoms.
  20. The Government has established a National Commission to Combat Human Trafficking. There have 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. Following their liberation, a number of schools have been rebuilt and reintegrated for the communities. The Government have rebuilt a number of faculties and universities to facilitate migrants and refugees. The Ministry of Education has drafted school curricula to make them more inclusive.
  22. Healthcare is a human right that the Government seeks to provide to all citizens. There are a number of strategies, *inter alia*, the Reproductive Health Strategy and the Five Year Plan on Health Development. Due to urgent needs, the government have been prevented from providing all health services and emergency care.

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23. In response to an advanced question submitted by the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland on the ceasefire agreement signed recently in Sweden. The Government highlighted that its priority is 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 these areas. However, the Houthi militias refuse to sign the Sweden agreement. They continue to attack civilian and plunder humanitarian assistance.

24. In response to the advanced question submitted by Austria on the steps taken by the government to implement recommendations from the report of the team of UN experts, the Government stated that they worked with and facilitated UN teams as much as possible. The Government hoped for an objective report shedding light on the real situation in Yemen. They believe the report is biased and that it encouraged Houthi to ignore the peace process and act aggressively toward Yemeni people. The Government will accept and deal positively with a more satisfactory report.

25. The Government stated its commitment to all obligations under international conventions and treaties, and highlighted its obligation to protect and promote human. The Government is trying to restore organisations and institutions under Houthi control, with help of the Arab Coalition and other international organisations. The delegation stressed its confidence in the UPR mechanism as well as its commitment to implement its 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 the United Nations Security Council resolution no 2451 to ensure sustaining peace.

29. Tunisia welcomed the Stockholm Agreement and hoped that it would contribute to reviving peace negotiation in Yemen and bringing political settlement to the situation.

30. Turkey noted the efforts of the Government to strengthen 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 international community to assist the Government in meeting those obligations.

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

34. The United States of America commended Yemen for its support of the United Nations Special Envoy in bringing parties together to forge a political agreement.

35. Uruguay expressed hope that Yemen with the support of international community would bring to a halt the conflict and achieve stability, and implement its international human rights obligations.

36. Uzbekistan noted steps taken by the Government to strengthen 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 international community should assist the Government to elevate humanitarian situation.

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38. Viet Nam noted progress achieved in developing legal framework for the protection of human rights and hoped that peace and stability could be restored soon.
  39. Zambia noted efforts of the Government in strengthening human rights institutional framework.
  40. Afghanistan noted efforts of the Government to rebuild education infrastructure and introduce programs 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 national dialogue would lead to improvement in the situation.
  42. Argentina was concerned about the prevailing humanitarian situation in Yemen and condemned attacks against civilians.
  43. Australia noted that the conflict restricted Yemen'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 of the conflict targeted civilians and civilian infrastructure.
  45. Azerbaijan noted with appreciation the adoption of strategies on education and programs for children with special needs and from poor families.
  46. Bahrain noted the progress made in the protection of the human rights, despite the challenges faced. It commended Yemen for the decision to establish a High Relief Committee for 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 conflicting parties will joined.
  48. Belgium stated that the human rights situation remained dire. Women and girls continued to face discrimination and abuses.
  49. Plurinational State of Bolivia valued the initiatives to restore peace and stability and the period of transition to satisfy the popular demands.
  50. Botswana noted the cooperation of Yemen with United Nations agencies and its commitment to all ratified conventions.
  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 stated that multiple actors were responsible for human rights violations.
  55. Chile noted the collaboration of Yemen with United Nations mechanisms, and the availability of 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 Secretary General's special envoy. 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.

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58. Croatia welcomed the efforts to implement the Stockholm Agreement but remained concerned by the continued deterioration of the 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 stated that the situation in Yemen was the gravest humanitarian catastrophe in the world. It urged all parties to implement the agreement to the ceasefire.
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 made by the Czechia 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 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, escalation of violence, mass displacement of people, and violations of fundamental human rights.
64. Egypt appreciated the legitimate government's efforts to improve the 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 deteriorating humanitarian crisis. It urged the government and coalition to comply with international humanitarian and human rights law.
67. Ireland was gravely disturbed by breaches of international humanitarian law and challenges to humanitarian access, and troubled by reports of harassment and detention of Baha'i community members.
68. Georgia recognized steps aimed at the establishment of the independent national human rights institution, and encouraged the Government to vigorously pursue this 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 stated that it was pleased to hear Yemen's voluntary pledges and commitments.
71. Hungary stated that Yemen's efforts to improve the human rights situation should focus on 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 Agreement paved the way for a political solution to the crisis.
73. India took positive note of the socio-economic development measures undertaken by Yemen towards poverty alleviation, improving basic education as well as access to healthcare.
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. Islamic Republic of Iran condemned the systematic and flagrant violation of human rights and humanitarian law, which were amounting to war crimes and crimes against humanity.
76. Iraq stated that all of society had been greatly affected by the situation in Yemen and in particular food security, health care provision, water provision, and education.

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77. France stated that Yemen was in a situation of total war with a very grave humanitarian situation and violations of human rights, and would like to see the resumption of peace first and foremost.
78. Italy took note of progress made since the second Universal Periodic Review cycle.
79. Jordan noted Yemen's efforts to establish sustainable peace pursuant to UN Security Council Resolution 2216 and to the Gulf Initiative. It reiterated its commitment to Yemen's legitimacy.
80. Kuwait commended Yemen's efforts to uphold human rights despite the challenges it faces, including an unprecedented humanitarian crisis. It encouraged it to implement the results of the national transition debate.
81. Lao People's Democratic Republic particularly welcomed Yemen's social protection strategy and girls' education support programmes.
82. Latvia noted Yemen's human rights measures 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 Healthcare 2010 – 2025.
84. Libya commended the government's acceptance of and cooperation with the Human Rights Council resolutions of 2016 and 2017 establishing investigations in the country.
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 recognised Yemen's measures to promote and protect human rights despite its challenges in consolidating peace and overcoming the dire humanitarian situation afflicting, in particular, its women and children.
87. The Maldives expressed concern over the grave humanitarian situation due to prolonged conflict in Yemen, while appreciating the efforts of the Government to rebuild the nation.
88. Malta welcomed Yemen's measures to promote the rights of vulnerable groups, including women, children and persons with disabilities, and to improve physical and mental healthcare.
89. Mauritania commended the measures adopted by Yemen to improve the human rights situation and to overcome the challenges it faces. It recognised its commitment to international human rights instruments.
90. Mexico was perturbed by the worsening human rights situation in Yemen reflected by indiscriminate attacks against civilians, perpetrated by all parties, and disruption of food and medical supplies.
91. Montenegro called upon the Yemen Government to adopt 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 for the establishment of an independent national institution for human rights.
93. Myanmar recognised Yemen's accession to key international human rights treaties, but urged it to improve their effective implementation.
94. Nepal welcomed Yemen's cooperation with UN agencies for promoting a lasting peaceful settlement and providing humanitarian assistance based on the determination 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.

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96. New Zealand welcomed the efforts by both parties and the UN 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 enjoyment of human rights and access to education and healthcare.
  98. Norway welcomed Yemen's constructive engagement during recent political talks in Sweden, while expressing its concern regarding the situation of Yemeni people.
  99. Oman expressed hope that all parties will respect the Stockholm Agreement and welcomed the establishment of the High Committee for Relief.
  100. Pakistan noted the commitment to non-discrimination against women, the promotion of women's political and economic participation and increased representation of women in police recruits.
  101. The Philippines recognized Yemen's commitment to mainstreaming human rights despite humanitarian challenges and appreciated Yemen facilitating the evacuation of Filipino migrant workers in need.
  102. Poland noted with concern the ongoing conflict and called for a sustainable political solution to pave the way for ending the dreadful war.
  103. Portugal expressed its concern over the increasing number of people requiring humanitarian assistance and protection.
  104. Qatar expressed grave concern over the persistence of conflict and the deterioration in the standards 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 efforts by the government as indicated in the national report.
  107. Senegal remained concerned about the respect for life, freedom and security amid persistent discrimination against women.
  108. Serbia called for cooperation with UN bodies and respect for UN human rights standards, especially in the context of 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 tremendous 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 for immediate humanitarian assistance for populations in need.
  112. Spain is fully aware that Yemen is going through the worse humanitarian crisis of the century and recognise the efforts made to tackle huge challenges.
  113. State of Palestine acknowledged efforts made by the government to promote human rights despite the difficulties and the ongoing conflict in Yemen.
  114. Sudan noted the government's efforts to provide as much protection as possible through the establishment of a national commission of inquiry.
  115. In response to the statements by the delegations, the Government of Yemen said that the National Dialogue aimed at establishing a National Human Rights Institution, in keeping with Paris Principles and the new draft constitution.
  116. The Government has emphasised the importance of the participation of women in this process. Women have been involved in the committee on drafting the new constitution and on prisons and places of detention.
  117. A representative of the Prosecutor General has visited prisons in liberated areas to assess them. Six hundred detainees have been freed due to a lack of evidence.

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118. The Prosecutor's Office has opened locations throughout the country and is engaging in capacity building programmes. They have been attacked and some infrastructure has been damaged. They are currently ensuring that no one is detained unnecessarily or illegally.

119. The role of military justice has been reviewed and situations that were pending have been brought to conclusion. Successful training programmes for administrative officials have been carried out.

120. Government resources are very limited and they encouraged partners to provide humanitarian assistance. They thanked those who have supported them thus far, such as Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Emirates and the Red Crescent.

121. The Government has sought to support healthcare workers in their efforts to deal with disease and malnutrition. They have provided appropriate food for mothers and children as well as assistance for poor families.

122. The Government are helping international organisations and the Arab Coalition to provide refuges for both men and women in need with 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 ICPPED (Ukraine);**

**123.2 Continue to work towards fulfilling its international obligations emanating from the human rights conventions acceded to it (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 round (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 rule of law and comprehensive economic development and combating with corruption (Turkey);**

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- 123.12 **Increase the capacity of the Ministry of Human Rights by bolstering 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 2013 National Dialogue 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 for increasing people's awareness of all sets of human rights and broaden the space for 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 ensuring delivery of humanitarian assistance (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);**
- 123.18 **Continue to mobilise resources and galvanise 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 and complete the referendum on the new constitution (Sudan);**
- 123.21 **Establish, with international support, a program to combat gender-based violence, encompassing awareness and education campaigns, health services, shelters and financial and legal aid, in all regions (Canada);**
- 123.22 **Continue support to the awareness-raising programmes of human rights in order to promote equal rights and equality of opportunity 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 UN-mediated peace talks, recognising 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 the 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 ensures that the death penalty is not imposed on persons under the age of 18 at the time of infringing penal law (Czechia);**

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- 123.31 Continue the efforts of 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 disappearances, and torture and other ill-treatment (Iceland);
- 123.33 Make all the possible efforts to end the ongoing crisis, and find the peaceful and political solutions 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, critical infrastructure, including medical facilities and medical staff, and that disruption of food and medical supplies be investigated and punished (Mexico);
- 123.40 Continue engaging with the United Nations Special Envoy 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 disappearances and torture, release all individuals arbitrarily detained, provide accountability and remedies for all such human rights violations and ensure enforcement of the UN Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners (New Zealand);
- 123.42 Comply with their 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 in promoting peaceful resolution of conflict (Philippines);
- 123.44 Continue all possible efforts in adopting legislation and implementing operational frameworks focusing on protecting women and children from violence, including female genital mutilation. In order to avoid the tragedy of Yemen witnessing a lost generation– the government should take all possible steps fostering access of all children to education (Poland);
- 123.45 Implement a moratorium on the use of the capital punishment (Portugal);
- 123.46 Shut down unofficial prisons and detention centres, and end cases of 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);

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- 123.48 **Take necessary measures to investigate and punish cases of sexual violence and forced marriage and to put 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 accountability work for human rights violations of the independent national commission (Chile);**
- 123.52 **Violations of international human rights and humanitarian law must urgently cease and to this end, we urge the Yemeni Government to 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 Yemeni National Commission 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, be investigated and punished (Mexico);**
- 123.56 **Further strengthen law enforcement and ensure 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 the 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 unlawful detention and release the names of all persons in custody (Germany);**
- 123.66 **Recognize the civil and political, economic, social, and cultural rights of all Yemeni people, across the country, and, hence, their 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);**

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- 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 smuggling and trafficking in persons, including child trafficking (Myanmar);**
- 123.76 **Further efforts in enhancing the protection of vulnerable sectors including women, children, migrants, refugees, asylum seekers and internally displaced persons from violence and exploitation (Philippines);**
- 123.77 **Intensify efforts in ensuring a comprehensive legal framework to combat human trafficking and in developing strategies for victim protection and assistance (Philippines);**
- 123.78 **Keeping in mind the heightened risk of trafficking in persons and related violence in situation of conflict, and in commending Yemen for the development of a National Strategy to combat trafficking, Seychelles recommends that training is provided for front line governmental officers to identify, address and prevent the trafficking of vulnerable persons (Seychelles);**
- 123.79 **Intensify measures to achieve the SDGs (Uzbekistan);**
- 123.80 **Strengthen social programs in favor 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 Program 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 the peoples' livelihood (China);**
- 123.87 **Continue working to improve the quality and scope of the health, education systems and the attention 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 socio-economic development policies and programmes for poverty alleviation, access to healthcare and quality education (India);**

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- 123.90 Continue to address poverty challenges with a view to reduce the poverty rate (Indonesia);
- 123.91 Make further efforts to ensure the humanitarian support are reach to the populations especially women and children (Iraq);
- 123.92 Guarantee functionality of public services so that essential needs for the society are provided in terms of education and health care, including mental health (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 to ensure support for the most needy groups, including the Stability and Development Stabilization Program (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 its food security measures and take steps to eradicate malnourishment and starvation (Maldives);
- 123.98 Do not relent in efforts in combatting poverty and malnutrition, as well as ensure the provision of quality education and healthcare services to its people, especially women and children (Nigeria);
- 123.99 Redouble efforts to adopt policies and programs to eliminate poverty and generate employment opportunities for its people (Pakistan);
- 123.100 Take necessary measures to ensure access to education and basic health to all citizens, particularly in the rural areas (Pakistan);
- 123.101 Increase efforts to improve living conditions and provided to prisoners and other detained persons (Republic of Korea);
- 123.102 Continue making additional efforts to improve the conditions of education and health, and develop greater independence in supporting these two areas (Saudi Arabia);
- 123.103 Strengthening 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 participate actively in seeking for a solution to unpaid salaries of public sector employees throughout Yemen (Switzerland);
- 123.105 Take necessary measures to guarantee the 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 face the health crisis and malnutrition (Costa Rica);
- 123.107 Cooperate with humanitarian aid agencies with the goal that critical aid is delivered; and provide psychosocial support to a traumatised population (Cyprus);
- 123.108 Facilitate the transportation of humanitarian assistance and essential commercial imports transported to civilians throughout Yemen (Estonia);

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- 123.109 **With the support from UN agencies, donor governments and civil society organizations, promote access to psychosocial support for persons living in Yemen (Iceland);**
- 123.110 **Strengthen its Healthcare Development Plan by providing healthcare services through hospitals and health-care centres (Indonesia);**
- 123.111 **Remove all hindrances to the access and delivery of humanitarian aid, regardless of 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 psycho-social 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 for those in need (Oman);**
- 123.117 **Continue efforts to solve the food crisis and improve the humanitarian situation which has been affected by the war (Oman);**
- 123.118 **Guarantee safe passage of humanitarian delivery 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 with a view to ending food insecurity (Spain);**
- 123.120 **Strengthen and apply quality standards to their national strategies on education and take 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 programs aimed at improving the state of education in the context of conflict currently existing in Yemen (Morocco);**
- 123.123 **Enhance taking 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 the Yemeni government to strengthen its efforts in the field of education through the implementation of its strategies and to 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, particularly to take effective measures to end the practice of forced and child marriage (Zambia);**

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- 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 centers (Honduras);**
- 123.136 **Ensure the active participation of women in the peace process (Iceland);**
- 123.137 **Improve the situation faced by women in particular when it comes to forced marriage for minors (France);**
- 123.138 **Continue with the capacity building efforts for the promotion of 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 process (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 legislation to strengthen 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 **Continuing national policies aimed at promoting the status of women in society and decision-making centers (State of Palestine);**
- 123.147 **Ensure the representation of women in public and political life during the transition process, as well as 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 to determine the age of marriage (Viet Nam);**
- 123.149 **Ensure that no children take part in fighting as child soldiers and provide former child soldiers all appropriate assistance for their physical and psychological recovery and social integration (Zambia);**

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- 123.150 Continue legislative efforts focusing on laws concerning children to make sure that great interest of child is 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 unhindered access of humanitarian supplies, especially for children including internally displaced and refugee children (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 marriages, child marriages, as well as the recruitment or use of child soldiers (Chile);
- 123.156 Continue efforts to promote 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 practice of 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 Implement the protection of children from being engaged 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, release from duty all children under18, and ensure they have access to rehabilitation programs (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 to 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 also by adopting a 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 adequate budget to education programmes for children, especially the children from poor families in the rural and urban areas (Lao People's Democratic Republic);

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123.170 **Make efforts to increase protection for the most vulnerable groups, particularly including children, and to prevent their recruitment and provide them with the necessary social and psychosocial support (Lebanon);**

6.171 **Intensify efforts to prevent children from unlawful recruitment and use by armed forces (Malaysia);**

123.172 **Continue efforts to provide psycho-social support and rehabilitation services to children affected by armed conflicts (Malaysia);**

123.173 **Ensure that no children are recruited as soldiers (Norway);**

123.174 **Step up efforts in addressing in a comprehensive and responsive manner the recruitment of children in armed conflicts and in strengthening of protection and rehabilitation measures (Philippines);**

123.175 **Promote efforts to secure the educational rights of all children, and end recruitment of children and re-integrate 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 them from participation in armed conflicts and to expose the Houthi militias, which are engaged in exploiting children as soldiers and human shields (Saudi Arabia);**

123.178 **Step up efforts in order to effectively implement a minimum age in order to get married, and to persevere in those initiatives aiming at ending the practice of recruitment and use of child soldiers (Spain);**

123.179 **Step up efforts aiming to put an end both to forced marriage and to 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 persecutions against religious minorities, which notably victimise 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 the internally displaced persons and ensure basic services to 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 to 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 OP-CAT (Estonia);**

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- 124.7 Advance a consideration of ratifying 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 ensuing obligations (Honduras);
- 124.9 Ratify the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court and fully align its legislation with all obligations under the Rome Statute, including incorporating the Rome Statute definition of crimes and general principles, as well as 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 obligations under the Rome Statute (Slovenia);
- 124.13 Sign OP-CAT and CED (Austria);
- 124.14 Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment (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 of the ICCPR (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 the obligations taken under the CEDAW (Estonia);
- 124.21 Ban child marriage and set the minimum age of marriage to 18 years and amend discriminatory domestic laws against women, especially with regard to male guardianship and control over women, and bring them in 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 UN human rights mechanisms, particularly those who are instrumental to ensure accountability for gross human rights violations, and to extend a standing invitation to all UN Special Procedures (Belgium);
- 124.23 Pursue efforts to sign up to international human rights instruments, which haven't yet been acceded to (Honduras);
- 124.24 Strengthen cooperation with the Special Procedures 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 Procedures Mandate Holders (Latvia);
- 124.25 Sign and ratify the Optional Protocol of the International Convention on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and the Optional Protocol on the Rights of the Child on a communication procedure (Portugal);

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- 124.26 **Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child; and (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 to be back to the negotiating table, 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 that the perpetrators of human rights and international humanitarian law violations are brought to justice (Argentina);**
- 124.31 **Put pressure to halt airstrikes in highly populated residential areas and agree on safe zones that should not be targeted by airstrikes (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 attack of foreign military forces (Islamic Republic of Iran);**
- 124.34 **Cease immediately all acts of violence against civilians, including continuous blind airstrikes, and meet the basic needs for all civilian populations (Islamic Republic of Iran);**
- 124.35 **Reduce the offences punishable by death penalty and provide official figures regarding death sentences and executions, considering introducing a moratorium on death penalty (Italy);**
- 124.36 **Immediately cease arbitrary arrests 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 Resolutions 2451 and 2452 of the U.N. Security Council (Slovakia);**
- 124.39 **That the Government of Yemen and relevant stakeholders engage in good faith in continuous peace negotiations led by the U.N. Special Envoy to Yemen, Mr. Martin Griffiths and respect their outcomes. (Slovakia);**
- 124.40 **Increase efforts to ensure that the 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);**

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- 124.43 **Cooperate with the United Nations 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, publish official lists of all individuals currently in detention centres and those who have died in detention (Austria);**
- 124.46 **Fully co-operate 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 Experts of the United Nations, as well as cooperate with this Group and other human rights mechanisms of the system (Costa Rica);**
- 124.49 **Enable access to the UN 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 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 Experts and facilitate access to the territory (France);**
- 124.54 **Cooperate with and grant access to the UN Group of Eminent Experts (Italy);**
- 124.55 **Allow the Group of Regional and International Eminent Experts access to the country and fully cooperate with them (Luxembourg);**
- 124.56 **Cooperate with the independent Group of Experts, allowing them 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 International and Regional Eminent 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 UN Group of Regional and International Eminent 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 international community as well as at the national level to record all cases of violation of international law committed by all parties to the conflict and pursue actions allowing perpetrators to be held accountable for the crimes and violations before the 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);**

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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 **Re-open the Sanaa 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, vaccine, and medicine by the 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 Declaration on Safe Schools (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 and raise the minimum age for marriage to 18 by amending the Personal Status Law accordingly, include effective legal protection for women from domestic and sexual violence in the Penal Code (Austria);**

124.69 **Promote and protect equal rights of women, stimulating female leadership, including by guaranteeing a 30% participation rate of women in political consultations and peace talks, in line with Sustainable Development Goal 5 and the UN Security Council Presidential Statement 2017/7 of June 15th 2017 (Netherlands);**

124.70 **Ensure free expression and practice of 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.**

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## **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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