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**Annual report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights and reports of the Office of the High Commissioner and the Secretary-General****Situation of human rights in Yemen, including violations and abuses since September 2014****Comprehensive report of the Group of Eminent International and Regional Experts on Yemen\*, \*\****Summary*

In this report, the Group of Eminent International and Regional Experts highlights incidents and patterns of conduct since September 2014, including those between September 2014 and June 2019 not covered in previous reports (A/HRC/39/43 and A/HRC/42/17), and incidents and patterns between July 2019 and June 2020 in the context of the ongoing conflict and humanitarian crisis.

The Group of Experts finds that the parties to the conflict continue to show no regard for international law or the lives, dignity, and rights of people in Yemen, while third states have helped to perpetuate the conflict by continuing to supply the parties with weapons.

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\* The present report was submitted late in order to reflect the most recent developments.

\*\* The annex to the present report is circulated as received, in the languages of submission only.

## I. Introduction

1. In resolution 42/2, the Human Rights Council renewed the mandate of the Group of Eminent International and Regional Experts a further year to, inter alia, monitor and report on the situation of human rights in Yemen and to carry out comprehensive investigations into all alleged violations and abuses of international human rights law and all alleged violations of international humanitarian law committed by all parties to the conflict since September 2014, including possible gender dimensions of such violations, to establish the facts and circumstances surrounding the alleged violations and abuses and, where possible, to identify those responsible.
2. The Council requested the Group to present a written report to the Human Rights Council at its forty-fifth session. In December 2019, the High Commissioner reappointed Kamel Jendoubi (Tunisia) (Chair) and Melissa Parke (Australia) and appointed Ardi Imseis (Canada) to replace Charles Garraway (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland).

## II. Methodology

3. During this mandate period, the Group of Experts prioritised investigations of alleged violations occurring between July 2019 and June 2020, though taking a longer temporal scope for some categories of violations not fully addressed during its previous mandates.<sup>1</sup> Violations were selected for examination according to the criteria previously outlined by the Group, including the gravity of allegations. Given the ongoing nature of the conflict, the Group's findings account for only a fraction of the violations committed since September 2014 and should not be construed as suggesting that other violations did not occur.
4. In addition to highlighting State/institutional responsibilities, where possible the Group of Experts has identified individual alleged perpetrators, and prepared a strictly confidential list for submission to the High Commissioner for Human Rights.<sup>2</sup>
5. In reaching factual conclusions that underpin its legal findings on violations, the Group has applied the same standard of proof as in previous mandate periods, i.e. the "reasonable grounds to believe" standard. It has also adopted methodologies aimed at ensuring the safety and security of victims and witnesses.
6. The Group conducted over 400 interviews with victims, witnesses and other individuals and reviewed a significant number of documents, open-source material, and additional secondary sources. In February 2020, the Group also issued an online call for submissions.
7. The Group of Experts faced a series of challenges and limitations. The Group regretted that for a second consecutive year, it was not able to access Yemen and other coalition countries despite repeated requests. Following its previous practice, in June 2020, the Group also addressed requests for submissions to the Government of Yemen, the de facto authorities,<sup>3</sup> the Southern Transitional Council (STC), Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Emirates, and Sudan, and reviewed the comments received from some parties<sup>4</sup> on findings the Group outlined in its previous report (A/HRC/42/17). Additional limitations arose from the COVID-19 pandemic and related restrictions, which impeded victims' and witness' access to safe spaces for interviews with investigators. The Group and its Beirut-based

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<sup>1</sup> A conference room paper (A/HRC/45/CRP/7) containing the detailed findings of the Group of Experts is available at: [www.ohchr.org/EN/HRBodies/HRC/YemenGEE/Pages/Index.aspx](http://www.ohchr.org/EN/HRBodies/HRC/YemenGEE/Pages/Index.aspx).

<sup>2</sup> This list is distinct from the Mapping of Main Actors contained in the Annex.

<sup>3</sup> The term "de facto authorities" is used only to refer to the authorities based in Sana'a, where Ansar Allah as a political movement is the main actor, supported by an armed group referred to as the "Houthis." The Group uses "STC" to refer to the Southern Transitional Council operating in Aden and southern governorates, notwithstanding that during part of the reporting period, the STC acted as a de facto authority.

<sup>4</sup> The Government of Yemen (35th Armored Brigade), the de facto authorities, the STC, the coalition and the United Arab Emirates submitted observations to the previous report.

Secretariat were compelled to curtail field missions, and substantially alter their working methods. As a result, the Group had to narrow the breadth of matters investigated. Moreover, the 4 August explosion in Beirut caused minor injuries to some personnel, and dislocation to others, delaying the work of the Secretariat.

8. The Group remains concerned about the climate of fear in Yemen deterring victims, witnesses and organisations from engaging and sharing information. In the case of specific violations such as gender-based violence and child recruitment, the difficulties are compounded for survivors by societal stigma, risk of marginalisation or reprisals from family and the wider community.

9. The Group of Experts once again expresses its deepest gratitude to those who shared their experiences and for the assistance provided by government and non-governmental entities and by United Nations agencies and partners.

### III. Legal framework

10. In its investigations, the Group of Experts has applied international human rights law (IHRL), international humanitarian law (IHL) and international criminal law (ICL).

11. The Government of Yemen has ratified seven of the nine core international human rights treaties and has obligations with respect to the whole of the territory of Yemen.<sup>5</sup> Where de facto authorities are in control of territory and exercising government-like functions, they are also bound by international human rights norms. Other States operating in Yemen must also abide by their extra-territorial human rights obligations. While IHRL applies at all times, during armed conflict its application may be affected by IHL as the *lex specialis*.

12. Yemen continues to experience a non-international armed conflict (NIAC) between the Government of Yemen and the Houthis, to which Common Article 3 of the Geneva Conventions and Additional Protocol II, and relevant customary IHL, apply. All parties to the conflict, including members of the coalition, are bound by these norms, in addition to obligations under other treaties they have ratified. The legal framework governing NIACs applies equally to other NIACs occurring in Yemen, between the Government of Yemen and other non-State armed groups, and among different armed groups.

13. Although the Group of Experts is not a criminal adjudicative body, ICL has been taken into account for the purpose of considering whether violations amounting to international crimes may have been committed in Yemen, given the Group's mandate regarding accountability.

### IV. Military, political and humanitarian context (July 2019 – June 2020)

14. After six unremitting years of armed conflict in Yemen, the multi-party war continues with no end in sight for the suffering millions caught in its grip. Whether through ongoing airstrikes, the crippling blockade, indiscriminate artillery attacks, impeding humanitarian relief supplies and access to food and healthcare, harm from landmines, arbitrary detention, torture and enforced disappearances, widespread displacement, assaults on civil society and minorities, recruitment and use of children, gender-based violence, and endemic impunity, Yemen remains a tortured land, with its people ravaged in ways that should shock the conscience of humanity.

15. It has been reported that, since the beginning of the conflict, approximately 112,000 people have died as a direct result of hostilities, of whom around 12,000 were civilians.<sup>6</sup> The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights has documented at least

<sup>5</sup> Yemen has ratified the ICCPR, ICESCR, CEDAW, CERD, CAT, CRPD and the CRC. It has ratified additional instruments including the OP-CRC-AC.

<sup>6</sup> Armed Conflict Location & Event Data Project (ACLED), Resources: War in Yemen, available at <https://acleddata.com/2020/03/25/acled-resources-war-in-yemen>.

7,825 civilians killed (including at least 2,138 children and 933 women) and 12,416 civilians injured (including 2,898 children and 1,395 women) as a direct result of the armed conflict between March 2015 (when it began such tracking) and June 2020. These figures do not include the many thousands of people who have died as a result of the worsening socio-economic, health and humanitarian conditions.

16. Very limited progress was made in reaching a political solution to the conflict despite efforts led by the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General on Yemen. Further implementation of the Stockholm Agreement remained stalled. Hostilities continued in Aden, Abyan, Shabwah, Al-Bayda, Ta'izz, Al-Hudaydah, and Socotra, and erupted on new fronts in Sa'ada, Hajjah, Sana'a, Al-Jawf, Ma'rib, and Al-Dhale'e.

17. Among the main military developments, the second half of 2019 saw the United Arab Emirates withdraw most of its ground troops, leaving a minimal presence in Al-Mukha, Aden, Balhaf, Al-Mukalla, and Socotra. The United Arab Emirates has, however, continued its air operations, and some 90,000 United Arab Emirates-backed Yemeni fighters remain on the ground in Yemen. The Sudan withdrew several thousand troops from the coalition.

18. Tensions in Aden increased in August 2019. By 10 August, Aden had fallen under the control of the STC. On 22 August fighting broke out in Ataq City, Shabwah Governorate, between Shabwah Elite Forces affiliated with the STC and the Yemeni armed forces. On 28 August, fighting intensified in Abyan. On 28 and 29 August, the United Arab Emirates launched air strikes in Aden and Zingibar which it claimed were against 'terrorist' groups, while the Government of Yemen claimed the attacks targeted its regular forces. On 25 April 2020, the President of the STC, declared a state of emergency in Aden and the creation of a self-ruled administration in the regions under its control. In May, a significant military confrontation in Zingibar intensified. On 22 June the two parties agreed to a ceasefire. In Socotra, however, the security situation has remained volatile. By 20 June, STC affiliated forces had seized control of Socotra, and the Group remains concerned about the fate of this world heritage protected area.

19. From August 2019 onwards, the Houthis launched military operations in Sa'ada Governorate. At the end of January 2020, Houthi forces captured the Fardhat Nihm area and by the end of February, Al-Jawf's capital, Al-Hazm, had fallen as well. The Houthis continued their offensive in Al-Jawf, and by April controlled most of Khabb wa ash Sha'af district, which borders Saudi Arabia. The military confrontations on these fronts and in Ma'rib led to other fronts being activated, including Al-Bayda.

20. Political developments included the Riyadh Agreement of 5 November 2019 between the Government of Yemen and the STC calling, inter alia, for the formation of a new government. The agreement was short-lived, however, with the STC withdrawing from it on 25 August 2020. Informal talks between Saudi Arabia and the Houthis also started in September 2019. In response to the risk associated with COVID-19, in March 2020 the United Nations Secretary-General called for a global ceasefire. While the coalition declared a unilateral ceasefire in April, it was not followed by an end to hostilities.

21. Access restrictions imposed by the parties on humanitarian agencies and on food, medicine and fuel supplies, the further deterioration or destruction of water, sanitation and health infrastructure, flooding, locusts, the COVID-19 pandemic, non-payment of salaries, currency depreciation, and donor fatigue, all further exacerbated the world's worst humanitarian crisis. According to the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), nearly 80 per cent of the population remain in need of humanitarian aid and protection. The World Food Programme (WFP) estimates that over 20 million people are food insecure, with malnutrition disproportionately affecting marginalized and at-risk groups. Over 3.5 million internally displaced persons (IDPs) in Yemen, most of them women and children, face acute vulnerabilities, including 1.5 million in the Ma'rib Governorate alone, who lack access to basic necessities, and education.

22. The COVID-19 outbreak has occurred when barely half the health facilities in Yemen are operational and underequipped to cope with the disease. Additional constraints include the compromised immunity of many due to malnutrition; successive infectious disease outbreaks, such as cholera and dengue, and the particular vulnerability of specific groups due to displacement and poor access to sanitation services (e.g. IDPs, migrants and refugees).

Added to this are the gravely inadequate measures adopted by the Government of Yemen, de facto authorities and the STC, poor data collection and reported attempts to conceal information regarding infection rates. The Group of Experts has repeatedly called for the release of detainees, who are at increased risk of infection.

23. The current lack of funding for international humanitarian aid compounds this situation. The High-Level Pledging Event held in Riyadh in June 2020 saw donors pledge only US\$1.35 billion of US\$2.41 billion needed to cover essential humanitarian activities between June and December 2020. This occurred while, according to OCHA, since mid-April, 31 of 41 United Nations programmes critical to fighting COVID-19 have reduced or closed for lack of funding.

24. In July 2020, the Houthis reportedly sent a letter approving the deployment of a UN technical team to assess the Safer oil tanker, located off the coast of Ras Isa terminal in the Red Sea, amid renewed warnings from the United Nations of an environmental catastrophe in the event of a spill.

25. Notwithstanding the strong recommendations by the Group of Experts in its previous reports, third States, including Canada, France, the Islamic Republic of Iran, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and the United States of America, continued their support of parties to the conflict including through arms transfers, thereby helping to perpetuate the conflict.

## **V. Findings on violations of international humanitarian law and international human rights law**

### **A. Attacks affecting civilians or civilian objects**

#### **1. Coalition airstrikes**

26. In its previous mandates, the Group of Experts analysed a number of coalition airstrikes given their apparently disproportionate impact on civilians. It raised concerns with coalition processes for target selection and execution of airstrikes, and noted a consistent pattern of harm to civilians. During this mandate, the Group verified a further four airstrikes or series of airstrikes involving similar failures to take all necessary measures to protect civilians and civilian objects.

27. For example, the Group examined three airstrikes launched in the Al-Sawamel region, Mustaba district, Hajjah Governorate on 11 August 2019. The first strike hit a house. Ten minutes later the second strike hit a location approximately 150m away from the house. Some four to five minutes later, the third strike struck an open area far from the village and did not cause damage to persons or property. While the Group of Experts was unable to verify exact casualties, the next day the Office of the Resident and Humanitarian Coordinator for Yemen reported that 12 persons were killed, including six children, and 16 civilians injured. No statement was made by the coalition in relation to this attack, and the Group is not aware of any military targets among either the persons or objects impacted, or in the immediate vicinity.

28. Another example is the series of airstrikes launched on 31 August 2019 on Dhamar Community College, in Dhamar Governorate. One of its buildings was being used by the Houthis as an unofficial detention facility, holding mostly civilian male detainees. The existence of this detention facility was publicly known since at least 2018, having been referred to by the United Nations Panel of Experts. As a result of the strikes, at least 134 male detainees were killed and 40 injured. Four buildings (including the detention facility) were severely damaged and one building was totally destroyed. The coalition justified this airstrike as an attack on a legitimate military target.

29. The coalition's Joint Incidents Assessment Team (JIAT) investigated the incident, concluding that the Community College was used to store drones and air defence missiles, and that Houthi military vehicles had been observed at the location. JIAT also referred to the detention facility not being on the "no-strike list". The Group of Experts has not been able to

independently verify claims regarding military use of some buildings or the presence of military equipment. However, even if this were the case, the presence of military targets does not negate the coalition's legal obligation to take account of the likely civilian impact of attacks, undertake necessary proportionality analyses and ensure sufficient precautions in attack. It rejects the coalition's implicit attempts to deflect legal responsibility through reference to the "no-strike" list, noting that the OCHA deconfliction mechanism relates only to static humanitarian locations and humanitarian movements. Non-inclusion of any facility on the list cannot be used as a justification for the coalition's failure to comply with its fundamental IHL obligations.

30. The Group documented two further airstrikes resulting in large numbers of civilian casualties, especially children. On 24 September 2019, in Al-Muzaimir village, Al-Fakhir town, Al-Dhale'e Governorate, over 30 civilians were killed and injured by two airstrikes. One of the deadliest airstrikes of 2020 was launched by the coalition in the early hours of 15 February 2020 on a village in Al-Hayjah Area, Al-Maslub District, Al-Jawf Governorate, resulting in approximately 50 civilians killed and injured.

31. In these and other airstrikes documented, the Group concludes that the coalition may have failed to take all necessary measures to minimize civilian casualties. Failures relate particularly to fulfilling duties to verify a target as a legitimate military target, to collect and assess intelligence relating to likely civilian impact and to cancel or suspend an attack if it becomes apparent that the target is not a lawful one or that it would be a disproportionate attack. Even if it were confirmed that the coalition were directing attacks against legitimate military targets in some of these airstrikes, the extent of civilian casualties that could have been anticipated raises significant questions as to the proportionality of the attacks and whether all feasible precautions in attack were taken. Disproportionate attacks constitute war crimes under customary international law.

## 2. Mortar/Rocket shelling

32. The Group of Experts remains concerned at the continued practice of parties to the conflict of using indirect-fire weapon systems with wide-area impact, such as rockets and mortars, especially in populated areas. Given the imprecision of such weaponry, their usage in such environments gives rise to the likelihood of significant civilian casualties and damage to civilian buildings in excess of any anticipated military advantage, and increases the risks of misdirected attacks.

33. For example, on 5 April 2020, several mortar rounds, fired by the Houthis, hit the Central Prison in the north-west of Ta'izz city. One round killed six women (five inmates, one guard) and two girls, and injured 6 women, in the female section of the prison. The prison is located in the middle of a residential area, adjacent to what is commonly known as the "social welfare compound". The 17th Brigade of the Ta'izz Axis Command of the Yemeni Armed Forces had been using this social welfare compound as an administrative headquarters. Analysis of the impact crater and blast radius indicate the mortars were fired from a northerly direction, reportedly controlled by the Houthis.

34. In another series of incidents, the "Al-Raqw market" in the Monabbih district of Sa'ada Governorate was hit by three mortar shell attacks. The Group verified that the latest such incident occurred on 24 December 2019, when at least two mortar shells landed on the market. The Group established that at least two shells fell on the market on 20 November 2019 and it is still investigating a reported third attack on 27 November, as well as the number of victims of each attack. This market is understood to be an informal hub and transit centre for Yemenis, Ethiopians and Somalis, and a key location for cross-border smuggling activities into Saudi Arabia. According to the Office of the Resident and Humanitarian Coordinator for Yemen, at least 89 civilian casualties, including migrants, resulted from this series of attacks. JIAT acknowledged only the December incident, claiming coalition Land Forces were responding to armed elements firing at them from a location 90m from the market. JIAT added it was likely that one of the mortar shells landed on the market due to a technical failure or changing weather conditions. The Group received evidence contradicting this explanation.

35. The Group of Experts found reasonable grounds to believe that such incidents amount to indiscriminate attacks prohibited under IHL: being either attacks not directed at a specific military objective, and/or attacks involving a means of warfare not capable of being directed at a specific military objective. Indiscriminate attacks constitute a war crime under customary international law. Such incidents also reflect a failure to take all feasible precautions to minimize civilian casualties under IHL.

### **3. Attacks affecting hospitals**

36. Among the civilian objects damaged by indiscriminate rocket shelling have been hospitals and medical facilities. Damage to such critical infrastructure has the effect of exacerbating the already grave humanitarian crisis by further reducing access to health care.

37. For instance, the Group investigated damage inflicted on the Al-Jafrah General Hospital and the Al Saudi Field Hospital in Majzar District, Ma'rib Governorate, by rocket shelling, allegedly by the Houthis. On 7 February 2020, a Katyusha rocket exploded in the yard of Al-Jafrah Hospital, resulting in extensive damage to the building and the wounding of one male paramedic. Most medical services were interrupted and hundreds of patients were transferred to Ma'rib General Hospital. At dawn the next day, two Katyusha rockets hit the Al-Saudi Field Hospital, a mobile clinic adjacent to Al-Jafrah Hospital, damaging the facility. The facilities were located in an area controlled at the time by the Yemeni armed forces, though eye witnesses recounted that there was no military presence inside or around either hospital. Since 15 June, Houthi forces have occupied both facilities and converted them into military barracks. This increases the risk they may be attacked in the future and deprives Ma'rib's population, mainly comprised of IDPs, of access to health care at these facilities.

38. The Group of Experts does not have sufficient information to conclude that these attacks were directed at the hospitals. The Group found reasonable grounds to believe, however, that these attacks were at a minimum prohibited indiscriminate attacks due to the imprecise nature or deployment of the weapons used. Further investigations are required to confirm the party responsible for these attacks.

### **4. Landmines**

39. The Group of Experts continued to investigate deaths and injuries directly attributable to the use of anti-personnel and anti-vehicle landmines planted earlier in the conflict by the Houthis in violation of IHL.

40. On 19 June 2019, for instance, a 15-year-old girl herding sheep in the area of Al-Khasja village, Tur Al-Bahah district, Lahj Governorate, was killed when she stepped on an anti-personnel mine. On 8 January 2020, a 12-year-old boy herding cattle near of Al-Ribi village, Qa'atabah district, Al-Dhale'e governorate, was significantly injured when he stepped on an anti-personnel mine.

## **B. Arbitrary deprivation of life/murder of civilians**

41. The loss of life brought about by attacks violating IHL also represents a violation of IHRL's prohibition on arbitrary deprivation of life. However, even away from the battlefield, individuals continue to be killed unlawfully at the hands of parties to the conflict. During this mandate, the Group of Experts investigated six incidents, revealing a pattern of unlawful uses of lethal force by security or law enforcement actors.

42. On 7 June 2019, for instance, members of the Security Belt Forces shot dead five men and injured six men during Friday prayers at the mosque in Mathad village, Al Azariq district, Al-Dhale'e Governorate, after accusing the worshippers of being affiliated to the Houthis.

43. In early January 2020, Government of Yemen Special Security Forces converted a secondary school near Al-Khubar village, Habban district, Shabwah Governorate, into military barracks. On 1 February, dozens of students demonstrated against the requisition of their school. In response, Government of Yemen Special Security Forces, referred to by witnesses as 'Al-Islah militants', raided Al-Khubar, searching for the students and arrested two boys aged 14 and 16 years, detaining them on the basis of their alleged affiliation with

the STC-affiliated Shabwah Elite Forces. Later, when a group of civilian men from the village approached the school to negotiate their release, members of the Special Security Forces guarding the facility opened fire with AK-47s, killing two of them.

44. On 6 April 2020, a 19-year-old male student was driving home with his female colleague. Two armed men, allegedly from STC forces, stopped the car at a checkpoint in Al-Mualla district, Aden Governorate. After checking the man's identification, they asked him to hand over his phone. When he refused, the armed men shot him dead.

45. The Group of Experts found reasonable grounds to believe that such killings amount to arbitrary deprivation of life under IHRL and, depending on the level of nexus with the conflict, may also amount to murder under IHL and war crimes.

### **C. Violations related to the humanitarian situation**

46. Rather than being the incidental result of hostilities, the continuous deterioration of the humanitarian situation in Yemen is directly attributable to the conduct of the parties to the conflict. In its previous reports, the Group of Experts has documented the disproportionate effects on the civilian population of the de facto blockade and access restrictions, including the closure of Sana'a airport, imposed by the coalition and Government of Yemen.

47. The parties to the conflict also contributed to the worsening humanitarian situation through the manner in which they conducted military operations, and the failure, particularly by the Houthis, to properly facilitate access to humanitarian relief. Certain actions by the parties have diminished the population's capacity to access basic necessities, for example, the irregular payment or non-payment of salaries for most civil servants since 2016. Many Yemenis interviewed by the Group noted that even when food, water, medicine and fuel were available, they were prohibitively expensive.

#### **1. Attacks affecting objects indispensable to the survival of the civilian population**

48. The Group continued to investigate a series of attacks impacting the Red Sea Mills ('Mills') in Al-Hudaydah. As a major wheat storage and processing site, the significance of the Mills as a source of humanitarian relief increased during the reporting period as food insecurity worsened.

49. Between August and October 2018, when the Mills were controlled by Houthi forces, mortar shelling allegedly by Yemeni armed forces led to some shells landing inside and around the Mills compound. Mines and improvised explosive devices were allegedly planted by Houthi forces inside compound warehouses and yards. The most severe shelling happened in December 2018 and January 2019, with one incident reportedly causing serious damage by fire to one silo. The most recent attacks, allegedly by the Houthis, occurred from 18 to 20 May 2020, damaging the production line and parts of the silos, resulting in the Mills not functioning for more than ten days. These various attacks also impacted the distribution of food aid as the Mills contained – before hostilities started in Al-Hudaydah – a quarter of WFP's in-country stock, access to which was halted several times. Before the conflict the Mills contained an estimated 51,000 metric tons, enough wheat to feed 3.7 million people for one month. Other reported attacks affecting WFP food storage and distribution facilities require further investigation.

50. On 16 December 2018, a coalition airstrike struck a water tanker transporting fresh water for a village and crops in the Al-Wahbyia area, As Sawadiyah district, Al-Bayda Governorate, in a rural area with no known military targets nearby.

51. Despite most damage to the Mills being caused by military operations and further investigations being needed to establish the circumstances of other attacks on WFP facilities and the water tanker, the Group of Experts considers that, in a situation of such acute food insecurity, the conduct of the parties displays a reckless disregard for the impact of their operations on the civilian population and access to food.



## 2. The impact of mines on access to food

52. The Group found that the use of mines has exacerbated food insecurity. In 2018 a sea mine explosion killed three fishers from Al-Ghowaireq village, At Tuhayat district, Al-Hudaydah. Landmines have prevented fishers reaching coastal areas to fish, in particular in Al-Hudaydah, where mines riddle coastal roads and instill fear. This has affected the availability and market price of fish. The presence of landmines has also made many farmers afraid to farm their lands, or herd or graze their livestock. The deployment of mines has made struggling fishing and rural communities even poorer.

## 3. Interference in humanitarian aid

53. The Group of Experts documented a range of conduct by parties to the conflict amounting to impeding humanitarian relief supplies in violation of international norms, either by unduly restricting access or by engaging in practices that undermine the ability of humanitarian organizations to carry out their work.

54. In addition to the case documented last year, where the Group found that no legitimate justification existed for the Houthis to deny WFP access to the Mills between January and May 2019, the Group examined reports of burdensome requirements imposed by the Houthis on humanitarian agencies in relation to permits, access, management, and operations. While parties to a conflict are entitled to oversee the delivery of assistance, bureaucratic requirements cannot unjustifiably delay or impede access. The Group also received allegations that both the Houthis and the Government of Yemen imposed conditions that food distribution projects include beneficiaries considered loyal to the relevant party.

55. The Group of Experts investigated allegations that the Houthis hampered aid distribution in Al-Jawf. On 1 March 2020, armed elements allegedly linked to Houthi forces raided several aid organizations headquartered in Al-Hazm Directorate, Al-Jawf, forcing those organizations to cease operations, and used the buildings as military barracks, placing snipers on the headquarters premises. Two organizations had their headquarters completely looted. The Group also received allegations of arrest and/or detention of aid workers by the Houthis, and was able to verify the detention in 2018 of a person who was still detained at the time of writing.

## 4. Other practices affecting access to food and health

56. Some policies of parties to the conflict, in particular the Government of Yemen and the Houthis, may violate the right to adequate food. In the area of Aden, for example, while some interruptions to water supplies were due to damage from hostilities, the Group of Experts received allegations of water being diverted to the highest bidder in the areas of Al-Qallo'ah, Al-Safi, and Al-Zaytoon near the highlands in Aden, despite complaints to the water authorities.

57. The closure of Sana'a International Airport since August 2016 by the Government of Yemen and the coalition has precluded civilians from accessing life-saving health care and humanitarian supplies. The airport was reportedly reopened for limited humanitarian purposes from 3 February 2020, however, these exceptions have been insufficient to address the overwhelming humanitarian need. The airport's full reopening continues to be linked to peace negotiations.

58. The coalition's restrictions on imports and access to Al-Hudaydah port have contributed to shortages of fuel and other necessities and to inflation, thereby exacerbating the economic and humanitarian crisis.

59. The Group of Experts found reasonable grounds to believe that the Houthis have interfered with humanitarian aid in violation of IHRL and IHL. The Group notes that all parties to the conflict have impeded humanitarian operations and the population's access to food and healthcare. The Group considers that the dire humanitarian situation in Yemen could be substantially mitigated if parties to the conflict began to respect and comply with their obligations under international law.

## **D. Enforced disappearances, arbitrary detention, torture and other forms of ill-treatment**

60. The Group of Experts continued to investigate cases of enforced disappearance, arbitrary detention, torture, including sexual violence, and other forms of ill-treatment, committed by parties to the conflict. In many cases, these violations are being committed against persons who are perceived as opposed to a particular party to the conflict, including human rights defenders and journalists.

61. The Group investigated, for instance, 21 cases of enforced disappearance by the Houthi forces in Sana'a. At the time of writing, three women remained disappeared in and around Sana'a, one of them since mid-2018. The Group also investigated eight cases of enforced disappearance by the Ta'izz Axis of the Yemeni Armed Forces and actors affiliated to the Islah Party. Since the beginning of the conflict, individuals have been disappeared for periods ranging from several months to four years. Unofficial detention facilities in Ta'izz, including those located in public buildings, for instance the Nahda school, are believed to have been used to detain disappeared persons. The Group verified cases of enforced disappearances and noted the anguish experienced by the families of those disappeared, not knowing the fate of their relatives, in addition to the social, economic and gendered impact on families and communities.

62. The Group of Experts found that parties to the conflict have continued to arbitrarily arrest and detain people in violation of Yemeni and/or international law. Persons arrested on criminal charges are frequently denied their right to be brought before a court within 24 hours as required under the Yemeni constitution. Many cases investigated by the Group involved persons being detained by militias affiliated with authorities in control of territory, and held without charge for prolonged periods, including in unofficial and secret detention sites. In many cases, political considerations have been key motivating factors – with persons being detained on the basis of perceived affiliation with an opposing party and some being held for the purpose of prisoner exchange deals. The Group was informed that in some cases the Houthis required payments from the families for the release of detainees.

63. Those in detention are frequently subjected to torture and other forms of cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment. The Group of Experts investigated cases in Sana'a of women and men, including journalists and human rights defenders, arbitrarily detained by the Houthis in prisons, such as Sana'a Central Prison, unofficial facilities like the Security and Intelligence detention centre, and in secret detention facilities, including former residential buildings in and around Sana'a, as described in para. 70. Many of these individuals were tortured, including being subjected to prolonged solitary confinement, sexual violence, suspension for prolonged periods of time, electrocution, burning, beating and mock executions.

64. Similar cases of torture, including sexual violence, and other forms of ill-treatment, were verified at Al-Saleh Prison in Ta'izz, particularly in the National Security section operated by the Houthis. The Group verified that 14 men and one boy were subjected to torture, including sexual violence in eight cases, to extract written confessions or punish them while levelling accusations of affiliations to different political and military groups. Methods included repeated and severe beating with sticks, electric cables, iron bars; electrocution; removal of fingernails; the electrocution and beating of the genitals with threats of sterilisation; forced nudity; and solitary confinement. Those tortured included human rights activists, educators, and legal professionals. Three former detainees described to the Group how they were transferred from Al-Saleh Prison to Dhamar Community College detention facility and Dhamar North 'Al-Ghabra' Prison, and subjected to torture during interrogations at these two facilities, including sexual violence by electrocution of the genitals in two of these cases.

65. In relation to the Government of Yemen, the Group of Experts verified the cases of five men and two boys who, while being detained by Yemeni armed forces in Ma'rib Political Security Prison, were subjected to torture, including suspension in painful positions, crawling on broken glass and screws, beating and electrocution of genitals with threats of sterilization, and burning of genitals.

66. The Group of Experts continued to investigate arbitrary detention and torture, including sexual violence against men and boys, perpetrated by United Arab Emirates forces prior to their withdrawal from Yemen in mid-2019, at the secret detention facility in Al-Burayqeh coalition Base, Aden. The Group verified two further cases from that period in which members of the forces raped one man and subjected one boy to another form of sexual violence.

67. The Group of Experts found reasonable grounds to believe that parties to the conflict are continuing to engage in enforced disappearance, arbitrary detention, and torture, including sexual violence, in violation of IHRL and, depending on the level of nexus with the conflict, IHL. Such acts may also amount to war crimes, including cruel treatment and torture, committing outrages upon personal dignity, and rape and other forms of sexual violence.

## **E. Gender-based violence**

68. Entrenchment of patriarchal gender norms and marginalization of women and girls, as well as persons with a non-conforming sexual orientation and/or gender identity, has continued by parties to the conflict. Women, girls, men and boys remain at serious risk of all forms of gender-based violence, including sexual violence. While this section focuses on violations committed by the Security Belt forces backed by the United Arab Emirates, and the Houthis, it should be read in conjunction with findings on sexual violence committed in detention facilities by the Government of Yemen and Emirati forces, and the Houthis, presented elsewhere in this report.

69. Following its earlier investigations of mass arrests by United Arab Emirates-backed Security Belt forces of migrants on ‘national security’ grounds at makeshift facilities in Lahj and Aden during March-July 2019, the Group investigated the occurrence of sexual violence in this context. It verified that Security Belt forces raped five women, four girls and subjected 12 boys and three men to forced nudity and two women and two girls to other forms of sexual violence. One survivor recounted being raped on multiple occasions over 13 days by a total of 28 soldiers. Rapes included gang rape by multiple male soldiers. The Group has serious concerns about further allegations that these forces raped another 30 women and girls and three boys.

70. The Group of Experts continued to investigate cases of women detained by the Houthis – in secret detention facilities operating in at least five former residential buildings in and around Sana’a between December 2017 and December 2019 – because of their political views and/or participation in demonstrations. They accused detainees of prostitution and immorality, supporting the coalition, spying and affiliation with enemies. The Group verified that Houthi individuals raped six women, with several being raped on multiple occasions over extended periods, and subjected two of these women to other forms of sexual violence. The six women described how the male interrogators and female Zainabiyat<sup>7</sup> guards referred to the rapes as ‘purification’ and ‘rehabilitation’ for detainees’ sins and supporting the war efforts. Detainees heard the screams and muffled cries of others allegedly being raped in neighbouring rooms. The rapes occurred in conjunction with other humiliating and degrading treatment, and torture.

71. Discrimination and violence based on sexual orientation and gender identity have been exacerbated in certain governorates since the conflict started. The Group of Experts verified cases of violations committed by Houthi and Security Belt forces against persons on the grounds of their sexual orientation and gender identity between 2016 and July 2020. Nine witnesses described how they survived violations, including arbitrary detention, ill-treatment, torture and sexual violence. Interrogators accused them of spreading prostitution and homosexuality and supporting the enemy in doing so.

<sup>7</sup> The Zainabiyat are Houthi women’s security groups, trained to support the Houthis through, inter alia, indoctrination of women and girls in Houthi ideology, maintaining order in detention facilities and conducting law enforcement activities.

72. The Group found reasonable grounds to believe that parties to the conflict continue to commit acts of gender-based violence, including sexual violence, in contravention of IHRL and IHL. Such acts may amount to war crimes, including rape and other forms of sexual violence, cruel treatment and torture, and committing outrages upon personal dignity.

## **F. Child recruitment and use in hostilities and related violations**

73. A generation of Yemen's children has been immeasurably damaged through child recruitment, abuse, and deprivation of their most basic human rights, including education. The Group continued its investigations into the complex patterns of child recruitment and use in hostilities by multiple parties to the conflict. The Group's verified figures only provide a partial account of the scale and nature of child recruitment in Yemen, which risks the lives of boys in all governorates, and girls in Houthi-controlled territory, and puts them at risk of other violations. Whether and how a Yemeni boy or girl was recruited depended on which party to the conflict is involved and on his/her age, gender and economic status. Across all verified cases, poverty and hunger were powerful push factors, rendering children vulnerable to monetary incentives and manipulation by recruiters and peers. The Group documented 259 cases, and verified 16 individual cases, of children recruited and used in hostilities by several parties to the conflict.

74. Between June 2015 and February 2020, in all governorates under their control, the Houthis recruited boys as young as seven years old. The Group verified 11 individual cases and received allegations about the recruitment of a further 163 boys. They were recruited from schools, poor urban areas and detention centers through indoctrination, financial incentives, abduction and/or peer recruitment with very high rates of boys being used in combat resulting in their death or injury.

75. The Group also received credible reports regarding Houthi recruitment of 34 girls (ages 13-17), between June 2015 and June 2020, for use as spies, recruiters of other children, guards, medics, and members of the Zainabiyat. Girls from Houthi-affiliated or socioeconomically disadvantaged families, or those in detention, were especially targeted for recruitment. Twelve of these girls allegedly survived sexual violence and/or forced and early marriage directly linked to their recruitment.

76. The Group received 24 allegations and verified three cases of boys recruited and used by some brigades/units, with the alleged involvement of members of the coalition and/or the Government of Yemen, all following a similar modus operandi. Boys were recruited in Ta'izz and Lahj in Yemen, then transported to Saudi Arabia where they were trained and then deployed in Yemen. Nearly all of these boys were used as combatants, eight allegedly died in combat and others were detained by the Houthis for their alleged association with the enemy.

77. The Group verified the cases of two boys recruited by the Government of Yemen Special Security Forces in Shabwah, used in combat in Abyan in May-June 2020, and detained by the STC in Aden.

78. The Group of Experts notes with great concern that some parties to the conflict continue to deprive children of their right to education through the military use of schools, manipulation of education and targeting of educators. During this reporting period, the Group verified the case of a school being used as a military barracks and detention facility in Shabwah by the Government of Yemen Special Security Forces. The Group also received allegations of military use of four schools by the Houthis for weapons storage and manufacturing, and training. Moreover, the Group found that the Houthis used the education system to indoctrinate students on Houthi ideology, incite violence and recruit children in 34 schools across six governorates (Amran, Dhamar, Raymah, Sa'ada, Sana'a, Ta'izz). The Group verified two cases of detention and forced displacement of educators, and received allegations of 54 educators being threatened, detained and financially/administratively sanctioned for refusing to collaborate with Houthi child recruitment efforts.

79. These violations have devastated children's already precarious access to education during the conflict. The Group of Experts found reasonable grounds to believe that the

Houthis, the Government of Yemen and the coalition have continued to violate children's right to education and to recruit and use children in hostilities in contravention of IHRL and IHL. Enlisting children under the age of 15 years into armed forces or groups or using them to participate actively in hostilities is a war crime.

## **G. Treatment of specific groups**

80. The Group remains extremely concerned at the situation of minorities, including religious minorities and social minorities such as the *Muhamasheen*, and IDPs, migrants and refugees, all of whom face ongoing discrimination and whose risk of exploitation and physical abuse is exacerbated by the dire economic situation and the conflict itself. The Group is also concerned that the parties to the conflict continued to target human rights defenders, journalists, lawyers and activists to repress dissent and curtail criticism. Women human rights defenders also continue to face repression by all parties based on their gender and/or their work on women's rights. The Group received reports of the numerous obstacles endured by persons with disabilities in accessing health services and assistive devices, humanitarian aid, education and employment opportunities. Older people are also particularly vulnerable.

81. Religious minorities continue to face particular barriers to the enjoyment of their rights. For protection reasons, the Group is not able to publicly report on all of the violations experienced by these groups.

82. The Group of Experts has previously reported on the situation of the Baha'is detained in Sana'a on the basis of their religious faith, in particular highlighting their arbitrary arrest, torture and denial of due process in court proceedings. On 22 March 2020, the Appellate Specialized Criminal Court upheld the conviction of Hamed bin Haydara, and his death sentence. On 25 March 2020, the President of the Houthi Supreme Political Council announced a pardon for Hamed bin Haydara, and requested that the concerned authorities release all Baha'i prisoners. On 30 July 2020, the Baha'i detainees were released and expelled from Yemen. In addition, the Group received credible reports of lawyers being targeted and threatened, even detained, for their defence of the Baha'i detainees.

83. Despite the ongoing armed conflict and the catastrophic humanitarian crisis, IOM reported that in 2019 over 138,000 African migrants crossed the Gulf of Aden and reached Yemen as a transit destination. The Group of Experts received accounts of migrants, including children, being held captive by smugglers in informal camps in Lahj Governorate, where they were subjected to physical abuse, including sexual violence, and released only upon payment of a "ransom". The Group also received allegations that unidentified armed men in uniform in the South were collaborating with smuggling networks. Many migrants reported experiencing racial discrimination, arbitrary arrest and ill-treatment upon reaching Aden and on the road to Ataq, as well as sexual violence, as described above in para. 69.

84. The continuation of the conflict, with its attendant breakdown of public order, has aggravated the already precarious situation of minorities, IDPs, migrants and refugees in Yemen. The Group of Experts concludes that all of these groups continue to be discriminated against in their enjoyment of rights, and face a heightened level of violations and abuse.

## **H. Violations related to the administration of justice**

85. The administration of justice is crucial for the safeguarding and protection of human rights. The Group of Experts focused its investigation on three main issues within the administration of justice: the operation of the Specialized Criminal Courts (SCC), violations of fair trial rights, and attacks on the judiciary.

86. The Group finds that the SCC, particularly in Sana'a, is being used as an instrument to suppress dissent, intimidate political opponents and/or develop political capital to be used in negotiations. Rights of the accused are regularly denied. Significant control is exercised by the security and political leadership. With the advent of the dual system of state institutions, including the creation of two separate Supreme Judicial Councils, the

appointment of judges has become further influenced by political and sectarian considerations.

87. In many areas of the country, the justice system is virtually paralyzed. The SCC in Sana'a (in the de facto authorities controlled area) is perhaps the most active judicial body in Yemen. In this court, rates of conviction and the associated imposition of the death penalty have significantly increased, although the death penalty has not been implemented in these cases.

88. On 4 March 2020, for instance, 35 members of Parliament were sentenced to death in absentia by the SCC in Sana'a ostensibly for "having taken actions threatening the stability of the republic of Yemen, its unity, and security of its territory". The charges were brought against members of Parliament who supported the internationally recognized government. Further, the convictions have been used to provide a veneer of legitimacy to the seizure of assets and properties of the defendants. The members of Parliament with whom the Group spoke confirmed that they did not receive any formal communication regarding the legal proceedings against them and learned of the decision from social media. They did not formally instruct a legal representative to appear on their behalf as they do not recognize the legitimacy of the SCC in Sana'a.

89. Ten journalists, arbitrarily detained since 2015, were convicted on 11 April 2020 of national security offences arising out of their broadcasts and writing. Four journalists were sentenced to death. They are currently appealing the decision. Six journalists were sentenced to time already served, with three years of assigned residence and the appointment of a guarantor. They should have thus been immediately released. As of 30 June 2020, only one of the six had been released, while the others are reportedly to be released as part of a prisoner exchange. This case exemplifies the way in which journalists have been subjected to a pattern of violations in order to silence their work.

90. The SCC has been less active in areas under the control of the Government of Yemen and STC. There are however, similar concerns about it being used as a security court to serve the political interests of the authorities in charge. On 2 April 2020, the SCC in Aden opened a trial in absentia of 32 Houthis leaders.

91. Violations of the right to a fair trial continue to occur across Yemen. This includes the use of torture to compel confessions. Many accused are denied access to a lawyer, and to confidential and safe communications with their legal representatives. During trial proceedings, the evidence adduced by the prosecution tends to be limited to written statements. There is no opportunity for the accused to cross-examine witnesses, or to present rebuttal evidence. Additionally, due to political interference, and corruption, the right to be tried before an impartial and independent court in Yemen cannot be guaranteed.

92. Individual judicial officials face violent attacks, arrests, threats, and intimidation motivated by political/security reasons and personal interests. For example, in Ta'izz in early 2020, one judge survived an attempted assassination, and, in a separate incident, a courtroom was raided by militia affiliated with the Government of Yemen, resulting in suspension of proceedings. Some judges and prosecutors have reported self-censorship in carrying out their functions in order to avoid antagonising the party in control of an area.

93. Maintenance of the rule of law is a pillar of any free society. The breakdown in law and order, including the targeting of judges, prosecutors and lawyers by parties to the conflict, has indelibly impacted the independent, impartial and effective administration of justice in ways that have fomented public fear and insecurity. The Group of Experts concludes that serious violations of IHRL are occurring within the administration of justice in Yemen, in particular through the politicisation of the system, the regular denial of fair trial rights, attacks on judicial officers and the imposition of the death penalty in a manner contrary to international law.

## VI. Accountability

94. No right exists without a remedy. So it is with the widespread and systematic commission of human rights violations in Yemen, which demand remedial action. Over the

last three years, the Group of Experts has been reporting on serious violations of IHRL and IHL, some of which may amount to international crimes. It has made repeated calls for relevant authorities to conduct prompt investigations into alleged violations and to prosecute those responsible, in line with their international obligations. The Group is not aware of any trials that have been completed relating to violations it has documented. The Group has also stressed the need to realise victims' rights to an effective remedy (including reparations). Regrettably, the Group of Experts has seen no timely and effective remedies for victims in Yemen.

95. The Government of Yemen's National Commission of Inquiry (NCOI) reported, in its 8th Report, having monitored and documented a further 2,940 individual incidents. The Group welcomes the progress made by the NCOI, while noting that its operations remain somewhat hampered by non-recognition by the de facto authorities, limited cooperation from the coalition, security/access issues for its field officers, and more recent COVID-related restrictions. The NCOI has referred over 1000 cases to the Attorney-General. To date, only 19 trials remain pending.

96. In relation to the coalition, the Group of Experts notes that overall the JIAT has conducted over 190 investigations examining specific airstrikes. However, the Group of Experts continues to have concerns as to the thoroughness and credibility of its analysis and findings. There remains a tendency for JIAT to accept the legality of airstrikes involving military targets, without taking into proper account principles of proportionality or precaution. It is understood that JIAT has referred eight cases (involving specific airstrikes) to national military prosecutors for action. No public information is available on the current status of these cases.

97. There is little information in relation to de facto authorities' investigations and/or prosecutions, and the Group of Experts continues to question their commitment to accountability.

98. Although the Yemeni justice system bears the largest potential caseload in relation to violations committed in Yemen, the Group of Experts is concerned that it presently lacks the means and capacity to conduct prosecutions in a manner consistent with IHRL. Even prior to the current conflict, the system's operation was compromised by the legacy of executive control experienced during the Saleh regime. It faced issues with respect to, inter alia, corruption, inadequate protection of fair trial rights, discrimination against women, and attacks and serious threats to judicial actors. The conflict has only exacerbated the situation. Additionally, victims, witnesses, and judicial actors lack sufficient protection against reprisals in politically sensitive cases. On a technical level, Yemeni law requires reform to be able to address the full range of violations amounting to international crimes and applicable modes of liability. While less information is available in relation to the military justice system, the Group of Experts considers it would in all likelihood be even less human rights compliant than its civilian counterpart.

99. The international community can and should take further initiatives to help bridge the acute accountability gap that persists in relation to the conflict in Yemen. In particular, the Group of Experts calls upon the Security Council to refer the situation in Yemen to the International Criminal Court, and to expand the list of persons subject to Security Council sanctions. It supports the establishment of a criminally-focused investigation body, similar to the International, Impartial and Independent Mechanism for Syria, to conduct further investigations and prepare case-files to be shared with relevant prosecutorial authorities. States must investigate war crimes over which they have jurisdiction and, where appropriate, prosecute such crimes. States must also fulfil the duties to prosecute or extradite that arise under IHRL. The Group of Experts more broadly encourages third States to collaborate so as to be able to exercise their powers to undertake 'universal jurisdiction' prosecutions where appropriate. In the longer term, the Group encourages Yemeni authorities and the international community to engage in further dialogue about the creation of a special tribunal such as a "hybrid tribunal" to prosecute cases of those most responsible.

100. The Group of Experts also calls upon all involved to ensure that respect for human rights is placed at the heart of any future peace negotiations and that no steps are taken that

would undermine respect for human rights and accountability, such as granting blanket amnesties.

101. Authorities need to integrate all aspects of victims' right to a remedy (including reparations) in their response to violations. Reparations should be provided for all serious violations, and be non-discriminatory, gender sensitive, and accessible to and informed by consultations with victims.

102. The Group of Experts repeats its concern about third States transferring arms to parties to the conflict in Yemen in blatant disregard of the documented patterns of serious violations of IHL and human rights law in the conflict to date. The Group believes that they are failing in their responsibilities to ensure respect for IHL, and that some States may be violating their obligations under the Arms Trade Treaty. Furthermore, such support may amount to "aiding and assisting" internationally wrongful acts in contravention of international law.

## VII. Conclusions and recommendations

### A. Conclusions

103. The Group of Experts has reasonable grounds to believe that the Governments of Yemen, Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Emirates and the Southern Transitional Council, to the extent they exercise jurisdiction, and as applicable to each party, are responsible for human rights violations including arbitrary deprivation of life, enforced disappearances, arbitrary detention, gender-based violence, including sexual violence, torture and other forms of cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment, the recruitment and use in hostilities of children, the denial of fair trial rights, violations of fundamental freedoms, and economic, social and cultural rights.

104. The Group of Experts has reasonable grounds to believe that the de facto authorities are responsible for human rights violations in the areas over which they exercise effective control, including arbitrary deprivation of life, enforced disappearances, arbitrary detention, gender-based violence, including sexual violence, torture, and other forms of cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment, the recruitment and use in hostilities of children, the denial of fair trial rights, and violations of fundamental freedoms, and economic, social and cultural rights.

105. The Group of Experts has reasonable grounds to believe that the parties to the armed conflict in Yemen have committed a substantial number of violations of international humanitarian law. Subject to a determination by an independent and competent court, the Groups finds that:

(a) Individuals in the coalition, in particular Saudi Arabia, may have conducted airstrikes in violation of the principles of distinction, proportionality and precaution, acts that may amount to war crimes;

(b) Individuals in the Government of Yemen and the coalition (in particular Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates) and the Southern Transitional Council have committed, as applicable to each party, acts that may amount to war crimes, including murder of civilians, torture, cruel or inhuman treatment, rape and other forms of sexual violence, outrages upon personal dignity, denial of fair trial, and enlisting children under the age of 15 or using them to participate actively in hostilities;

(c) Individuals in the coalition have conducted indiscriminate attacks using indirect-fire weapons, acts that may amount to war crimes;

(d) Individuals in the de facto authorities have conducted indiscriminate attacks using indirect-fire weapons and used anti-personnel landmines, acts that may amount to war crimes;

(e) Individuals in the de facto authorities have committed acts that may amount to war crimes, including murder of civilians, torture, cruel or inhuman treatment, rape and other forms of sexual violence, outrages upon personal dignity,



denial of fair trial, impeding humanitarian relief supplies, and enlisting children under the age of 15 or using them to participate actively in hostilities.

106. Where possible, the Group of Experts has identified individuals who may be responsible for such international crimes, and has confidentially transmitted those names to the High Commissioner for Human Rights. More information is needed on some incidents documented by the Group to establish responsibilities.

## **B. Recommendations**

107. To ensure justice for all victims of violations of international human rights and humanitarian law, and in the light of the ongoing armed conflict, the Group of Experts recommends that parties to the conflict:

(a) Agree to a comprehensive cessation of hostilities and achieve a sustainable and inclusive peace, through a peace process which includes the full involvement of women, youth and minority groups;

(b) Immediately cease all acts of violence committed against civilians in violation of applicable IHRL and IHL, and take all necessary measures to protect civilians and civilian infrastructure;

(c) Immediately put an end to any measures that exacerbate the humanitarian crisis; in particular, cease attacks against objects indispensable to the survival of the population; take the steps necessary to remove disproportionate restrictions on the safe and expeditious entry into Yemen of humanitarian supplies and other goods indispensable to the civilian population; facilitate the rapid and unimpeded passage of humanitarian relief; and take appropriate steps to ensure realisation of the right to an adequate standard of living, in particular for women and children;

(d) Ensure the immediate release of all persons who have been arbitrarily detained and, where possible, detainees at risk of contracting COVID-19; and ensure that all persons who are detained are housed in official detention facilities; that the legality of their detention is promptly reviewed by a competent judicial authority, and that the rights of detainees are respected, including the right not to be subjected to torture and ill-treatment and the right to a fair trial;

(e) Establish a procedure whereby individuals can report disappearances, ensuring that reports are investigated independently, efforts are undertaken to find the victim, and perpetrators are held to account;

(f) Immediately end all forms of sexual and gender-based violence against women, children and men, including in detention;

(g) Respect and protect the rights to freedom of expression and belief, and other fundamental rights and freedoms;

(h) Cease and prevent the recruitment and use of children in the armed conflict; further ensure the demobilization and effective disarmament of boys and girls recruited or used in hostilities, and the release of those captured; implement effective programmes for their rehabilitation, physical and psychological recovery, and reintegration into society;

(i) Engage in de-mining efforts across Yemen;

(j) Strengthen local organisations' and international NGOs' capacity for monitoring human rights and humanitarian law violations, including GBV and violations of children's rights;

(k) Cooperate fully with the Group of Eminent International and Regional Experts;

(l) Cooperate fully with the National Commission of Inquiry to investigate allegations of violations and abuses committed by all parties to the conflict in Yemen;

(m) **Support reform of the justice system to ensure impartial and independent administration of justice, including addressing issues associated with the recruitment and tenure of judges, corruption and gender-bias within the justice system;**

(n) **Conduct prompt, transparent, independent, impartial, thorough, credible, effective and gender-sensitive investigations of all violations and crimes committed during the conflict, and ensure accountability and respect for victims' right to an effective remedy.**

108. **The Group of Experts recommends that other States and regional and international organizations:**

(a) **Promote and support all efforts, notably by the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for Yemen, to reach a cessation of hostilities and achieve a sustainable and inclusive peace, through a peace process which includes the full involvement of women, youth and minority groups;**

(b) **Take specific initiatives to support accountability for serious violations and crimes, as outlined in para 99;**

(c) **Take all reasonable measures to ensure respect for IHL and IHRL by all parties to the conflict; in particular, by refraining from providing arms and military support to the parties;**

(d) **Provide appropriate funding of humanitarian aid to support fulfilment of human rights in Yemen.**

109. **In particular, the Group of Experts recommends that:**

(a) **The Human Rights Council ensure that the situation of human rights in Yemen remains on its agenda by: renewing the mandate of the Group of Eminent International and Regional Experts; and ensuring that the resources provided to the Group allow for the effective delivery of its mandate including collecting, preserving and analysing information related to violations and crimes;**

(b) **The Security Council integrate the human rights dimensions of the conflict in Yemen more fully into its agenda; and ensure there is no impunity for the most serious crimes by, inter alia, referring the situation in Yemen to the International Criminal Court, and expanding the list of persons subject to Security Council sanctions.**

## Annex I

### Mapping of the Main Actors<sup>1</sup>

#### A. Kingdom of Saudi Arabia

Serial	Name	Position	Remarks
1	Crown Prince Mohammad Bin Salman الامير محمد بن سلمان	Minister of Defence	23 January 2015
2	General Fayyadh al-Ruwaili <sup>2</sup> فريق اول ركن فياض بن حامد الرويلي	Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff	27 February 2018
3	Prince Lieutenant General Fahad bin Turki bin Abdalazeez الامير فريق ركن فهد بن تركي بن عبدالعزيز	Joint Forces Commander	Coalition Commander 27 February 2018 – 31 August 2020 <sup>3</sup>
4	Lieutenant General Fahd bin Abdallah al-Mtair <sup>4</sup> فريق ركن فهد بن عبدالله المطير	Land Forces Commander	27 February 2018
5	Prince Lieutenant General Turki bin Bandar bin Abdalazeez al-Saud <sup>5</sup> الامير فريق ركن تركي بن بندر بن عبدالعزيز آل سعود	Air Force Commander	27 February 2018
6	Admiral Fahd bin Abdulla al-Ghufaili <sup>6</sup> فريق ركن فهد بن عبدالله الغفيلي	Naval Commander	4 November 2017
7	Lieutenant General Mazyad Sulaiman al-Amro <sup>7</sup> فريق ركن مزيد بن سليمان العمرو	Air Defence Commander	27 February 2018

<sup>1</sup> This annex represents the main actors in Yemen during the reporting period, and is separate and distinct from the strictly confidential list of alleged perpetrators that is provided to the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights.

<sup>2</sup> Replaced General Abdulrahman bin Saleh al-Bunyan who had this post since 2014. See: <https://www.spa.gov.sa/viewfullstory.php?lang=en&newsid=1729621>.

<sup>3</sup> On 31 August 2020, Service of Lieutenant General Fahad is terminated by referring him to retirement and referring him to investigation and replaced by Lieutenant General Mutlaq bin Salim bin Mutlaq Al-Azima, Deputy Chief of the General Staff, as Acting Commander of the Joint Forces. See: <https://www.spa.gov.sa/viewstory.php?lang=en&newsid=2127629>.

<sup>4</sup> Replaced Prince Lieutenant General Fahad bin Turki bin Abdalazeez. See: <http://www.janes.com/article/78278/top-saudi-commanders-replaced>.

<sup>5</sup> Replaced Major General Mohammed Saleh al-Outaibi. See: <https://www.spa.gov.sa/viewstory.php?lang=en&newsid=1729618>.

<sup>6</sup> Replaced Admiral Abdullah bin Sultan bin Mohammad al-Sultan. See: <https://www.mod.gov.sa/Leaders/CONF/Pages/CV.aspx>.

<sup>7</sup> Replaced Lieutenant General Mohammed bin Awadh bin Mansour Suhaim. See: <https://www.mod.gov.sa/Leaders/COADF/Pages/CV.aspx>.

<i>Serial</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Position</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
8	Lieutenant General Jarallah bin Mohammed bin Jarallah al-Elwait فريق ركن جار الله بن محمد العلويط	Strategic Missile Force Commander	27 February 2018
9	Major General Pilot Abdullah al-Ghamdi لواء ركن طيار عبدالله الغامدي	Air Operations Director	Coalition Deputy Commander
10	Major General Majed Hamdi al-Harbi <sup>8</sup> لواء ركن ماجد بن حمدي الحربي	Task Force 7070 Commander	Saudi Southern Border, Najran
11	Brigadier General Abdullah bin Haseed al-Inezi عميد ركن عبدالله بن حصيد العنزي	Task Force 1501 Commander <sup>9</sup>	Coalition HQs in the 6 <sup>th</sup> Yemeni Military District
12	Brigadier General Abdulrhman bin Suliman al-Haji عميد ركن عبدالرحمن بن سليمان الحجي	Task Force 808 Commander <sup>10</sup>	Socotra
13	Brigadier General Pilot Mujahed al-Outaibi عميد ركن طيار مجاهد العتيبي	Task Force 802 Commander <sup>11</sup>	Aden
14	Brigadier General Mukhtar el-Mtairi عميد ركن مختار المطيري	Task Force 800 Commander <sup>12</sup>	Saudi Southern Border, Samtah, Jazan
15	Major General Abdul Hameed al-Muzaini لواء ركن عبد الحميد المزيني	Task Force Commander <sup>13</sup>	Ma'rib, on 8 July 2020, new leader appointed <sup>14</sup>
16	Major General Mohammad bin Ali al-Amri لواء ركن محمد بن علي العمري	South Military Regional Commander <sup>15</sup>	Saudi Southern Border
17	Brigadier General Hassan Abdullah al-Shihri عميد ركن حسن عبدالله الشهري	Sharurah Operations Center Commander <sup>16</sup>	Saudi Southern Border

<sup>8</sup> See: <http://www.saudpost.com/44415/> Also, see: <https://alwatanalan.com/?p=48620>.

<sup>9</sup> See: <https://freedom-ye.com/tweet/5234>.

<sup>10</sup> See :<http://www.alriyadh.com/1815418>.

<sup>11</sup> See: <https://almasdaronline.com/articles/179006>. Also, see: <https://www.spa.gov.sa/2005057>.

<sup>12</sup> See :<http://www.saudpost.com/44415/>.

<sup>13</sup> See: <https://yemnews.net/index.php/reports/2020-03-17-18-28-20>. Also, see: <https://twitter.com/malarab1/status/1285251597543645186>.

<sup>14</sup> Major General Yusef al-Shahrani was appointed to replace Major General Abdul Hameed al-Muzaini. See: <http://www.ypagency.net/278376>.

<sup>15</sup> <https://www.spa.gov.sa/viewstory.php?lang=ar&newsid=2020433>.

<sup>16</sup> <http://www.masa-press.net/2018/11/11/%D8%A7%D9%84%D8%B3%D8%B9%D9%88%D8%AF%D9%8A%D8%A9-%D8%AA%D9%88%D8%B3%D8%B9-%D9%85%D9%86-%D9%85%D8%B7%D8%A7%D9%85%D8%B9%D9%87%D8%A7->

Serial	Name	Position	Remarks
18	Major General Saad al-Jaber لواء ركن سعد الجابر	The Saudi official in charge of the Mobilization Committee	Saudi Southern Border
19	Brigadier General Ahmed Rashid al Shihri عميد ركن أحمد راشد الشهري	4 <sup>th</sup> Armoured 'King Khaled Force' Brigade	Saudi Southern Border
20	Brigadier General Fahd bin Daham al-Markhan <sup>17</sup> عميد ركن فهد بن دهام المرخان	11 <sup>th</sup> Brigade Commander	Saudi Southern Border

## B. United Arab Emirates

Serial	Name	Position	Remarks
1	Sheikh Mohammed bin Zayed al-Nahyan الشيخ محمد بن زايد آل نهيان	Deputy Supreme Commander	
2	Mohammed bin Rashid al-Maktoum <sup>18</sup> الشيخ محمد بن راشد آل مكتوم	Minister of Defence	
3	Lieutenant General Hamad Mohammed Thani al-Romaihi <sup>19</sup> فريق ركن حمد محمد ثاني الرميثي	Chief of Staff of the Armed Forces	3 January 2005
4	Major General Eisa Saif al-Mazrouei لواء ركن مهندس عيسى سيف المزروعى	Deputy Chief of Staff	Joint Operations Commander
5	Major General Saleh Mohammad Saleh al-Ameri لواء ركن صالح محمد صالح العامري	Commander of Ground Forces	
6	Major General Ibrahim Nasser Mohammed al-Alawi لواء ركن طيار ابراهيم ناصر محمد العلوي	Commander of Air Force and Air Defence	
7	Major General Sheikh Saeed Bin Hamdan Bin Mohammad al-Nahyan <sup>20</sup> لواء ركن الشيخ سعيد بن حمدان بن محمد آل نهيان	Commander of Navy	11 October 2017

<sup>17</sup> %D8%A8%D8%A7%D9%84%D9%8A%D9%85%D9%86-%D8%A7%D9%84%D8%AC%D9%88%D9%81/.

<sup>18</sup> See at : <https://ajel.sa/zNRrWb/>.

<sup>18</sup> See: <https://uaecabinet.ae/en/details/news/ chief-of-staff-of-armed-forces-promoted-to-the-rank-of-minister>.

<sup>19</sup> Ibid.

<sup>20</sup> His rank Major General (Rear Admiral).

<i>Serial</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Position</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
8	Brigadier General Ali Ahmed el-Tanjee عميد ركن علي احمد الطنجي	Coalition Commander	Aden, May 2015- January 2016  Al-Hudaydah <sup>21</sup> , 2018 – 2019
9	Brigadier General Ali el-Nuaimie عميد ركن علي سيف النعيمي	Coalition Commander	Aden, January 2016- July 2016
10	Brigadier General Sultan el-Habsee عميد ركن سلطان الحبسي	Coalition Commander	Aden, July 2016- January 2017
11	Brigadier General Naser el-Otaibee عميد ركن ناصر مشيب العتيبي	Coalition Commander	Aden, January 2017 – July 2017
12	Brigadier General Ahmed el-Blushee عميد ركن احمد البلوشي	Coalition Commander	Aden, July 2017 – January 2018
13	Brigadier General Muhammad el-Hasani عميد ركن محمد الحساني	Coalition Commander	Aden, January 2018 – July 2018
14	Brigadier General Awad Saeed al-Ahbabi <sup>22</sup> عميد ركن عوض سعيد الاحبابي	Coalition Commander	Aden, July 2018 – January 2019
15	Brigadier General Rashed Saeed al-ghafli aka Abu Mohammed <sup>23</sup> عميد ركن راشد سعيد الغفلي المكنى ابو محمد	Coalition Commander	Aden January 2019 – July 2019

<sup>21</sup> The leader of the Arab Alliance on the West Coast of Yemen talks about a qualitative operation for the "liberation of Al-Hudaydah", Middle East, <https://arabic.cnn.com/middle-east/article/2018/09/18/saudi-led-coalition-launches-offensive-strategic-yemeni-port-city>, September 2018. Also see: [https://twitter.com/amalka4\\_al](https://twitter.com/amalka4_al). Also, Brigadier General Ali Al-Tanaiji. Commander of major battles against Houthi coup in Yemen, Al-Ain, 18 September 2018. See: <https://al-ain.com/article/al-hodeidah-yemen-arab-alliance-al-taniji>.

<sup>22</sup> Hadi meets with coalition commander in Aden, stresses need for coordination, al-mawqea post, 18 July 2018. Available on: <https://almawqea.com/news/32379>. Also, see: Al-Islah leader detained by pro-Uae forces released in Aden, Alquds, 18 July 2018, available on: <https://www.alquds.co.uk/%EF%BB%BF%D8%A7%D9%84%D8%A5%D9%81%D8%B1%D8%A7%D8%AC-%D8%B9%D9%86-%D9%82%D9%8A%D8%A7%D8%AF%D9%8A-%D9%81%D9%8A-%D8%AD%D8%B2%D8%A8-%D8%A7%D9%84%D8%A5%D8%B5%D9%84%D8%A7%D8%AD-%D8%A7%D8%AD%D8%AA%D8%AC>.

<sup>23</sup> In the presence of the leader of the Arab coalition. Emergency forces launch second phase of training year, al-ayyam, 16 July 2019. Available on: <https://www.alayyam.info/news/7V89EB90-3B9G6V-A58A>. Also see <https://www.alwatanvoice.com/arabic/news/2019/07/15/1259578.html>. Arab Coalition Commander Visits Facility Protection Brigade Camp, see: <https://www.cratersky.net/posts/19296>.

Serial	Name	Position	Remarks
16	Brigadier General Abd el-Salam al-Shahi <sup>24</sup> عميد ركن عبد السلام الشحي	Coalition Commander	Western Coast, 2015 – 2019
17	Abu Khalifa Said el-Mahri ابو خليفة سعيد المهري	Coalition Intelligence Officer	Aden, Abyan, Lahj, 2015 – 2019

## C. Government of Yemen (International Recognized Government)

### 1. The Government of Yemen Armed Forces

Serial	Name	Position	Location	Remarks
1	President Abd Rabbu Mansour Hadi الرئيس عبد ربه منصور هادي	Supreme Commander of the Armed Forces	Riyadh, KSA	February 2012
2	Major General Ali Mohsen al-Ahmar لواء ركن علي محسن الاحمر	Vice President <sup>25</sup>	Riyadh, KSA	3 April 2016
3	Major General Mohammad Ali al-Maqdashi لواء ركن محمد علي المقدشي	Minister of Defence <sup>26</sup>	Ma'rib	8 November 2018
4	Major General Zghair Hammoud Aziz <sup>27</sup> لواء ركن صغير حمود عزيز	Chief of the General Staff <sup>28</sup>	Ma'rib	28 February 2020
5	Major General Tahir Ali al-Aqaili لواء ركن طاهر علي العقيلي	Adviser to the Supreme Commander <sup>29</sup>	Ma'rib	8 November 2018

<sup>24</sup> West Coast Coalition Commander Announces Complete Liberation of Al Hodaydah Airport, Sky news, 20 June 2018, see: <https://www.skynewsarabia.com/middle-east/1065290-%D9%82%D8%A7%D9%8A%D9%94%D8%AF-%D8%A7%D9%84%D8%AA%D8%AD%D8%A7%D9%84%D9%81-%D8%A8%D8%A7%D9%84%D8%B3%D8%A7%D8%AD%D9%84-%D8%A7%D9%84%D8%BA%D8%B1%D8%A8%D9%8A-%D9%8A%D8%B9%D9%84%D9%86-%D8%AA%D8%AD%D8%B1%D9%8A%D8%B1-%D9%85%D8%B7%D8%A7%D8%B1-%D8%A7%D9%84%D8%AD%D8%AF%D9%8A%D8%AF%D8%A9-%D8%A8%D8%A7%D9%84%D9%83%D8%A7%D9%85%D9%84>.

<sup>25</sup> Presidential Decree 48 (2016).

<https://www.facebook.com/alimohsensalehalahmar/posts/1011971235550346/>.

<sup>26</sup> Presidential Decree 71 (2018). <https://buyemen.net/news67338.html>. Also available at <https://almasdaronline.com/article/republic-decrees-appointing-minister-of-defence-chief-of-staff-and-governor-of-aden>. Also, see UN document S/2019/83.

<sup>27</sup> Replace Major General Abdullah Salem Ali Al-Nakhai.

<sup>28</sup> Presidential Decree 10 (2020). Available at <https://almasdaronline.com/articles/178267>.

<sup>29</sup> Presidential Decree 182 (2018). Available at <https://www.almashhad-alyemeni.com/121600>.

Serial	Name	Position	Location	Remarks
6	Major General Adel al-Qumari لواء ركن عادل هاشم القميري	General Inspector	Ma'rib	
7	Major General Ahmad Mohsen Salem al-Yafa'ay لواء ركن أحمد محسن سالم الياضي	Chief of Intelligence Staff <sup>30</sup>	Ma'rib	22 January 2019
8	Major General Saleh Mohammad Timis لواء ركن صالح محمد طميس	1 <sup>st</sup> Military District Commander <sup>31</sup>	Sayun, Hadramaut	22 November 2016
9	Major General Faraj Salamin al-Bahasani لواء ركن فرج سالمين البحسني	2 <sup>nd</sup> Military District Commander <sup>32</sup>	Al-Mukalla, Hadramaut	Since 2015
10	Major General Mohammad al-Hubashi لواء ركن محمد أحمد الحبشي	3 <sup>rd</sup> Military District Commander <sup>33</sup>	Ma'rib	14 August 2019
11	Major General Fadhl Hasan لواء ركن فاضل حسن	4 <sup>th</sup> Military District Commander <sup>34</sup>	Aden	21 November 2016
12	Major General Yahya Hussien Salah لواء ركن يحيى حسن صالح	5 <sup>th</sup> Military District Commander <sup>35</sup>	Midi, Hajjah	17 February 2018
13	Major General Hashem Abdullah Al Ahmar لواء هاشم عبد الله الاحمر	6 <sup>th</sup> Military District Commander	Al-Jawf	Resigned on 11 February 2020
14	Major General Ahamad Hassan Gubran لواء أحمد حسن جبران	7 <sup>th</sup> Military District Commander <sup>36</sup>	Nihm	27 January 2020
15	Brigadier General Sanad Al-Rahwa عميد ركن سند الرهوه	Commander of 1 <sup>st</sup> Presidential Protection Brigade <sup>37</sup>	Shaqra, Abyan	It has been located in Shaqra since August 2019 <sup>38</sup>

<sup>30</sup> Presidential Decree 12 (2019). Available at: <https://naba-ye.com/news1105.html>.

<sup>31</sup> Presidential Decree 154 (2016). <https://www.almashhad-alyemeni.com/61690>.

<sup>32</sup> On 29 June 2017, President Hadi named Major General Faraj al-Bahasani, Governor of Hadramaut, to replace Major General Ahmed bin Breik, Presidential Decree 34 (2017) available at: <https://buyemen.net/news48340.html>. Also see: [https://arabic.sputniknews.com/arab\\_world/201508161015325772](https://arabic.sputniknews.com/arab_world/201508161015325772).

<sup>33</sup> Presidential Decree 106 (2019). Available at: <http://aden-tm.net/NDetails.aspx?contid=96231>.

<sup>34</sup> Yemen's Southern Powder keg, Chatham House, Peter Salisbury, 2018. Presidential Decree 155 (2016).

<sup>35</sup> Presidential Decree 20 (2018). Available at: <https://www.almashhad-alyemeni.com/104230>. Also, see: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=tbu9zpVUNPM>.

<sup>36</sup> Presidential Decree 10 (2020). See: <http://aden-tm.net/NDetails.aspx?contid=114859>.

<sup>37</sup> The 1st Brigade was specifically named in the Military Arrangements annex of the Riyadh Agreement.

<sup>38</sup> Before that it was based in the Presidential Palace in Aden's Crater district.



Serial	Name	Position	Location	Remarks
16	Brigadier General Abdulhakeem Dawkam <sup>39</sup> عميد ركن عبد الحكيم دوكم	Commander of 2 <sup>nd</sup> Presidential Protection Brigade <sup>40</sup>	Al Abr, Hadramaut	Responsible for protecting Vice President Ali Mohsen al-Ahmar
17	Brigadier General Louay Awad Mohamed Zamiki <sup>41</sup> عميد لوي عوض الزامكي	Commander of 3 <sup>rd</sup> Presidential Protection Brigade	Lawdar and Shaqra, Abyan	Previously stationed in Khur Maksar district of Aden, in the Jabal Hadid camp
18	Brigadier General Mahran Qubati عميد مهران القباطي	Commander of 4 <sup>th</sup> Presidential Protection Brigade <sup>42</sup>	Shaqra, Abyan	Located in Dar Sad, Aden. Then in the “Reception” military camp in Marib governorate. <sup>43</sup>
19	Brigadier General Abdullah al-Subaihi عميد ركن عبد الله الصبيحي	Commander of 39 <sup>th</sup> Armoured Brigade <sup>44</sup>	Shaqra, Abyan. Since 3 September 2019 <sup>45</sup>	Before 10 August 2019 was stationed in Bader Camp, Khur Maksar, Aden
20	Brigadier General Mohammad Ali Jaber <sup>46</sup> عميد محمد علي جابر	Commander of 89 <sup>th</sup> Infantry Brigade	Shaqra, Abyan. Since 3 September 2019 <sup>47</sup>	Before 10 August 2019 was stationed in Bader Camp, Khur Maksar, Aden
21	Major General Abu Baker Hussien Salim لواء ابو بكر حسن سالم	Commander of Abyan Axis <sup>48</sup>	Abyan Axis, Zingibar	11 March 2017
22	Brigadier General Mohammad Ahmed Mulhem عميد ركن محمد أحمد ملحم	Commander of 111 <sup>th</sup> Infantry Brigade <sup>49</sup>	Ahwar, Abyan	6 July 2015

<sup>39</sup> The Presidential Protection Brigades: Hadi’s muscle in the south, 11 May 2020. Available at: <https://al-masdaronline.net/national/771>.

<sup>40</sup> This brigade’s forces have been protecting the vice president since 2017, while some units in the brigade are fighting on the front lines between Ma’rib and Sana’a.

<sup>41</sup> Presidential Decree 51 (2019). Available at: <https://www.facebook.com/1784290338507592/photos/a.1795004187436207/2304017236534897/?type=3>. Also, see: <https://adenkbr.news/60171/>.

<sup>42</sup> See: Who rules the grip on the interim capital? Available at: <https://almasdaronline.com/articles/168745>.

<sup>43</sup> The brigade suffered heavy losses in January when the Houthis fired a ballistic missile at the Reception camp, killing more than 110 people. See: <https://al-masdaronline.net/national/266>.

<sup>44</sup> Military commanders appointed to merge southern resistance with army. See <https://aawsat.com/home/article/539666>.

<sup>45</sup> <https://almasdaronline.com/articles/171279>.

<sup>46</sup> Presidential Decree 67 (2019). Available at: <http://alwattan.net/news/79294>.

<sup>47</sup> <https://almasdaronline.com/articles/171279>.

<sup>48</sup> On 11 March 2017 appointed as a governor, Presidential Decree 20 (2017). Available at: <https://almawqeaqpost.net/news/17543>, also on <http://aden-tm.net/NDetails.aspx?contid=22963>.

<sup>49</sup> See: <https://www.sahafah24.net/y/show207243.html>.

Serial	Name	Position	Location	Remarks
23	Brigadier General Saif Ali Mohammed al-Qefish عميد ركن سيف علي القفشي	Commander of 115 <sup>th</sup> Infantry Brigade <sup>50</sup>	Shaqra, Abyan	On 15 May 2020, STC captured BG Saif <sup>51</sup>
24	Brigadier General al-Hamzah Ali Salim al-Jadani عميد ركن الحمزه علي الجعدي	Commander of 119 <sup>th</sup> Infantry Brigade <sup>52</sup>	Abyan	Died in June 2020 <sup>53</sup>
25	Brigadier General Ali Muhammad al-Qamali عميد ركن علي القملي	Commander of 103 <sup>rd</sup> Infantry Brigade	Hajeen, Abyan	Died in June 2020 <sup>54</sup>
26	Brigadier General Azeez Naser al-‘Atiqi <sup>55</sup> عميد ركن عزيز ناصر العتيقي	Atiq Axis commander and 30th Infantry Brigade commander <sup>56</sup>	Atiq, Shabwah	January 2017
27	Brigadier General Jahdal Hanash al-Awlaki <sup>57</sup> عميد جحدل حنش العولقي	Commander of 21 <sup>st</sup> Brigade <sup>58</sup>	Bayhan–Atiq, Shabwah	Since 2015
28	Brigadier General Mahdi Yuslim al-Qomishi عميد مهدي يسلم القميشي	Commander of 2nd Mountain Infantry Brigade <sup>59</sup>	Atiq, Shabwah	January 2019
29	Major General Khaled Qassem Fadhal لواء ركن خالد قاسم فاضل	Ta’izz Axes Commander and 145 <sup>th</sup> Infantry Brigade <sup>60</sup>	Ta’izz	November 2019
30	Brigadier General Abdul Rahman Thabet Shamsan عميد ركن عبدالرحمن ثابت شمسان	Commander of 17 <sup>th</sup> Infantry Brigade <sup>61</sup>	Ta’izz	Appointed as a Commander of 35th Armoured Brigade

<sup>50</sup> Presidential Decree 45 (2018). Available at: <https://almandeb.news/?p=98572>. Also see: <https://www.aremnews.com/news/arab-world/yemen/1247463>.

<sup>51</sup> See: <https://yemen-press.com/news/116823.html>.

<sup>52</sup> Brigadier General Hamza al-Jadani assigned acting commander of 119th Infantry Brigade. See: <http://www.marsad.news/news/31106> also see: <https://www.al-omanaa.com/news/72621.html>.

<sup>53</sup> <https://www.alminasapress.com/news/266698>.

<sup>54</sup> See: <https://shabwaah-press.info/news/65859>.

<sup>55</sup> UN Documents, S/2020/326, Annex 10. Available at: <https://undocs.org/ar/S/2020/326>.

<sup>56</sup> Presidential Decree 6 (2017). Available on <http://mosnad.net/news.php?id=18513>, also available at: <http://yemen-now.com/news/1444016.html>.

<sup>57</sup> UN Documents, S/2020/326, Annex 10. Available at: <https://undocs.org/ar/S/2020/326>.

<sup>58</sup> UN Documents S/2019/83, Annex 8. Available at: <https://undocs.org/en/S/2019/83>.

<sup>59</sup> Ibid.

<sup>60</sup> See: <https://www.deeproot.consulting/single-post/2018/08/16/Caught-in-the-Middle-A-Conflict-Mapping-of-Ta'izz-Governorate>.

<sup>61</sup> Press interview with Brigadier General Abdel Rhman al-Shamsani, 3 April 2019, available at: <http://aljanadpost.net/p-3939>.

Serial	Name	Position	Location	Remarks
31	Brigadier General Sadeq Sarhan عميد ركن صادق سرحان	Commander of 22 <sup>nd</sup> Armoured Brigade	Ta'izz	Since 2015
32	Brigadier General Abdul Rahman Thabet Shamsan <sup>62</sup> عميد ركن عبدالرحمن ثابت شمسان	Commander of 35 <sup>th</sup> Armoured Brigade	Ta'izz	July 2020
33	Abu Bakr al-Jabuli أبو بكر الجبولي	Commander of 4 <sup>th</sup> Mountain Infantry Brigade <sup>63</sup>	Ta'izz	Not a military officer
34	Brigadier General Abdulaziz Ahmed Nasser al-Majidi <sup>64</sup> عميد عبد العزيز أحمد ناصر المجيدي	Commander of 170 <sup>th</sup> Air defence Brigade	Ta'izz	20 February 2018
35	Adnan Rozaiq عدنان رزيق	Commander of 5 <sup>th</sup> Presidential Protection Brigade	Ta'izz	Head of Ta'izz Axis Operation Branch
36	Brigadier General Amjad Khalid عميد ركن امجد خالد	Commander of the Transportation Brigade <sup>65</sup>	Al Mukha, Al-Hudaydah	The brigade was stationed in Aden till December 2019
37	Brigadier General Khaled Yaslam عميد ركن خالد يسلم	Commander of 107 <sup>th</sup> Infantry/Safe Brigade <sup>66</sup>	Safer, Ma'rib	August 2013
38	Major General Mohammad al-Hubashi <sup>67</sup> لواء ركن محمد الحبشي	Commander of 13 <sup>th</sup> Infantry Brigade	Ma'rib	Also, commanding 3 <sup>rd</sup> MD
39	Brigadier General Ali Ammar al-Jaifi عميد علي عمار الجائفي	Commander of 14 <sup>th</sup> Armoured Brigade <sup>68</sup>	Sahn al Jin, Ma'rib	September 2019
40	Brigadier General Mujahid al-Shaddadi عميد ركن مجاهد الشدادي	180 <sup>th</sup> Air Defence Brigade	Sahn al Jin, Ma'rib	

<sup>62</sup> Presidential Decree 33 (2020). See: <https://www.almashhadalaraby.com/amp/199770>.

<sup>63</sup> See: <https://almananiya.net/articles/1150.htm>.

<sup>64</sup> Presidential Decree 2 (2018). Available at: <http://www.alharf28.com/p-2592>.

<sup>65</sup> Transport Brigade Commander Amjad al-Qahtani promoted to Brigadier General. Available at: <http://yemen-now.com/news1510335.html>.

<sup>66</sup> S/2020/326. Annex 8. Available at: <https://undocs.org/ar/S/2020/326>.

<sup>67</sup> Presidential Decree 106 (2019). Available at: <https://presidenthadi-gov-ye.info/ar/archives/%d9%82%d8%b1%d8%a7%d8%b1-%d8%b1%d8%a6%d9%8a%d8%b3-%d8%a7%d9%84%d8%ac%d9%85%d9%87%d9%88%d8%b1%d9%8a%d8%a9-%d8%a8%d8%aa%d8%b9%d9%8a%d9%86-%d8%a7%d9%84%d8%b9%d9%85%d9%8a%d8%af-%d8%a7%d9%84%d8%b1%d9%83/>.

<sup>68</sup> See: <https://www.almashhad-alyemeni.com/143979>.

Serial	Name	Position	Location	Remarks
41	Brigadier General Mohammed al-Asoudi <sup>69</sup> عميد محمد العسودي	Commander of 203 <sup>rd</sup> Infantry Brigade	Sirwah, Ma'rib	January 2020
42	Maj. Gen. Mufreh Muhammad Bahih <sup>70</sup> لواء مفرح محمد علي بحبيح	Commander of 26 <sup>th</sup> Infantry Brigade and Bayhan Axis	Harib, Ma'rib	March 2018
43	Colonel Yahya Tamah عقيد يحي تامه	Commander of 29 <sup>th</sup> Infantry Brigade	Ma'rib	
44	Brigadier General Hamid Muhammad al-Theifani عميد محمد أحمد الذيفاني	Commander of 310 <sup>th</sup> Armoured Brigade	Al Mass, Ma'rib	Killed on 4 April 2020 <sup>71</sup>
45	Brigadier General Ahmed Al-Barihi عميد ركن أحمد البريهي	Commander of 139 <sup>th</sup> infantry brigade	Nihm	
46	Brigadier General Mohamed Ahmed al-Halisi al-Muradi عميد محمد أحمد الحليسي المرادي	Commander of 312 <sup>nd</sup> Armoured Brigade	Sirwah, Ma'rib	Kofel camp

a) *Brigades deployed to the 5th Military District Area of Responsibility in Hajjah Governorate at the Saudi Southern Borders, which are supported by SLC<sup>72</sup>*

Serial	Name	Position	Location	Remarks
1	Brigadier General Abdo Suleiman عميد عبده سليمان	Commander of 25 <sup>th</sup> Mika Brigade	Hajjah	Also, Chief of Staff of the 5 <sup>th</sup> Military District <sup>73</sup>
2	Brigadier General Taha al-Amiri عميد طه العامري	Commander of 105 <sup>th</sup> Infantry Brigade	Hajjah	5 <sup>th</sup> MD
3	Brigadier General Abdullah al-Malaji عميد عبدالله الملاحي	Commander of 2 <sup>nd</sup> Brigade, Border Guard	Hajjah	5 <sup>th</sup> MD <sup>74</sup>
4	Brigadier General Muhammad Salman <sup>75</sup> عميد محمد سلمان	Commander of 82 <sup>nd</sup> Infantry Brigade	Hajjah	5 <sup>th</sup> MD

<sup>69</sup> Replaced Zaid al-Shoumi, who was killed in January 2020.

<sup>70</sup> Presidential Decree 37(2018). Available at: <http://aden-tm.net/NDetails.aspx?contid=43845>.

<sup>71</sup> See: <https://almawqeaqpost.net/news/49368>.

<sup>72</sup> All brigades have deployed to Hajjah fronts, and belong to the 5th MD except Al Fursan brigade. These brigades are under the operational control of the Task Force 800, Saudi-led Coalition.

<sup>73</sup> See: <https://alarshnews.net/?p=6292>.

<sup>74</sup> See: <https://yemen-press.net/news99470.html>.

<sup>75</sup> See: <https://m.yemenalghad.net/news19349.html>.

Serial	Name	Position	Location	Remarks
5	Brigadier General Fayez al-Tahesh <sup>76</sup> عميد فايز الطاهش	Commander of 3 <sup>rd</sup> Brigade, Border Guard	Hajjah	5 <sup>th</sup> MD
6	Brigadier General Muhammad Wuhan <sup>77</sup> عميد محمد وهان	Commander of 7 <sup>th</sup> Brigade, Border Guard	Hajjah	5 <sup>th</sup> MD
7	Brigadier General Mohammed al-Salami <sup>78</sup> عميد محمد السلمي	Commander of 10 <sup>th</sup> Brigade, Commandos	Hajjah	5 <sup>th</sup> MD
8	Brigadier General Mohammed al-Hajjouri <sup>79</sup> عميد محمد الحجوري	Special Forces Brigade Commander	Haradh Hajjah	Deployed in the 5 <sup>th</sup> MD AoR
9	Brigadier General Abdo Tarmoum <sup>80</sup> عميد عبده طرموم	Commander of Special Security Brigade	Hajjah	Deployed in the 5 <sup>th</sup> MD AoR
10	Zaid al-Hajjouri زيد الحجوري	Al Fursan Brigade Commander <sup>81</sup>	Hajjah	Salafist

b) *Brigades deployed to the 6th Military District Area of Responsibility in Al-Jawf and Sa'ada Governorates at the Saudi Southern Borders*<sup>82</sup>

Serial	Name	Position	Location	Remarks
1	Brigadier Hadi Shalfat عميد هادي شلفط	Commander of Al-Dhafer Brigade, Border Guards <sup>83</sup>	Khabb wa ash Sha'af	Al-Jawf fronts
2	Brigadier General Muhammad bin Rasiya عميد محمد بن راسية	Commander of 101 <sup>st</sup> Brigade	Al-Jawf	Al-Jawf fronts
3	Brigadier Heikal Hanaf عميد هيكل حنتف	Commander of 1 <sup>st</sup> Brigade, Border Guards	North Axis	Al-Jawf fronts
4	Brigadier Abdullah al-Dawi عميد عبدالله الضاوي	Commander of 127 <sup>th</sup> Infantry Brigade	Al-Jawf	Al-Jawf fronts

<sup>76</sup> Ibid.

<sup>77</sup> Ibid.

<sup>78</sup> Replace Brigadier General Bilal Shedawah.

<sup>79</sup> See: <https://m.yemenalghad.net/news19349.html>.

<sup>80</sup> Ibid.

<sup>81</sup> Al Fursan brigade is an independent brigade backed by Saudi Arabia.

<sup>82</sup> These brigades are under the operational control of Task Force 1501, SLC. Some of these brigades are led by Salafists leaders backed by Saudi Arabia. Some of the brigades do not exceed 100 persons.

<sup>83</sup> See: <https://yemennownews.com/article/241171>.

<i>Serial</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Position</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
5	Brigadier Hussein al-Usaimi عميد حسين العيصيمي	Commander of 161 <sup>st</sup> Infantry Brigade	Al-Jawf	Captured and killed by Houthis in May 2020 <sup>84</sup>
6	Colonel Dhafer Haqqan al-Juaidi عقيد ظافر حقان الجعدي	Al Hasbm Brigade Border Guard	Al-Jawf	Al-Jawf fronts
7	Major General Amin al-Okimi لواء أمين العكيمي	Al-Jawf axis battalions	Al-Jawf	Governor
8	Brigadier Manea Abu Saeed عميد مناع ابو السعيد	Al Amal Brigade	Al Hazm	Al-Jawf fronts
9	Colonel Hamad Rashid al-Azmi عقيد حمد راشد الحزمي	Al Izz Brigade	Al-Jawf	Al-Jawf fronts
10	Brigadier Taher Zemam عميد طاهر زممام	Commander of 9 <sup>th</sup> Infantry Brigade	Kitaf wa Al Boqe'e	Sa'ada fronts
11	Brigadier Abdo al-Mikhlaifi عميد عبده المخلافي	Commander of 122 <sup>nd</sup> Infantry Brigade	Kitaf wa Al Boqe'e	Merged with Al Fateh brigade
12	Radad al-Hashimi رداد الهاشمي	Commander of Al Fateh Brigade <sup>85</sup>	Kitaf wa Al Boqe'e	Salafist
13	Brigadier General Bilal al-Shadiawah عميد ركن بلال شديوه	Commander of Al Tahrir Brigade <sup>86</sup>	Kitaf wa Al Boqe'e	In May 2020 merged with Al Tawhid brigade
14	Abd al-Rahman Alloom عبد الرحمن اللوم	Commander of Al Tawhid Brigade <sup>87</sup>	Kitaf wa Al Boqe'e	Sa'ada fronts
15	Brigadier General Saleh al-Majeedi عميد صالح المجيدي	Commander of 6 <sup>th</sup> Brigade , Border Guard <sup>88</sup>	Razih	Sa'ada fronts
16	Brigadier Khaled Kharsan عميد خالد خرصان	Commander of 7 <sup>th</sup> Brigade, Border Guards	Razih	Sa'ada fronts
17	Amin Yahya Hassan al-Suwaidi أمين يحي حسن السوداني	Commander of the 2 <sup>nd</sup> Special Forces Brigade	Razih	Sa'ada fronts

<sup>84</sup> See: <https://www.almashhad-alyemeni.com/167040>.

<sup>85</sup> Al Fateh brigade is an independent brigade backed by Saudi Arabia.

<sup>86</sup> Al Tahrir brigade is an independent brigade backed by Saudi Arabia led by Turki Al-Wadei, Fawaz Al-Zirari, Ali Mohsen Al-Huda, Abdullah Dugaish, Jamal al-Qala'I, and Bilal al-Shadiawah.

<sup>87</sup> Al Tawhid brigade is an independent brigade backed by Saudi Arabia.

<sup>88</sup> See: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=N2Cy06F-Pew>.

Serial	Name	Position	Location	Remarks
18	Brigadier General Adeeb al-Shuhab عميد اديب شهاب	Commander of the 9 <sup>th</sup> brigade, Border Guard	Baqim	Sa'ada fronts
19	Brigadier General Yaser al-Harhi عميد ياسر الحارثي	Commander of the 102 Special Forces Brigade	Baqim	Sa'ada fronts
20	Brigadier General Yaser Hussien Mujali عميد ياسر حسين مجلي	Commander of the 63 <sup>rd</sup> Brigade	Elb- Baqim	Sa'ada fronts
21	Brigadier General Abdul Karim al-Sadie عميد عبد الكريم السدي	Commander of the Third Brigade, Ourouba <sup>89</sup>	Al Malaheet, Al Dhahir	Sa'ada fronts
22	Brigadier General Mohammed al-Ajani عميد محمد العجاني	Commander of the Third Brigade, Storm <sup>90</sup>	Shada Front, Sa'ada	Sa'ada fronts

## 2. Intelligence, Security, Political, and Civil Administration Actors

Serial	Name	Position	Location	Remarks
1	Major General Abdo Mohammed al-Huthaifi لواء عبده محمد الحذيفي	Political Security Organization	Aden	
2	Major General Ahmed Abdullah al-Musabi <sup>91</sup> لواء أحمد عبدالله المصعبي	Head of National Security Bureau	Aden	29 August 2016
3	Major General Mohammad Musleh Eidah, لواء ركن محمد مصلح العيضة	National Security Bureau	Aden	Head of the Yemeni governmental team, RCC
4	Moeen Abdul Malik Saeed معين عبد الملك سعيد	Prime Minister	Riyadh	15 October 2018. On 29 July 2020 he was charged with reforming the cabinet. <sup>92</sup>
5	Ahmed bin Ahmed al-Mesry احمد بن احمد الميسري	Minister of Interior		Since 2017

<sup>89</sup> See: <https://lahjpress.com/news/15498>.

<sup>90</sup> See: <https://www.al-tagheer.com/news109622.html>.

<sup>91</sup> Presidential Decree 115 (2016). Available at: <https://www.yen-news.net/news25103.html>.

<sup>92</sup> Presidential Decree 35 (2020). Available at: <https://www.spa.gov.sa/viewfullstory.php?lang=ar&newsid=2115408>.

Serial	Name	Position	Location	Remarks
6	Mohammed Abdullah al-Hadrami محمد عبدالله الحضرمي	Minister of Foreign Affairs	Riyadh	September 2019
7	Salem Saleh Salem bin Brik سالم صالح سالم بن بريك	Minister of Finance	Riyadh	September 2019
8	Dr. Ahmed Obaid al-Fadhli الدكتور احمد عبيد الفضلي	Central Bank Governor	Aden	September 2019
9	Ahmed Hamed Limlis <sup>93</sup> أحمد حامد لميس	Governor	Aden	29 July 2020
10	Ahmed Abdullah al-Turky احمد عبدالله التركي	Governor <sup>94</sup>	Lahj	24 December 2017
11	Abu Baker Hussien Salim ابو بكر حسن سالم	Governor	Abyan	13 March 2017
12	Mohammed Saleh bin Adio محمد صالح بن عديو	Governor <sup>95</sup>	Shabwah	26 November 2018
13	Nabil Abdu Shamsan نبيل عبده شمسان	Governor <sup>96</sup>	Ta'izz	31 December 2018
14	Amin al-Okimi أمين العكيمي	Governor <sup>97</sup>	Al-Jawf	12 August 2016
15	Sultan bin Ali al-Aradah سلطان بن علي العرادة	Governor	Ma'rib	Since 2012
16	Ali Moqbel Saleh علي مقبل صالح	Governor <sup>98</sup>	Al-Dhale'e	24 December 2017
17	Nasser Al-Khidr al-Sawadi ناصر الخضر السوادي	Governor <sup>99</sup>	Al-Bayda	6 June 2018

<sup>93</sup> Presidential Decree 5 (2020). Available at:

<https://www.spa.gov.sa/viewfullstory.php?lang=ar&newsid=2115408>.

<sup>94</sup> UN Document, S/2018/68. Available at: <https://undocs.org/en/S/2018/68>.

<sup>95</sup> Presidential Decree 76 (2018). Available at: <https://almawqepost.net/reports/37080>.

<sup>96</sup> Presidential Decree 79 (2018). See <https://almawqepost.net/news/37080>.

<sup>97</sup> Presidential Decree 96 (2016). See: [https://suhail.net/news\\_details.php?lng=arabic&sid=5222](https://suhail.net/news_details.php?lng=arabic&sid=5222).

<sup>98</sup> See: <https://adengd.net/news/294350/>.

<sup>99</sup> Presidential Decree 40 (2018). See: <https://www.spa.gov.sa/1774040?lang=ar&newsid=1774040>.



<i>Serial</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Position</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
18	Faraj Salamin al-Bahasani فرج سالمين البحسيني	Governor <sup>100</sup>	Hadramaut	29 June 2017
19	Mohammad Ali Yasser محمد علي ياسر	Governor <sup>101</sup>	Al Maharah	23 February 2020
20	Ramzi Mahrous رمزي محروس	Governor <sup>102</sup>	Socotra	12 April 2018
21	Major General Ahmed Mohamed al-Hamedi <sup>103</sup> لواء أحمد محمد الحامدي	Director of General Security	Aden	Replaced Major General Shallal al-Shaye, 29 July 2020
22	Brigadier General Saleh al-Sayyed <sup>104</sup> عميد صالح السيد	Director of General Security	Lahj	20 November 2016
23	Colonel Ali Naser Abu Zaid Ba'azab Abu Mashal al-Kazmi <sup>105</sup> عقيد علي ناصر ابو مشعل الكزمي	Director of General Security	Abyan	20 June 2019
24	Brigadier General Awad Massod al-Dahboul <sup>106</sup> عميد عوض مسعود الدحبول	Director of General Security	Shabwah	3 June 2016
25	Brigadier General Mansour Abdul Rab al-Akhali عميد منصور عبد رب الاكحلي	Director of General Security <sup>107</sup>	Ta'izz	1 January 2018
26	Brigadier General Murad Abu Hatim عميد مراد ابو حاتم	Director of General Security	Al-Jawf	
27	Brigadier General Yahya Ali Abdullah Hamid عميد يحيى علي عبدالله حميد	Director of General Security <sup>108</sup>	Ma'rib	23 May 2019

<sup>100</sup> Presidential Decree 34 (2017). See <https://buyemen.net/news48340.html>.

<sup>101</sup> Presidential Decree 1 (2020). see: <https://almahrahpost.com/news/15507#.Xv2C1SgzaUk>.

<sup>102</sup> Presidential Decree 30 (2018). See: <https://www.sabanew.net/viewstory/31699>.

<sup>103</sup> Presidential Decree 6 (2020). Available at: <https://www.spa.gov.sa/viewfullstory.php?lang=ar&newsid=2115408>.

<sup>104</sup> See: <http://aden-tm.net/NDetails.aspx?contid=17541>.

<sup>105</sup> See: <https://imoyemen.com/news/7726>.

<sup>106</sup> Ministerial Decree 33 (2016). See : <https://shabwaah-press.info/news/35417>.

<sup>107</sup> Presidential Decree 1 (2018). Available at: <https://yemenshabab.net/locales/31572>.

<sup>108</sup> Presidential Decree 72(2019). Available at: <https://yemenpressapp.info/news106432.html>.

<i>Serial</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Position</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
28	Brigadier General Ahmed Mohamed el- Haddad عميد محمد الحداد	Director of General Security <sup>109</sup>	Al-Bayda	25 April 2019
29	Major General Saeed Ali Ahmad Naseeb al-Amri عميد سعيد علي احمد نصيب العمرى	Director of General Security <sup>110</sup>	Hadramaut	15 May 2020
30	Brigadier General Mufti Suhail Samouda عميد مفتي سهيل صمودة	Director of General Security <sup>111</sup>	Al Maharah	14 July 2018
31	Colonel Fayez Salem Musa Tahs عقيد فايز سالم موسى طاحس	Director of General Security <sup>112</sup>	Socotra	3 October 2019
32	Colonel Abd Rabbo al A'tab al- Sharif عقيد عبد ربه الاكعب الشريف	Commander of Special Security Forces <sup>113</sup>	Shabwah	4 September 2019

## D. Armed Groups – Non-State Actors

### 1. Armed groups affiliated to the Southern Transitional Council<sup>114</sup>

#### a) Security Belt Forces

<i>Serial</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Position</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
1	Brigadier General Mohsen Abdullah al- Wali عميد محسن عبدالله الوائلي	Security Belt Commander	Aden	
2	Lieutenant Colonel Nasr Atef al-Mashushi مقدم ناصر عاطف المشوشى	Commander 1 <sup>st</sup> Support Brigade Emergency Forces <sup>115</sup>	Yafa'a, Lahj	April 2020
3	Brigadier General Nabil al-Mashushi عميد نبيل المشوشى	Commander of 3 <sup>rd</sup> Support Brigade	Ras Abbas camp	

<sup>109</sup> See: <https://www.almashhad-alyemeni.com/131767>.

<sup>110</sup> See: <https://almawqapost.net/news/50531>.

<sup>111</sup> See: <https://almawqapost.net/news/32281>.

<sup>112</sup> Presidential Decree 34 (2019). See: <https://sahafahnet.com/show6492465.html>.

<sup>113</sup> See: <http://shabwah24.net/news/1274>.

<sup>114</sup> The Southern Transitional Council was established in 2017, headed by Adroos Al-Zubaidi. His deputy is Sheikh Hani bin Brik.

<sup>115</sup> See: <https://almandeb.news/?p=245302>.

<i>Serial</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Position</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
4	Colonel Abd al-Latif al-Sayyad <sup>116</sup> عقيد عبد اللطيف السيد	Commander of Security Belt Forces <sup>117</sup>	Abyan	Mid-2016
5	Lieutenant Colonel Mohammed al-Oban مقدم محمد العوبان	Deputy Commander of Security Belt Forces <sup>118</sup>	Abyan	
6	Brigadier General Wadhah Omar Abdalaziz	Security Belt Commander <sup>119</sup>	Aden	Now in Lahj
7	Jalal Nasser al-Rubaie جلال ناصر الربيعي	Security Belt Commander <sup>120</sup>	Lahj	22 December 2018
8	Colonel Hader al-Shukhaty عقيد حذار الشوحطي	Commander 4 <sup>th</sup> Support Brigade <sup>121</sup>	Lahj, al-Rebat	
9	Colonel Mukhtar al-Nubi عقيد مختار النوبه	Commander 5 <sup>th</sup> Support Brigade <sup>122</sup>	Lahj	
10	Ali Omar Kafaien <sup>123</sup> علي عمر كافين	Security belt commander	Socotra	
11	Osan al-Anshly اوسان العنشلي	Commander of 12 Storm Brigade	Aden	
12	Colonel Ahmed Qaid al-Qubbah عقيد احمد قايد القبه	Security Belt Commander	Al-Dhale'e	

b) *Shabwah Elite Forces*

<i>Serial</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Position</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
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<sup>116</sup> The Daily Mail, 24 March 2015. <http://www.dailymail.co.uk/wires/ap/article-3009836/In-south-Yemen-militia-leader-presidents-ally.html>.

<sup>117</sup> (Nadwa Al-Dawsari, "The Popular Committees of Abyan: A Necessary Evil or an Opportunity for Security Reforms?" Middle East Institute, March 5, 2014, <http://www.mei.edu/content/popular-committees-abyanyemen-necessary-evil-or-opportunity-security-reform>.

<sup>118</sup> UN Document, S/2019/83, Annex 4. Available at: <https://undocs.org/ar/S/2019/83>.

<sup>119</sup> See: <https://www.4may.net/news/43846>.

<sup>120</sup> New appointments in the leadership of the Security Belt in Lahj, 22 December 2018, see: <https://almashhadalaraby.com/news/58755>. Also, see: <https://cratersky.net/posts/7810>.

<sup>121</sup> UN document S/2019/83 and UN document S/2018/68 annex 6. Also, see <https://adenkbr.news/77088/>. and <https://almashhadalaraby.com/news/101775>; <https://almashhadalaam.com/posts/6593>.

<sup>122</sup> The first batch of Lahj security graduates at the 5th Brigade Camp, Minister of Interior website, available on: <https://imoyemen.com/news/5813>.

<sup>123</sup> See: <https://almandeb.news/?p=255528>.

Serial	Name	Position	Location	Remarks
1	Lt. Col. Mohammed Salem al-Buhair al-Qamishi <sup>124</sup> مقدم محمد سالم البوحير القميشي	Shabwah Elite Forces Commander	Belhaf	October 2017
2	Lt. Col. Wajdi Ba'aum al-Khelaifi <sup>125</sup> مقدم وجدي باعوم الخلافي	Commander of 4 <sup>th</sup> Brigade, Shabwah Elite Forces	Nassab and Markha	
3	Major Mahdi Mohammed Barahma رائد مهدي محمد براهمه	Shabwah Rapid Intervention Forces <sup>126</sup>		
4	Muhammed Saleh Farah al-Kirby <sup>127</sup> محمد صالح فرح الكربي	Commander of 6 <sup>th</sup> Brigade, Shabwah Elite Forces	Shabwah	Died on 20 July 2020 <sup>128</sup>

## 2. Armed Groups in the West Coast Front

### a) Giant Brigades

Serial	Name	Position	Location	Remarks
1	Ali Salim al-Hasni <sup>129</sup> علي سالم الحسني	Giants Forces Commander	West Coast, Al-Hudaydah <sup>130</sup>	Salafist leader
2	Ra'ed Hassan Abdulrahman Saleh al-Habhi رائد حسن عبدالرحمن صالح	Commander of the 1 <sup>st</sup> Giants Brigade <sup>131</sup>	The coast-Ad Durayhimi	Salafist leader, studied at Dar Al-Hadith Center in Dammaj
3	Hamdi Shukri <sup>132</sup> حمدي شكري	Commander of the 2 <sup>nd</sup> Giants Brigade	Zabid-Al Garrahi	Salafist leader

<sup>124</sup> Press interview with commander of Shabwah Elite Forces, Al-Omana post, 2 November 2017, <https://al-omana.com/news65261.html>.

<sup>125</sup> S/2020/326, Annex 10. Available at: <https://undocs.org/ar/S/2020/326>.

<sup>126</sup> UN document S/2018/68. Available at: <https://undocs.org/ar/S/2018/68>.

<sup>127</sup> Ibid.

<sup>128</sup> See: <https://www.alayyam.info/news/89YGUE54-DRXX6P-DF70>.

<sup>129</sup> Some reports indicate that Abd al-Rahman Abu Zar'ah al-Muharrami has been appointed as the general commander of the Al Amaliqa Brigades. See: <https://www.alminasapress.com/news302690>.

<sup>130</sup> See: <https://reliefweb.int/report/yemen/who-are-uae-backed-forces-fighting-western-front-yemen>.

<sup>131</sup> See: <https://abaadstudies.org/news-59781.html>. Also, see: <https://almasdaronline.com/article/source-assignment-of-major-general-haitham-qassem-as-a-commander-of-a-military-council-leading-combat-operations-on-the-west-coast>. Also see: <https://reliefweb.int/report/yemen/who-are-uae-backed-forces-fighting-western-front-yemen>.

<sup>132</sup> See: <https://abaadstudies.org/news-59781.html>. Also, see: <https://almasdaronline.com/article/source-assignment-of-major-general-haitham-qassem-as-a-commander-of-a-military-council-leading-combat-operations-on-the-west-coast>. Also see: <https://reliefweb.int/report/yemen/who-are-uae-backed-forces-fighting-western-front-yemen>.

<i>Serial</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Position</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
4	Abd Ruhman al-lahji <sup>133</sup> عبدالرحمن اللحي	Commander of the 3 <sup>rd</sup> Giants Brigade	Al-Hudaydah	Salafist leader
5	Nizar Salim Muhsen al- Wajeh نزار سالم محسن الوجيه	Commander of the 4 <sup>th</sup> Giants Brigade	At Tuhayat <sup>134</sup>	Salafist leader
6	Rashid Salim al-Amri رشيد سالم العامري	Commander of the 5 <sup>th</sup> Giants Brigade	Al Fazzah <sup>135</sup>	Salafist leader
7	Murad Saif Joubeh مراد سيف جوبح	Commander of the 6 <sup>th</sup> Giants Brigade	Al Wazi'iyah	Salafist leader
8	Ali al-Kanini علي الكيني	Commander of the 7 <sup>th</sup> Giants Brigade	Hays <sup>136</sup>	Salafist leader
9	Mohammad Ali Muqbel محمد علي مقبل	Commander of the 8 <sup>th</sup> Giants Brigade	Al-Hudaydah	Salafist leader
10	Sulaiman Yahya Munaser al-Zarnouki <sup>137</sup> سليمان يحي منصور الزرنوقي	Commander of Al Zaraniq Brigades	Al-Hudaydah	Salafist leader
11	Bassam al-Mahdhar بسام المحضار	Commander of the 3 <sup>rd</sup> Infantry Brigade	Al-Hudaydah	Salafist leader
12	Basher Maqbul <sup>138</sup> بشير مقبل	Commander of 13 <sup>th</sup> Giant Brigade	Al-Hudaydah	Salafist Leader

<sup>133</sup> Ibid.

<sup>134</sup> UN document, S/2019/206. Available at : <https://undocs.org/ar/S/2019/206>.

<sup>135</sup> <https://abaadstudies.org/news-59781.html> . Also, see: <https://almasdaronline.com/article/source-assignment-of-major-general-haitham-qassem-as-a-commander-of-a-military-council-leading-combat-operations-on-the-west-coast> ; <https://reliefweb.int/report/yemen/who-are-uae-backed-forces-fighting-western-front-yemen>.

<sup>136</sup> UN document, S/2019/206. Available at : <https://undocs.org/ar/S/2019/206>.

<sup>137</sup> Ibid.

<sup>138</sup> See: <https://imoyemen.com/cat/2?>.

b) *Tuhama Resistance Forces*

Serial	Name	Position	Location	Remarks
1	Ahmad al-Kawkabani <sup>139</sup> احمد الكوكباني	Tuhama Resistance	Mujaylis, Ad Durayhimi, Al-Hudaydah	
2	Major General Haitham Qasim Tahir <sup>140</sup> اللواء هيثم قاسم طاهر	Field Commander	Jabaliyah <sup>141</sup>	Previous minister of defence

**E. Armed Non-State Actors / Houthi De-Facto Authorities****1. Political, Military and Security Main Actors**

Serial	Name	Position	Location	Remarks
1	Abdulmalik Badr al- Din al-Houthi عبد الملك بدر الدين الحوثي	Leader of the Houthis <sup>142</sup>	Sana'a	Political, no military rank
2	Mahdi al-Mashat مهدي المشاط	President of Supreme Political Council	Sana'a	Promoted to marshal rank <sup>143</sup>
3	Mohammed Ali Abdulkarim al- Houthi محمد علي عبد الكريم الحوثي	Member of the Supreme Political Council <sup>144</sup>	Sana'a	Military, no rank 18 March 2019
4	Major General Yahya Mohammed al-Shami لواء يحيى محمد الشامي	Assistant of Supreme Commander <sup>145</sup>	Sana'a	28 November 2016
5	Major General Hussein Naji Hadi Khairan لواء حسين ناجي هادي خيران	Presidential Adviser for Defense and Security	Sana'a	Former Chief of General Staff
6	Yahya Badr al-Din al-Houthi يحيى بدر الدين الحوثي	Minister of Education	Sana'a	April 2016

<sup>139</sup> Ibid.<sup>140</sup> UN document, S/2019/206. Available at: <https://undocs.org/ar/S/2019/206>.<sup>141</sup> Ibid.<sup>142</sup> United Nations Security Council, available at: <https://www.un.org/securitycouncil/sanctions/2140/materials/summaries/individual/abdulmalik-al-houthi>.<sup>143</sup> On 24 April 2019, the House of Representatives granted Mahdi Al-Mashat the rank of marshal. Available at: <https://www.yemenipress.net/archives/143698>.<sup>144</sup> See: <https://almasdaronline.com/articles/165447>.<sup>145</sup> See: <https://ar-ar.facebook.com/yymalshami/>.

<i>Serial</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Position</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
7	Dr Rashid Aboud Shiryan Abu-Lahem <sup>146</sup> الدكتور رشيد عبود أبو لحوم	Minister of Finance	Sana'a	September 2019
8	Hashem Ismail Ali Ahmed <sup>147</sup> هاشم اسماعيل علي احمد	Governor of the Central Bank	Sana'a	18 April 2020
9	Major General Zakaria Yahya al-Shami لواء زكريا يحيى الشامى	Minister of Transportation <sup>148</sup>	Sana'a	28 November 2016
10	Hisham Sharaf هشام شرف	Minister of Foreign Affairs	Sana'a	28 November 2016
11	Hussein Hamud Al Azi حسين حمود العزى	Assistant of the Minister of Foreign Affairs <sup>149</sup>	Sana'a	Since 2018
12	Major General Abdulkarim Ammer Aldain al-Houthi <sup>150</sup> لواء عبد الكريم امير الدين الحوثى	Minister of Interior	Sana'a	5 May 2019
13	Abdul Mohsen Abdullah Qasim Attawoos (Abu Adel) عبد المحسن عبد الله قاسم الطاووس المكنى ابو عادل	Head of National Authority for the Management and Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs and Disaster Response (NAMCHA) <sup>151</sup>	Sana'a	New Organization, 6 July 2019
14	Major General Abdul Hakim Hashim Ali al-Khiyawani لواء عبد الحكيم هاشم علي الخيوانى	Head of Security and Intelligence Service <sup>152</sup>	Sana'a	New organization 1 September 2019

<sup>146</sup> SPC decree 41 of 2019. See: <https://www.ansarollah.com/archives/229061>.

<sup>147</sup> SPC Decree 6 (2020). Available at: <http://althawrah.ye/archives/621176>.

<sup>148</sup> Yemen government website, available at: <http://www.yemen.gov.ye/portal/transport/%D8%A7%D9%84%D9%88%D8%B2%D9%8A%D8%B1/tabid/705/Default.aspx>.

<sup>149</sup> SPC Decree 11 (2018). Available at: <https://laamedia.net/news.aspx?newsnum=18890>.

<sup>150</sup> SPC Decree 90 of 2019. Available at: <http://en.althawranews.net/2019/05/president-al-mashat-appoints-minister-of-interior/>.

<sup>151</sup> SPC Decree 133 (2019). Available at: <http://althawrah.ye/archives/583978>.

<sup>152</sup> UN Documents, S/2020/326. Annex 7. See: <https://undocs.org/ar/S/2020/326>.

<i>Serial</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Position</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
15	Major General Abdulqader Qasim Ahmad al-Shami لواء عبد القادر قاسم احمد الشامي	Deputy Head of Security and Intelligence Service	Sana'a	1 September 2019
16	Major General Abdul Wahid Najj Abu Ras لواء عبد الواحد ناجي ابو راس	Under Secretary of the Security and Intelligence Service for External Operations Affairs	Sana'a	1 September 2019
17	Major General Abdullah Aida al- Razmi لواء عبد الله عيضة الرازمي	The Inspector General of the Ministry of Interior	Sana'a	Sa'ada supervisor
18	Colonel Sultan Saleh Zabin aka Abu Saqer عقيد سلطان صالح الزابين المكنى ابوصقر	Criminal Investigation Directorate	Sana'a	
19	Major General Muhammad Nasser Ahmed al-Atefi <sup>153</sup> لواء ركن محمد ناصر احمد العاطفي	Minister of Defence	Sana'a	28 November 2016
20	Brigadier General Mohamed Ahmed Talbi عميد محمد احمد طالبي	Assistant Minister of Defence for Logistic	Sana'a	
21	Major General Ali Muhammad al- Kahlani. لواء علي محمد الكحلاني	Assistant Minister of Defence for Human Resources	Sana'a	Former Chief of Logistic Staff
22	Major General Mohammed Abdulkarim al- Ghumari لواء ركن محمد عبد الكريم الغماري	Chief of General Staff	Sana'a	13 December 2016
23	Major General Ali Hamud al-Mushki لواء ركن علي حمود الموشكي	Deputy Chief of General Staff <sup>154</sup>	Sana'a	Former commander of Al-Bayda Axis

<sup>153</sup> Decree 56 (2016). Available at: <https://yemen-nic.info/ministations/detail.php?ID=10028>.

<sup>154</sup> UN documents, S/2018/68 and S/2019/83.



<i>Serial</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Position</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
24	Major General Abdullah Yahya al- Hakim aka Abu Ali al-Hakim <sup>155</sup>  لواء عبدالله يحيى الحاكم المكنى ابو علي الحاكم	Chief of Military Intelligence Staff <sup>156</sup>	Sana'a	22 August 2017
25	Major General Yahya Shaalan al- Ghbaisy  لواء ركن يحيى شعلان الغبيسي	Chief of Human Resources Staff	Sana'a	
26	Major General Muhammad Muhammad Ghaleb al-Miqdad  لواء ركن محمد محمد غالب المقداد	Chief of Military Operations Staff	Sana'a	
27	Major General Salih Mosfir Alshaer <sup>157</sup>  لواء صالح مسفر الشاعر	Chief of Logistic Support Staff	Sana'a	
28	Brigadier General Ali Muhammad Abu Haleeqa  عميد ركن علي محمد ابو حليقه	Military Intelligence	Sana'a	Deputy of military intelligence chief
29	Brigadier General Zakaria Hassan Mohamed al-Sharafi  عميد زكريا حسن محمد الشرفي	Officers Affairs Directors	Sana'a	Reports to the Chief of Human Resources Staff
30	Brigadier General Muhammad Muhammad Salih al- Azima  عميد محمد محمد صالح العظيمه	Legal Affairs Director	Sana'a	Reports to the Chief of Human Resources Staff

<sup>155</sup> United Nations Security Council, available at: <https://www.un.org/securitycouncil/sanctions/2140/materials/summaries/individual/abdullah-yahya-al-hakim>.

<sup>156</sup> Republican Decree Appointing Abu Ali Al-Hakim, Head of General Intelligence Agency, Yemen Press, 22 August 2017, available at: <https://www.yemenpress.org/yemen/republican-decree-appointing-abu-ali-al-hakim-head-of-general-intelligence-agency/>.

<sup>157</sup> UN document, S/2018/68, available at : <https://undocs.org/ar/S/2018/68>.

<i>Serial</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Position</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
31	Major General Abdul Malik Yahya Muhammad al- Durrah  لواء ركن عبد الملك يحي محمد الدرّه	Logistic Support Director	Sana'a	Reports to the Chief of Logistic Staff
32	Colonel Ibrahim Mohamed al- Mutawakkil  عقيد ابراهيم محمد المتوكّل	Military Operations Director	Sana'a	Reports to the Chief of Operations Staff
33	Brigadier General Muhammad Ahmad al-Kahlani  عميد ركن محمد أحمد الكحلاني	Supply and Logistic Director	Sana'a	Reports to the Chief of Logistic Staff
34	Colonel Muhammad Abdul-Malik Muhammad Ismail al-Marouni  عقيد محمد عبد الملك محمد المروني	Housing Director	Sana'a	Reports to the Chief of Logistic Staff
35	Brigadier General Muhammad Muhammad Qaid al- Haimi  عميد محمد محمد قائد الحيمي	Military Police Commander	Sana'a	Reports to the Chief of Human Resources Staff
36	Major General (Pilot) Ahmed Ali al- Hamzi  لواء طيار أحمد علي الحمزي	Air Force Commander	Sana'a	Reports to the Chief of the General Staff
37	Brigadier General Yahya Abbad al- Ruwaishan  عميد يحي عباد الرويشان	Deputy Air Defence Commander	Sana'a	Reports to the Air Force Commander
38	Colonel Muhammad Abdullah Saeed  عقيد محمد عبد الله سعيد	Tariq Air Base Commander	Ta'izz Airport	Reports to the Air Force Commander
39	Brigadier General Najib Abdullah Dhamran  عميد نجيب عبد الله ذمران	Air Base Commander	Sana'a	Reports to the Air Force Commander

<i>Serial</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Position</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
40	Brigadier General (Pilot) Zaid Ali bin Ali al-Akwa عميد طيار زيد علي بن علي الاكوع	2nd Aviation Brigade Commander	Sana'a	Reports to the Air Force Commander
41	Brigadier General Mansour Ahmed al-Saadi عميد منصور أحمد السعادي	Naval Forces Chief of Staff <sup>158</sup>	Sana'a	Reports to the Chief of the General Staff
42	Brigadier General Ali Saleh al-Ansi عميد علي صالح الانسي	Commander of the Coastal Defence Brigade <sup>159</sup>	Al-Hudaydah	Reports to the Naval Forces Chief of Staff
43	Brigadier General Abdul Razzaq Ali Abdullah al-Moayad عميد عبد الرزاق علي عبدالله المؤيد	Head of the Coast Guard Authority	Al-Hudaydah	
44	Brigadier General Nasser Ahmed Subhan al-Muhammadi عميد ناصر أحمد صباحان المحمدي	Border Guard Commander <sup>160</sup>	Sa'ada	Reports to the Chief of the General Staff
45	Brigadier General Yousef Abdullah al-Fishi عميد يوسف عبدالله الفيشي	Border Guard Brigades Commander	Sana'a	Reports to the Border Guard Commander
46	Brigadier General Abdullah Yahya al-Hassani عميد عبد الله يحيى الحسني	Presidential Protection Brigades Commander <sup>161</sup>	Sana'a	Reports to the Supreme Commander
47	Major General Hussein Muhammad Mohsen al-Rouhani لواء حسين محمد محسن الروحاني	Special Operations Commander	Sana'a	Reserve Forces

<sup>158</sup> See: <https://www.yemenipress.net/archives/129814>.

<sup>159</sup> See: <https://www.yemenipress.net/archives/129814>.

<sup>160</sup> SPC Decree 25 (2017). Available at: <https://www.ansarollah.com/archives/90120>.

<sup>161</sup> See: <http://althawrah.ye/archives/608851>.

<i>Serial</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Position</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
48	Brigadier General Fouad Abdullah Yahya al-Imad  عميد فؤاد عبدالله يحيى العماد	3rd Presidential Protection Brigade Commander <sup>162</sup>	Sana'a	
49	Major General Mubarak Saleh al- Mishn al-Zaidi  لواء مبارك صالح المشن الزايدي	3rd Military Region Commander <sup>163</sup>	Ma'rib	Member of the Supreme Political Council
50	Brigadier General Abdulwali al- Houthi <sup>164</sup> عميد ركن عبد الوالي محمد عبد الله الحوثي	3rd Military Region, Chief of Operations Branch	Ma'rib	
51	Major General Abdulatif Homood Almahdi  لواء عبد اللطيف حمود يحيى المهدي	4th Military Region Commander	Ta'izz	Previously was Major General Abu Ali al-Hakim
52	Major General Hmoud Ahmad Dahmush  لواء حمود احمد دهمش	Chief of staff, 4th Military Region <sup>165</sup>	Ta'izz	April 2017
53	Major General Hamza Abu Talib عميد حمزة ابو طالب المكنى ابو حمزه	5th Military Region Commander	Al- Hudaydah	Reports to the Chief of the General Staff
54	Major General Jamil Yahya Mohammed Zarah  عميد جميل يحيى محمد زرعه	6th Military Region Commander <sup>166</sup>	Sa'ada	Reports to the Chief of the General Staff
55	Brigadier General Ali Abdullah al-Aqel  عميد علي عبد الله العاقل	6th MR, Chief of Operations Branch	Sa'ada	
56	Colonel Ali Saeed al-Razami  عقيد علي سعيد الرزمي	6th MR, Chief of Staff	Sa'ada	

<sup>162</sup> See: <https://yemenisport.com/print/641626>.

<sup>163</sup> See: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=7LFu11f5-JU>.

<sup>164</sup> See: <https://www.almashhad-alyemeni.com/161287>.

<sup>165</sup> Ibid.

<sup>166</sup> SPC Decree 171 (2018). Available at: <http://yemen-tv.net/index.php?mod=contents&do=view&cid=51&id=13284>.

<i>Serial</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Position</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
57	Major General Abd al-Khaliq Badr al-Din al-Houthi aka Abu-Yunus <sup>167</sup> لواء عبد الخالق بدر الدين الحوثي	Central Military Regional Command (Republican Guard & Special Forces)	Al-Hudaydah	Nihm, Al-Jawf, and Ma'rib fronts commander
58	Brigadier General Ahmad Abdullah al-Sharafi عميد أحمد عبد الله الشرفي	Ta'izz Axis Commander <sup>168</sup>	Ta'izz	Replaced Abdullah Hizam Naji al-Dhaban <sup>169</sup>
59	Major General Yahya Abdullah Muhammad al-Razami لواء يحيى عبد الله محمد الرازمي	Hamdan Axis Chief of Staff	Sana'a	
60	Brigadier General Abed Abdullah al-Joud عميد ركن عابد عبد الله الجود	Al Fardhah Axis Commander	Sana'a	
61	Colonel Qasim Muhammad al-Ayani عقيد قاسم محمد العياني	Ibb Axis Commander	Ibb	
62	Colonel Ahmed Mohammed Ghaylan al-Qahm عقيد أحمد محمد غيلان الفحم	Al Boqe'e Axis Commander	Sa'ada	
63	Major General Amin Ali Abdullah al-Bahr لواء أمين علي عبد الله البحر	Samad 2 Brigade Commander	Ta'izz	Former Governor of Ta'izz
64	Colonel Haitham Mansour Zahran عقيد هيثم منصور زهران	Murad Brigade Commander	Sana'a	
65	Brigadier Mohamed Ahmed al-Nazili عميد محمد احمد النزيلي	Heavy Transportation Brigade Commander <sup>170</sup>	Ibb	

<sup>167</sup> Security Council 2140 Sanctions Committee amends two entries on its List. Available at: <https://www.un.org/press/en/2016/sc12493.doc.htm>.

<sup>168</sup> Ibid.

<sup>169</sup> UN document, S/2017/81, available at : <https://undocs.org/ar/S/2018/81>.

<sup>170</sup> See: <https://yemen-press.net/news50374.html>.

<i>Serial</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Position</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
66	Colonel Ahmed Abdullah al-Siyani عقيد احمد عبد الله السياني	Light Transportation Brigade Commander <sup>171</sup>	Sana'a	
67	Brigadier General Hussein Ali al- Maqdashy عميد ركن حسين علي المقدشي	3 <sup>rd</sup> Mountain Infantry Brigade Commander	Ma'rib	
68	Brigadier General Zakaria Mohamed Ahmed Mohamed al- Mutaa عميد زكريا محمد أحمد محمد المطاع	4 <sup>th</sup> Armoured Brigade Commander		
69	Brigadier General Ahmed Jaber Naji al- Matari عميد أحمد جابر ناجي المطري	10 <sup>th</sup> Special Forces Brigade Commander		
70	Brigadier General Muhammad Ali Saeed عميد محمد علي سعيد	17 <sup>th</sup> Infantry Brigade Commander	Ta'izz	
71	Brigadier General Ahmed Saleh Ali al- Qarn عميد أحمد صالح علي القرن	22 <sup>nd</sup> Armoured Brigade Commander	Ta'izz	
72	Brigadier General Talal Muhammad Thabet al-Ajal عميد طلال محمد ثابت العجل	33 <sup>rd</sup> Armoured Brigade Commander	Al-Dhale'e	
73	Brigadier General Mansour Mohsen Ahmed Muajir عميد منصور محسن أحمد معجبر	35 <sup>th</sup> Armoured Brigade Commander	Ta'izz	Since 2014
74	Brigadier General Ahmed Ali Ahmed Qassem al-Maori عميد ركن أحمد علي أحمد الماوري	39 <sup>th</sup> Armoured Brigade Commander	Ibb	

<sup>171</sup> See: <https://www.saba.ye/ar/news3084419.htm>.

<i>Serial</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Position</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
75	Brigadier General Abdul Wali Abdo Hassan al-Jabri عميد عبد الوالي حسن الجابري	115 <sup>th</sup> Infantry Brigade Commander	Al-Dhale'e	
76	Major General Jihad Ali Antar لواء جهاد علي عنتر	127 <sup>th</sup> Brigade Commander <sup>172</sup>	Al-Dhale'e	
77	Brigadier General Abdullah Jamil al-Hadri عميد عبد الله جميل الحاضري	145 <sup>th</sup> Infantry Brigade Commander	Al-Hudaydah	
78	Brigadier General Radwan Mohamed Salah عميد رضوان محمد صلاح	201 <sup>st</sup> Brigade Commander	Al-Dhale'e	
79	Colonel Khaled Ali Hussein al-Andouli عقيد خالد علي حسين العندولي	310 <sup>th</sup> Armoured Brigade Commander	Amran	
80	Brigadier General Saleh Ali Nasser al-Shami عميد صالح علي ناصر الشامى	312 <sup>nd</sup> Infantry Brigade Commander	Sana'a	
81	Brigadier General Hussein Saleh Sabr عميد ركن حسين صالح صبر	314 <sup>th</sup> Infantry Brigade Commander	Sana'a	
82	Khaled al Jaaq خالد الجوق	Director of the Military Intelligence Detention Facility	Al-Hudaydah	
83	Harith al-Azi <sup>173</sup> حارث العزي	Ibb Security Directorate	Ibb	January 2019

## 2. De-Facto Governors and Supervisors

<i>Serial</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Position</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
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<sup>172</sup> See: <https://al-hekmah.net/news30451.html>.

<sup>173</sup> How al-Qaeda leader Harith al-Azi escaped to the Houthis. What is the reality of appointing him to manage IBB security (details), Taiz online, January 2019, available at: <https://taizonline.com/news13232.html>.

Serial	Name	Position	Location	Remarks
1	Abdul Basit Ali al-Hadi عبد الباسط علي الهادي	Governor	Sana'a	1 September 2019
2	Muhammad Jaber Awad محمد جابر عوض	Governor	Sa'ada	
3	Dr. Faisal Jamaan دكتور فيصل جمعان	Governor	Amran	
4	Major General Hilal Abdo Ali Hassan al-Sufi <sup>174</sup> لواء هلال عبده علي حسن الصوفي	Governor	Hajjah	10 December 2017
5	Major General Amer Hussain Amer al-Marani لواء عامر حسين عامر المراني	Governor	Al-Jawf	
5	Sheikh Muhammad Hussain al-Maqdashi الشيخ محمد حسين المقدشي	Governor	Dhamar	
6	Sheikh Abdul Wahid Salah الشيخ عبد الواحد صالح	Governor	Ibb	
7	Major General Mohammed Saleh al-Haddi لواء محمد صالح الهدي	Governor	Al-Dhale'e	
8	Major General Faisal Ahmed Naser Haider <sup>175</sup> لواء فيصل أحمد ناصر حيدر	Governor	Al Mahwit	Early 2018
9	Major General Faris Mujahid al-Habari لواء فارس مجاهد الحباري	Governor	Raymah	Early 2018
10	Mohammed Ayash Qahim محمد عياش قحيم	Governor	Al-Hudaydah	Replaced Hassan al-Haij <sup>176</sup>

<sup>174</sup> [https://www.saba.ye/ar/news481408.htm?utm=sahafah24com\\_D](https://www.saba.ye/ar/news481408.htm?utm=sahafah24com_D).

<sup>175</sup> Decree 6 (2018). See: <https://laamedia.net/news.aspx?newsnum=18890>.

<sup>176</sup> <https://almushahid.net/31743/>.



<i>Serial</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Position</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
11	Colonel Salim Muhammad Numan Mughalas عقيد سليم محمد نعمان مغلس	Governor	Ta'izz	
12	Major General Abd al-Khaliq Badr al-Din al-Houthi aka Abu-Yunus لواء عبد الخالق بدر الدين الحوثي	General Supervisor	Amanat Al Asimah	
13	Yahya Al-Moayadi يحي المويدي	Deputy of Sana'a General Supervisor	Sana'a	
14	Abdullah al-Moroni عبد الله المروني	Supervisor	Manakhah, Sana'a	
15	Fadel Mohsen Al Sharafi Abu Aqeel فاضل محسن الشرفي ابو عقيل	General Supervisor	Dhamar	Replaced Abdul Mohsen Abdullah Qasim Attawoos (Abu Adel)
16	Yahya al-Yousifi يحي اليوسفي	General Supervisor	Ibb	
17	Brigadier General Yahya al Qasimi عميد يحي القاسمي	Social Supervisor	Ibb	
18	Colonel Shaker Amin al-Shabibi عقيد شاکر أمين الشبيبي	Security Supervisor	Al Udayn, Ibb	
19	Aziz Abdullah al-Hatfi عزيز عبد الله العاطفي	General Supervisor	Al Mahwit	
20	Abdul Quddus al-Hakim عبد القدوس الحاكم	The Martyrs Supervisor	Al Mahwit	
21	Zaid Yahya Ahmed al-Wazir زيد يحي احمد الوزير	General Supervisor	Raymah	

Serial	Name	Position	Location	Remarks
22	Mansour Ali al-Lakumi, aka Abu Naser al-Jahli <sup>177</sup> منصور علي اللكمي المكنى ابو ناصر الجحلي	General Supervisor	Ta'izz	Since 2014
23	Abu Wael al-Houbara, ابو وائل الهبره	Social supervisor <sup>178</sup>	Ta'izz	
24	Ibrahim Amer, ابراهيم عامر	Educational Supervisor <sup>179</sup>	Ta'izz	
25	Amin Hamidan أمين حمدان	Ta'izz Province's Deputy, Supervisor of Ta'izz Coastal Districts	Ta'izz	
26	Naef Abdullah Abdullah Sagheer Abu Khurfshah عميد نائف عبد الله صغير ابو خرفشة	Supervisor	Hajjah	Military Leader
27	Hadi Mohammed al-Kouhlani Abu Ali هادي محمد الخولاني المكنى ابو علي	Security Supervisor <sup>180</sup>	Al-Hudaydah	Former bodyguard and protection officer of Abdul Malik al-Houthi
28	Ali Hassan al-Marani, aka Abu Muntather <sup>181</sup> علي حسن المراني المكنى ابو المنذر	Supervisor	West Coast	Likely killed in June 2018
29	Abdul Lateef Alsharafee عبد اللطيف الشرفي	Supervisor of Hunesh Detention Facility	Al Hudaydah	
30	Abdul Hakim al-Khawani aka al-Karrar عبد الحكيم الخواني المكنى ابو الكرار	Security Supervisor	Ministry of Interior	

<sup>177</sup> He is also the general supervisor of al-Saleh prison. See [https://www.almasirah.net/details.php?es\\_id=12112&cat\\_id=3](https://www.almasirah.net/details.php?es_id=12112&cat_id=3).

<sup>178</sup> See: <http://www.taiz-news.com/?p=146280039>.

<sup>179</sup> "Ansar Allah" Chants (2/2): Prophecies of Hussein Fulfilled? Al-Arabi, May 2016, available on: <https://www.al-arabi.com/s/2062>.

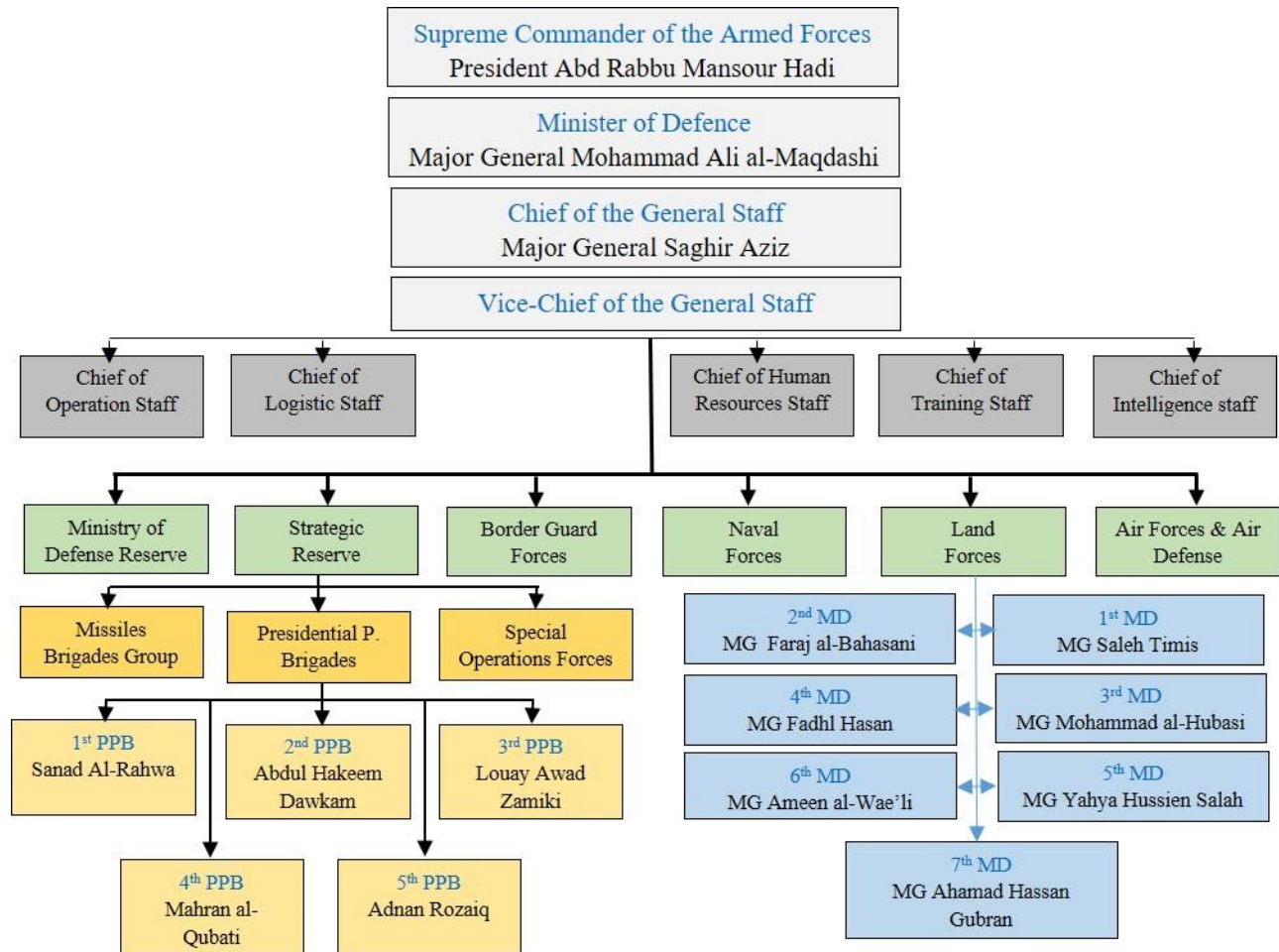
<sup>180</sup> The appearance of "The Hodeidah Butcher" next to General Kamret sparks a lot of controversy, 25 December 2018, available at: <https://mancheete.com/posts/3946>. Also see: Arab coalition's 39th wanted image angers Yemenis, Erem news, available at: <https://www.eremnews.com/news/arab-world/yemen/1620129>.

<sup>181</sup> Two Houthi leaders killed on west coast, Mandab press, 14 June 2018, available at: <https://www.mandabpress.com/news49514.html>.

<i>Serial</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Position</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
31	Major General Yahya Mohammed al-Shami لواء يحيى محمد الشامي	Military Supervisor	Ministry of Defence	
32	Major General Yusif Ahssan Ismail al- Madani لواء يوسف احسان اسماعيل المدني	Military Supervisor	Ministry of Defence	

## Appendix 1

### Government of Yemen Command and Control



## Appendix 2

### De Facto Authorities Command and Control

