
Advance Edited Version

Distr.: General
28 September 2020

Original: English

Human Rights Council

Forty-fifth session

14 September–2 October 2020

Agenda item 2

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

Report of the Group of Eminent International and Regional Experts on Yemen*, **

Summary

In the present report, the Group of Eminent International and Regional Experts highlights incidents and patterns of conduct since September 2014, including those occurring between September 2014 and June 2019 that were 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 Eminent 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.

* The present report was submitted after the deadline so as 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 its resolution 42/2, the Human Rights Council renewed for a further year the mandate of the Group of Eminent International and Regional Experts. The Group was mandated to, *inter alia*, monitor and report on the situation of human rights in Yemen and 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 comprehensive written report to the Human Rights Council at its forty-fifth session. In December 2019, the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights 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 Eminent Experts prioritized investigations of alleged violations occurring between July 2019 and June 2020, while extending the temporal scope for some categories of violations not fully addressed during its previous mandates.¹ 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 and institutional responsibilities, where possible the Group of Eminent Experts has identified individual alleged perpetrators, and prepared a strictly confidential list for submission to the High Commissioner for Human Rights.²

5. In reaching factual conclusions that underpin its legal findings on violations, the Group of Eminent Experts has applied the same standard of proof as it has in previous mandate periods, that is, 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 of Eminent Experts 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 Eminent Experts faced a series of challenges and limitations. It 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 addressed requests for submissions to the Government of Yemen, the *de facto* authorities and³ the southern transitional council, as well as to the Governments of Saudi Arabia, the Sudan and the United Arab Emirates, and reviewed the comments received from some parties⁴ on findings the Group had outlined in its previous report

¹ A conference room paper containing the detailed findings of the Group of Experts will be available at www.ohchr.org/EN/HRBodies/HRC/YemenGEE/Pages/Index.aspx.

² That list is distinct from the mapping of main actors contained in the annex.

³ 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 does not include the southern transitional council operating in Aden and southern governorates in the term "de facto authorities", notwithstanding that during part of the reporting period the Council acted as a *de facto* authority.

⁴ The Government of Yemen (35th Armoured Brigade), the *de facto* authorities and the southern

(A/HRC/42/17). Additional limitations arose from the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic and related restrictions, which impeded the access of victims and witnesses to safe spaces for interviews with investigators. The Group of Eminent Experts and its Beirut-based 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 of Eminent Experts remains concerned about the climate of fear in Yemen, which deters victims, witnesses and organizations from engaging with investigators 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 stigmatization, risk of marginalization or reprisals from family and the wider community.

9. The Group of Eminent 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 Eminent Experts has applied international human rights law, international humanitarian law and international criminal law.

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.⁵ 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 abide by their extraterritorial human rights obligations. While international human rights law applies at all times, during armed conflict its application may be affected by international humanitarian law as the *lex specialis*.

12. Yemen continues to experience a non-international armed conflict between the Government of Yemen and the Houthis, to which article 3 common to the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949, the Protocol Additional to the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949, and relating to the Protection of Victims of Non-International Armed Conflicts (Protocol II), and relevant customary international humanitarian law 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 non-international armed conflict applies equally to other such conflicts occurring in Yemen, between the Government of Yemen and other non-State armed groups and among different armed groups.

13. Although the Group of Eminent Experts is not a criminal adjudicative body, international criminal law 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.

transitional council, the coalition and the United Arab Emirates submitted observations on the previous report.

⁵ Yemen has ratified the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, the International Convention on the Elimination of All Racial Discrimination, the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and the Convention on the Rights of the Child. It has ratified additional instruments, including the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the involvement of children in armed conflict.

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

14. After six unremitting years of armed conflict in Yemen, the multiparty war continues with no end in sight for the suffering millions caught in its grip. Whether through ongoing air strikes, the crippling blockade, indiscriminate artillery attacks, the impeding of humanitarian relief supplies and access to food and health care, harm from landmines, arbitrary detention, torture and enforced disappearance, 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.⁶ The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights has documented at least 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 the Office 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 socioeconomic, 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 for Yemen. Further implementation of the Stockholm Agreement remained stalled. Hostilities continued in Aden, Abyan, Shabwah, Bayda', Ta'izz, Hudaydah and Socotra, and erupted on new fronts in Sa'ada, Hajjah, Sana'a, Jawf, Ma'rib, and Dhale'.

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 Mukha', Aden, Balhaf, 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 southern transitional council. On 22 August, fighting broke out in the city of Ataq, Shabwah Governorate, between Shabwah Elite Forces affiliated with the southern transitional council 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 southern transitional council 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, southern transitional council-affiliated forces had seized control of Socotra, and the Group of Eminent Experts remains concerned about the fate of this world heritage site.

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, Hazm, the capital of Jawf, had fallen as well. The Houthis continued their offensive in 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 in Bayda'.

20. Political developments included the Riyadh Agreement of 5 November 2019 between the Government of Yemen and the southern transitional council calling, inter alia, for the formation of a new government. The agreement was short-lived, however, with the Council withdrawing from it on 25 August 2020. Informal talks between Saudi Arabia and

⁶ Armed Conflict Location & Event Data Project, "Resources: war in Yemen", available at <https://acleddata.com/2020/03/25/acledd-resources-war-in-yemen>.

the Houthis also started in September 2019. In response to the risk associated with COVID-19, in March 2020 the 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, nearly 80 per cent of the population remain in need of humanitarian aid and protection. The World Food Programme 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 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 of the health facilities in Yemen are operational, and those are underequipped to cope with the disease. Additional constraints include the compromised immunity of many, owing to malnutrition, successive outbreaks of infectious disease, such as cholera and dengue, and the particular vulnerability of specific groups, such as internally displaced persons, migrants and refugees, owing to displacement and poor access to sanitation services. Added to this are the gravely inadequate measures adopted by the Government of Yemen, the de facto authorities and the southern transitional council, poor data collection and reported attempts to conceal information regarding infection rates. The Group of Eminent 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 \$1.35 billion of the \$2.41 billion needed to cover essential humanitarian activities between June and December 2020. This occurred while, according to the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, since mid-April, 31 of 41 United Nations programmes critical to fighting COVID-19 have been reduced or have closed for lack of funding.

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

25. Notwithstanding the strong recommendations by the Group of Eminent Experts in its previous reports, third States, including Canada, France, Iran (Islamic Republic of), 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 air strikes

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

27. For example, the Group of Eminent Experts examined three air strikes launched in the 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 150 m away from the house. Some four to five minutes later, the third strike hit an open area far from the village and did not cause damage to persons or property. While the Group was unable to verify exact casualties, the next day the Office of the Resident and Humanitarian Coordinator for Yemen reported that 12 persons had been killed, including 6 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 hit, or in the immediate vicinity.

28. Another example is the series of air strikes 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 had been publicly known since at least 2018, having been referred to by the Panel of Experts on Yemen. 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 air strike as an attack on a legitimate military target.

29. The coalition's Joint Incident Assessment Team investigated the incident, concluding that the College had been used to store drones and air defence missiles, and that Houthi military vehicles had been observed at the location. The Assessment Team also referred to the detention facility as not being on the "no-strike" list. The Group of Eminent 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 United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs 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 international humanitarian law obligations.

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

31. In these and other documented air strikes, the Group of Eminent Experts concludes that the coalition may have failed to take all measures necessary 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 disproportionate. Even if it were confirmed that the coalition were directing attacks against legitimate military targets in some of these air strikes, the extent of the civilian casualties that could have been anticipated raises significant questions as to the proportionality of the attacks and whether all feasible precautions in the attack were taken. Disproportionate attacks constitute war crimes under customary international law.

2. Mortar and rocket shelling

32. The Group of Eminent 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 six women, in the women's 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 Munabbih District of Sa'ada Governorate was hit by three mortar shell attacks. The Group of Eminent Experts 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. The 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. The Joint Incident Assessment Team acknowledged only the December incident, claiming that coalition land forces were responding to armed elements firing at them from a location 90 m from the market. The Assessment Team added it was likely that one of the mortar shells had landed on the market due to a technical failure or changing weather conditions. The Group received evidence contradicting this explanation.

35. The Group of Eminent Experts found reasonable grounds to believe that such incidents amount to indiscriminate attacks prohibited under international humanitarian law, 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 international humanitarian law.

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 of Eminent Experts investigated damage inflicted on Jafrah 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 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 hospital. At dawn the next day, two Katyusha rockets hit the Al-Saudi field hospital, a mobile clinic adjacent to Jafrah hospital, damaging the facility. The facilities were located in an area controlled at the time by the Yemeni armed forces, although eyewitnesses 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 internally displaced persons, of access to health care at these facilities.

38. The Group of Eminent 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 owing 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 Eminent 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 international humanitarian law.

40. On 19 June 2019, for instance, a 15-year-old girl herding sheep in the area of Khasja village, Tawr al-Bahah District, Lahij Governorate, was killed when she stepped on an anti-personnel mine. On 8 January 2020, a 12-year-old boy herding cattle near Ribī village, Qa'tabah District, Dhale' 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 international humanitarian law also represents a violation of the international human rights law 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 Eminent 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, Azariq District, Dhale' Governorate, after accusing the worshippers of being affiliated to the Houthis.

43. In early January 2020, the Special Security Forces of the Government of Yemen converted a secondary school near Khubar village, Habban District, Shabwah Governorate, into military barracks. On 1 February, dozens of students demonstrated against the requisition of their school. In response, the Special Security Forces, referred to by witnesses as "Al-Islah militants", raided 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 southern transitional council-affiliated Shabwani 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-47 assault rifles, killing two of the men.

44. On 6 April 2020, a 19-year-old male student was driving home with a female friend. Two armed men, allegedly from the southern transitional council forces, stopped the car at a checkpoint in Ma'alla' 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 Eminent Experts found reasonable grounds to believe that such killings amount to arbitrary deprivation of life under international human rights law and, depending on the level of nexus with the conflict, may also amount to murder under international humanitarian law 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 Eminent 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 the 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 gain access to basic

necessities, for example, the irregular payment or non-payment of salaries for most civil servants since 2016. Many Yemenis interviewed by the Group of Eminent Experts 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 of Eminent Experts continued to investigate a series of attacks affecting the Red Sea Mills in 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 fire damage 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 10 days. These various attacks also affected the distribution of food aid, as the Mills contained – before hostilities started in Hudaydah – a quarter of the in-country stock of WFP, 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 air strike hit a tanker transporting fresh water for a village and crops in the Wahbyia area, Sawadiyah District, Bayda' Governorate, 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 Eminent 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. 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 Ghowaireq village, Tuhayta' District, Hudaydah. Landmines have prevented fishers from reaching coastal areas to fish, in particular in Hudaydah, where mines riddle coastal roads and instil 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 Eminent Experts documented a range of conduct by parties to the conflict amounting to the impeding of 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 of Eminent Experts 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 had imposed conditions that food distribution projects include beneficiaries considered loyal to the relevant party.

55. The Group of Eminent Experts investigated allegations that the Houthis had hampered aid distribution in Jawf. On 1 March 2020, armed elements allegedly linked to Houthi forces raided several aid organizations headquartered in Hazm Directorate, 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 Eminent Experts received allegations of water being diverted to the highest bidder in the areas of Qallo'ah, Safi and Zaytoon near the highlands in Aden, despite complaints to the water authorities.

57. The closure of Sana'a international airport in 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, those 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 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 Eminent Experts found reasonable grounds to believe that the Houthis have interfered with humanitarian aid in violation of international human rights law and international humanitarian law. The Group notes that all parties to the conflict have impeded humanitarian operations and the population's access to food and health care. It considers that the dire humanitarian situation in Yemen could be substantially mitigated if parties to the conflict begin to respect and comply with their obligations under international law.

D. Enforced disappearance, arbitrary detention, torture and other forms of ill-treatment

60. The Group of Eminent 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 of Eminent Experts 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 Yemeni 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 Al Nahda school, are believed to have been used to detain disappeared persons. The Group verified cases of enforced disappearance 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 Eminent 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 Eminent 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 such as the security and intelligence detention centre, and in secret detention facilities, including former residential buildings in and around Sana'a, as described in paragraph 70 below. 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 of Eminent Experts verified that 14 men and 1 boy had been 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 beatings with sticks, electric cables or iron bars; electrocution; removal of fingernails; the electrocution and beating of the genitals with threats of sterilization; forced nudity; and solitary confinement. Those tortured included human rights activists, educators and legal professionals. Three former detainees described to the Group how they had been transferred from Al-Saleh Prison to the Dhamar Community College detention facility and the "Al-Ghabra'a" facility in the north of Dhamar Governorate, and subjected to torture during interrogations at the latter two facilities, including sexual violence by electrocution of the genitals in two of the cases.

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

66. The Group of Eminent 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 in 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 Eminent 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 international human rights law and, depending on the level of nexus with the conflict, international humanitarian law. 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. Patriarchal gender norms and marginalization of women and girls, as well as persons with a non-conforming sexual orientation and/or gender identity, have continued to be entrenched 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 is focused 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 the present report.

69. Following its earlier investigations into mass arrests by United Arab Emirates-backed Security Belt Forces of migrants on “national security” grounds at makeshift facilities in Lahij and Aden between March and July 2019, the Group of Eminent Experts investigated the occurrence of sexual violence in this context. It verified that Security Belt Forces had raped five women and 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 Eminent 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. Detainees were accused of prostitution and immorality, supporting the coalition, spying and affiliation with enemies. The Group verified that Houthi individuals had raped six women, with several being raped on multiple occasions over extended periods, and had subjected two of the women to other forms of sexual violence. The six women described how the male interrogators and female Zainabiyat⁷ 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 Eminent Experts verified cases of violations committed by the Houthis and Security Belt Forces against persons on the grounds of their sexual orientation and gender identity between 2016 and 2020. Nine witnesses described how they had survived violations, including arbitrary detention, ill-treatment, torture and sexual violence. Interrogators had accused them of spreading prostitution and homosexuality and supporting the enemy in doing so.

72. The Group of Eminent Experts found reasonable grounds to believe that parties to the conflict continue to commit acts of gender-based violence, including sexual violence, in contravention of international human rights law and international humanitarian law. 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 children in Yemen has been immeasurably damaged through child recruitment, abuse and deprivation of the most basic human rights, including education. The Group of Eminent Experts 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 provide only 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 was involved and on his or 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.

⁷ The Zainabiyat are Houthi women’s security groups, trained to support the Houthis by, inter alia, indoctrinating women and girls in Houthi ideology, maintaining order in detention facilities and conducting law enforcement activities.

74. Between June 2015 and February 2020, in all governorates under their control, the Houthis recruited boys as young as 7 years old. The Group of Eminent Experts 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 centres 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 of Eminent Experts also received credible reports regarding Houthi recruitment of 34 girls (aged 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 the 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 or 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 Lahij 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 Special Security Forces of the Government of Yemen in Shabwah, used in combat in Abyan in May–June 2020, and detained by the southern transitional council in Aden.

78. The Group of Eminent 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 Special Security Forces of the Government of Yemen. 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 had 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 and 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 and/or 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 Eminent Experts found reasonable grounds to believe that the Houthis, the Government of Yemen and the coalition have continued to violate the right of children to education, and to recruit and use children in hostilities in contravention of international human rights law and international humanitarian law. 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 of Eminent Experts remains extremely concerned at the situation of minorities, including religious minorities and social minorities such as the Muhamasheen, and internally displaced persons, 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 on the basis of their gender and/or their work on women's rights. The Group received reports of the numerous obstacles faced 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 of Eminent Experts is not able to publicly report on all of the violations experienced by these groups.

82. The Group of Eminent 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 division of the 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 Mr. Haydara, and requested that the authorities concerned 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. The International Organization for Migration reported that, despite the ongoing armed conflict and the catastrophic humanitarian crisis, in 2019 over 138,000 African migrants had crossed the Gulf of Aden and reached Yemen as a transit destination. The Group of Eminent Experts received accounts of migrants, including children, being held captive by smugglers in informal camps in Lahij 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 paragraph 69.

84. The continuation of the conflict, with its attendant breakdown of public order, has aggravated the already precarious situation of minorities, internally displaced persons, migrants and refugees in Yemen. The Group of Eminent 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 Eminent Experts focused its investigation on three main issues within the administration of justice: the operation of specialized criminal courts, violations of fair trial rights, and attacks on the judiciary.

86. The Group of Eminent Experts finds that the specialized criminal courts, particularly in Sana'a, are 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 paralysed. The specialized criminal court in Sana'a (in the area controlled by the de facto authorities) is perhaps the most active judicial body in Yemen. In that court, rates of conviction and the associated imposition of the death penalty have significantly increased, although the death penalty has not been implemented in those cases.

88. On 4 March 2020, for instance, 35 members of the parliament were sentenced to death in absentia by the specialized criminal court in Sana'a ostensibly for having taken actions threatening the stability of Yemen, its unity and the security of its territory. The charges were brought against members of parliament who had 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 of Eminent Experts 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 specialized criminal court 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 at 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 specialized criminal courts have been less active in areas under the control of the Government of Yemen and the southern transitional council. There are however, similar concerns about them being used as security courts to serve the political interests of the authorities in charge. On 2 April 2020, the specialized criminal court in Aden opened a trial in absentia of 32 Houthi 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 of those 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 and/or 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 the suspension of proceedings. Some judges and prosecutors have reported self-censorship in carrying out their functions in order to avoid antagonizing 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 had an impact on the independent, impartial and effective administration of justice in ways that have fomented public fear and insecurity. The Group of Eminent Experts concludes that serious violations of international human rights law are occurring within the administration of justice in Yemen, in particular through the politicization 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 past three years, the Group of Eminent Experts has been reporting on serious violations of international human rights law and international humanitarian law, 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. It has also stressed the need to realize victims' rights to an effective remedy (including reparations). Regrettably, the Group has seen no timely and effective remedies for victims in Yemen.

95. The National Commission of Inquiry of the Government of Yemen reported, in its eighth report, having monitored and documented a further 2,940 individual incidents. The Group of Eminent Experts welcomes the progress made by the Commission, while noting that its operations remain somewhat hampered by non-recognition by the de facto authorities, limited cooperation from the coalition, security and access issues for its field

officers, and more recent restrictions related to COVID-19. The Commission has referred over 1,000 cases to the Attorney General. To date, only 19 cases have been brought to trial, and the cases remain pending.

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

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

98. Although the Yemeni justice system bears the largest potential caseload in relation to violations committed in Yemen, the Group of Eminent Experts is concerned that it presently lacks the means and capacity to conduct prosecutions in a manner consistent with international human rights law. Even prior to the current conflict, the system's operation was compromised by the legacy of executive control experienced during the regime of former President Ali Abdallah Saleh. 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 considers it would in all likelihood be even less compliant with human rights 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 Eminent 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 to Assist in the Investigation and Prosecution of Persons Responsible for the Most Serious Crimes under International Law Committed in the Syrian Arab Republic since March 2011, 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 international human rights law. The Group 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 Eminent 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) into 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 Eminent Experts reiterates 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 international humanitarian law and human rights law in the conflict to date. The Group believes that they are failing in their responsibilities to ensure respect for international humanitarian law, 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 Eminent Experts has reasonable grounds to believe that the Governments of Yemen, Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates, as well as 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 disappearance, 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.

104. The Group of Eminent 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 disappearance, 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 Eminent 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 Group finds that:

(a) Individuals in the coalition, in particular from Saudi Arabia, may have conducted air strikes 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 from 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 have 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 Eminent Experts has identified individuals who may be responsible for such international crimes, and has confidentially transmitted those names to the United Nations 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 Eminent Experts recommends that the parties to the conflict:

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

(b) Immediately cease all acts of violence committed against civilians in violation of applicable international human rights law and international humanitarian law, and take all measures necessary 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 the realization 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; and implement effective programmes for their rehabilitation, physical and psychological recovery and reintegration into society;

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

(j) Strengthen the capacity of local organizations and international non-governmental organizations for monitoring human rights and humanitarian law violations, including gender-based violence and violations of children's rights;

(k) Cooperate fully with the Group of Eminent 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 with respect to 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 the right of victims to an effective remedy.

108. The Group of Eminent 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 that includes the full involvement of women, young people and minority groups;

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

(c) Take all reasonable measures to ensure respect for international humanitarian law and international human rights law 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 the fulfilment of human rights in Yemen.

109. In particular, the Group of Eminent 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

Mapping of the main actors¹

A. Kingdom of Saudi Arabia

<i>Serial Name</i>	<i>Position</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
1 Crown Prince Mohammad Bin Salman الامير محمد بن سلمان	Minister of Defence	23 January 2015
2 General Fayyadh al-Ruwaili ² 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 ³
4 Lieutenant General Fahd bin Abdallah al-Mtair ⁴ فريق ركن فهد بن عبدالله المطير	Land Forces Commander	27 February 2018
5 Prince Lieutenant General Turki bin Bandar bin Abdalazeez al-Saud ⁵ الامير فريق ركن تركي بن بندر بن عبدالعزيز آل سعود	Air Force Commander	27 February 2018
6 Admiral Fahd bin Abdulla al-Ghufaili ⁶ فريق ركن فهد بن عبدالله الغفيلي	Naval Commander	4 November 2017
7 Lieutenant General Mazyad Sulaiman al-Amro ⁷ فريق ركن مزيد بن سليمان العمرو	Air Defence Commander	27 February 2018
8 Lieutenant General Jarallah bin Mohammed bin Jarallah al-Elwait فريق ركن جار الله بن محمد العلويط	Strategic Missile Force Commander	27 February 2018

¹ 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.

² 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>.

³ 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>.

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

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

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

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

<i>Serial Name</i>	<i>Position</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
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 ⁸ 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 ⁹	Coalition HQs in the 6th Yemeni Military District
12 Brigadier General Abdulrhman bin Suliman al-Haji عميد ركن عبدالرحمن بن سليمان الحجي	Task Force 808 Commander ¹⁰	Socotra
13 Brigadier General Pilot Mujahed al-Outaibi عميد ركن طيار مجاهد العتيبي	Task Force 802 Commander ¹¹	Aden
14 Brigadier General Mukhtar el-Mtairi عميد ركن مختار المطيري	Task Force 800 Commander ¹²	Saudi Southern Border, Samtah, Jazan
15 Major General Abdul Hameed al-Muzaini لواء ركن عبد الحميد المزيني	Task Force Commander ¹³	Ma'rib, on 8 July 2020, new leader appointed ¹⁴
16 Major General Mohammad bin Ali al-Amri لواء ركن محمد بن علي العمري	South Military Regional Commander ¹⁵	Saudi Southern Border
17 Brigadier General Hassan Abdullah al-Shihri عميد ركن حسن عبدالله الشهري	Sharurah Operations Center Commander ¹⁶	Saudi Southern Border
18 Major General Saad al-Jaber لواء ركن سعد الجابر	The Saudi official in charge of the Mobilization Committee	Saudi Southern Border

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

¹⁶ <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-%D8%A8%D8%A7%D9%84%D9%8A%D9%85%D9%86-%D8%A7%D9%84%D8%AC%D9%88%D9%81/>.

Serial	Name	Position	Remarks
19	Brigadier General Ahmed Rashid al Shihri عميد ركن أحمد راشد الشهري	4th Armoured 'King Khaled Force' Brigade	Saudi Southern Border
20	Brigadier General Fahd bin Daham al-Markhan ¹⁷ عميد ركن فهد بن دهام المرخان	11th 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 ¹⁸ الشيخ محمد بن راشد آل مكتوم	Minister of Defence	
3	Lieutenant General Hamad Mohammed Thani al-Romaithi ¹⁹ 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 المزروعي	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 ²⁰ لواء ركن الشيخ سعيد بن حمدان بن محمد آل نهيان	Commander of Navy	11 October 2017
8	Brigadier General Ali Ahmed el-Tanjee عميد ركن علي احمد الطنجي	Coalition Commander	Aden, May 2015–January 2016 Al-Hudaydah ²¹ , 2018–2019

¹⁷ See at: <https://ajel.sa/zNRrWb/>.

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

¹⁹ Ibid.

²⁰ His rank Major General (Rear Admiral).

²¹ 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. Also, Brigadier General Ali Al-Tanajji. Commander

Serial	Name	Position	Remarks
9	Brigadier General Ali el-Nuaimee 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 ²² عميد ركن عوض سعيد الاحبابي	Coalition Commander	Aden, July 2018– January 2019
15	Brigadier General Rashed Saeed al-ghafli aka Abu Mohammed ²³ عميد ركن راشد سعيد الغفلي المكني ابو محمد	Coalition Commander	Aden January 2019– July 2019
16	Brigadier General Abd el-Salam al-Shahi ²⁴ عميد ركن عبد السلام الشحي	Coalition Commander	Western Coast, 2015–2019

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>.

- ²² 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>.
- ²³ 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>.
- ²⁴ 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>.

<i>Serial</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Position</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
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

<i>Serial</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Position</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
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 ²⁵	Riyadh, KSA	3 April 2016
3	Major General Mohammad Ali al-Maqdashi لواء ركن محمد علي المقدشي	Minister of Defence ²⁶	Ma'rib	8 November 2018
4	Major General Zghair Hammoud Aziz ²⁷ لواء ركن صغير حمود عزيز	Chief of the General Staff ²⁸	Ma'rib	28 February 2020
5	Major General Tahir Ali al- Aqaili لواء ركن طاهر علي العقيلي	Adviser to the Supreme Commander ²⁹	Ma'rib	8 November 2018
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 اليافعي	Chief of Intelligence Staff ³⁰	Ma'rib	22 January 2019
8	Major General Saleh Mohammad Timis لواء ركن صالح محمد طميس	1st Military District Commander ³¹	Sayun, Hadramaut	22 November 2016

²⁵ Presidential Decree 48 (2016).

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

²⁶ 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.

²⁷ Replace Major General Abdullah Salem Ali Al-Nakhai.

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

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

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

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

<i>Serial Name</i>	<i>Position</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
9 Major General Faraj Salamin al-Bahasani لواء ركن فرج سالمين البحسيني	2nd Military District Commander ³²	Al-Mukalla, Hadramaut	Since 2015
10 Major General Mohammad al-Hubashi لواء ركن محمد أحمد الحبيشي	3rd Military District Commander ³³	Ma'rib	14 August 2019
11 Major General Fadhl Hasan لواء ركن فاضل حسن	4th Military District Commander ³⁴	Aden	21 November 2016
12 Major General Yahya Hussien Salah يحيى لواء ركن يحيى حسن صالح	5th Military District Commander ³⁵	Midi, Hajjah	17 February 2018
13 Major General Hashem Abdullah Al Ahmar لواء هاشم عبد الله الاحمر	6th Military District Commander	Al-Jawf	Resigned on 11 February 2020
14 Major General Ahamad Hassan Gubran لواء أحمد حسن جبران	7th Military District Commander ³⁶	Nihm	27 January 2020
15 Brigadier General Sanad Al-Rahwa عميد ركن سند الرهوه	Commander of 1st Presidential Protection Brigade ³⁷	Shaqra, Abyan	It has been located in Shaqra since August 2019 ³⁸
16 Brigadier General Abdulhakeem Dawkam ³⁹ عميد ركن عبد الحكيم دوكم	Commander of 2nd Presidential Protection Brigade ⁴⁰	Al Abr, Hadramaut	Responsible for protecting Vice President Ali Mohsen al-Ahmar
17 Brigadier General Louay Awad Mohamed Zamiki ⁴¹ عميد لؤي عوض الزامكي	Commander of 3rd Presidential Protection Brigade	Lawdar and Shaqra, Abyan	Previously stationed in Khur Maksar district of Aden, in the Jabal Hadid camp

³² 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.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

⁴⁰ 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.

<i>Serial Name</i>	<i>Position</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
18 Brigadier General Mahran Qubati عميد مهران القباطي	Commander of 4th Presidential Protection Brigade ⁴²	Shaqra, Abyan	Located in Dar Sad, Aden. Then in the “Reception” military camp in Marib governorate. ⁴³
19 Brigadier General Abdullah al-Subaihi عميد ركن عبد الله الصبيحي	Commander of 39th Armoured Brigade ⁴⁴	Shaqra, Abyan. Since 3 September 2019 ⁴⁵	Before 10 August 2019 was stationed in Bader Camp, Khur Maksar, Aden
20 Brigadier General Mohammad Ali Jaber ⁴⁶ عميد محمد علي جابر	Commander of 89th Infantry Brigade	Shaqra, Abyan. Since 3 September 2019 ⁴⁷	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 ⁴⁸	Abyan Axis, Zingibar	11 March 2017
22 Brigadier General Mohammad Ahmed Mulhem عميد ركن محمد أحمد ملحم	Commander of 111th Infantry Brigade ⁴⁹	Ahwar, Abyan	6 July 2015
23 Brigadier General Saif Ali Mohammed al-Qefish عميد ركن سيف علي القفشي	Commander of 115th Infantry Brigade ⁵⁰	Shaqra, Abyan	On 15 May 2020, STC captured BG Saif ⁵¹
24 Brigadier General al-Hamzah Ali Salim al-Jadani عميد ركن الحمزه علي الجعدني	Commander of 119th Infantry Brigade ⁵²	Abyan	Died in June 2020 ⁵³

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

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

⁴³ 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>.

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

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

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

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

⁴⁸ 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>.

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

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

⁵¹ See: <https://yemen-press.com/news116823.html>.

⁵² 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/news72621.html>.

⁵³ <https://www.alminasapress.com/news266698>.

<i>Serial Name</i>	<i>Position</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
25 Brigadier General Ali Muhammad al-Qamali عميد ركن علي القملي	Commander of 103rd Infantry Brigade	Hajeen, Abyan	Died in June 2020 ⁵⁴
26 Brigadier General Azeez Naser al-'Atiqi ⁵⁵ عميد ركن عزيز ناصر العتيقي	Atiq Axis commander and 30th Infantry Brigade commander ⁵⁶	Atiq, Shabwah	January 2017
27 Brigadier General Jahdal Hanash al-Awlaki ⁵⁷ عميد جحدل حنش العولقي	Commander of 21st Brigade ⁵⁸	Bayhan–Atiq, Shabwah	Since 2015
28 Brigadier General Mahdi Yuslim al-Qomishi عميد مهدي يسلم القميشي	Commander of 2nd Mountain Infantry Brigade ⁵⁹	Atiq, Shabwah	January 2019
29 Major General Khaled Qassem Fadhal لواء ركن خالد قاسم فاضل	Ta'izz Axes Commander and 145th Infantry Brigade ⁶⁰	Ta'izz	November 2019
30 Brigadier General Abdul Rahman Thabet Shamsan عميد ركن عبدالرحمن ثابت شمسان	Commander of 17th Infantry Brigade ⁶¹	Ta'izz	Appointed as a Commander of 35th Armoured Brigade
31 Brigadier General Sadeq Sarhan عميد ركن صادق سرحان	Commander of 22nd Armoured Brigade	Ta'izz	Since 2015
32 Brigadier General Abdul Rahman Thabet Shamsan ⁶² عميد ركن عبدالرحمن ثابت شمسان	Commander of 35th Armoured Brigade	Ta'izz	July 2020
33 Abu Bakr al-Jabuli أبو بكر الجبولي	Commander of 4th Mountain Infantry Brigade ⁶³	Ta'izz	Not a military officer

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

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

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

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

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

⁵⁹ Ibid.

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

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

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

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

Serial	Name	Position	Location	Remarks
34	Brigadier General Abdulaziz Ahmed Nasser al-Majidi ⁶⁴ عميد عبد العزيز أحمد ناصر المجيدي	Commander of 170th Air defence Brigade	Ta'izz	20 February 2018
35	Adnan Rozaiq عدنان رزيق	Commander of 5th 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 ⁶⁵	Al Mukha, Al-Hudaydah	The brigade was stationed in Aden till December 2019
37	Brigadier General Khaled Yaslam عميد ركن خالد يسلم	Commander of 107th Infantry/Safe Brigade ⁶⁶	Safer, Ma'rib	August 2013
38	Major General Mohammad al-Hubashi ⁶⁷ لواء ركن محمد الحبشي	Commander of 13th Infantry Brigade	Ma'rib	Also, commanding 3rd MD
39	Brigadier General Ali Ammar al-Jaifi عميد علي عمار الجائفي	Commander of 14th Armoured Brigade ⁶⁸	Sahn al Jin, Ma'rib	September 2019
40	Brigadier General Mujahid al-Shaddadi عميد ركن مجاهد الشدادي	180th Air Defence Brigade	Sahn al Jin, Ma'rib	
41	Brigadier General Mohammed al-Asoudi ⁶⁹ عميد محمد العسودي	Commander of 203rd Infantry Brigade	Sirwah, Ma'rib	January 2020
42	Maj. Gen. Mufreh Muhammad Bahih ⁷⁰ لواء مفرح محمد علي بحبيح	Commander of 26th Infantry Brigade and Bayhan Axis	Harib, Ma'rib	March 2018
43	Colonel Yahya Tamah عقيد يحي تامه	Commander of 29th Infantry Brigade	Ma'rib	
44	Brigadier General Hamid Muhammad al-Theifani عميد محمد أحمد الذيفاني	Commander of 310th Armoured Brigade	Al Mass, Ma'rib	Killed on 4 April 2020 ⁷¹

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

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

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

⁶⁷ 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/>.

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

⁶⁹ Replaced Zaid al-Shoumi, who was killed in January 2020.

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

Serial Name	Position	Location	Remarks
45 Brigadier General Ahmed Al-Barihi عميد ركن أحمد البريهي	Commander of 139th infantry brigade	Nihm	
46 Brigadier General Mohamed Ahmed al-Halisi al-Muradi عميد محمد أحمد الحليسي المرادي	Commander of 312nd 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 SLC⁷²*

Serial Name	Position	Location	Remarks
1 Brigadier General Abdo Suleiman عميد عبده سليمان	Commander of 25th Mika Brigade	Hajjah	Also, Chief of Staff of the 5th Military District ⁷³
2 Brigadier General Taha al-Amiri عميد طه العامري	Commander of 105th Infantry Brigade	Hajjah	5th MD
3 Brigadier General Abdullah al-Malaji عميد عبدالله الملاحي	Commander of 2nd Brigade, Border Guard	Hajjah	5th MD ⁷⁴
4 Brigadier General Muhammad Salman ⁷⁵ عميد محمد سلمان	Commander of 82nd Infantry Brigade	Hajjah	5th MD
5 Brigadier General Fayez al-Tahesh ⁷⁶ عميد فايز الطاهش	Commander of 3rd Brigade, Border Guard	Hajjah	5th MD
6 Brigadier General Muhammad Wuhan ⁷⁷ عميد محمد وهان	Commander of 7th Brigade, Border Guard	Hajjah	5th MD
7 Brigadier General Mohammed al-Salami ⁷⁸ عميد محمد السلمي	Commander of 10th Brigade, Commandos	Hajjah	5th MD
8 Brigadier General Mohammed al-Hajjouri ⁷⁹ عميد محمد الحجوري	Special Forces Brigade Commander	Haradh Hajjah	Deployed in the 5th MD AoR

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

⁷² 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.

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

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

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

⁷⁶ Ibid.

⁷⁷ Ibid.

⁷⁸ Replace Brigadier General Bilal Shedawah.

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

Serial Name	Position	Location	Remarks
9 Brigadier General Abdo Tarmoum ⁸⁰ عميد عبده طرموم	Commander of Special Security Brigade	Hajjah	Deployed in the 5th MD AoR
10 Zaid al-Hajouri زيد الحجوري	Al Fursan Brigade Commander ⁸¹	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*⁸²

Serial Name	Position	Location	Remarks
1 Brigadier Hadi Shalfat عميد هادي شلفط	Commander of Al-Dhafer Brigade, Border Guards ⁸³	Khabb wa ash Sha'af	Al-Jawf fronts
2 Brigadier General Muhammad bin Rasiya عميد محمد بن راسية	Commander of 101st Brigade	Al-Jawf	Al-Jawf fronts
3 Brigadier Heikal Hanaf عميد هيكل حننط	Commander of 1st Brigade, Border Guards	North Axis	Al-Jawf fronts
4 Brigadier Abdullah al-Dawi عميد عبدالله الضاوي	Commander of 127th Infantry Brigade	Al-Jawf	Al-Jawf fronts
5 Brigadier Hussein al-Usaimi عميد حسين العصيمي	Commander of 161st Infantry Brigade	Al-Jawf	Captured and killed by Houthis in May 2020 ⁸⁴
6 Colonel Dhafer Haqqan al-Juaidi عقيد ظافر حقان الجعدي	Al Hasam 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 زمم	Commander of 9th Infantry Brigade	Kitaf wa Al Boqe'e	Sa'ada fronts

⁸⁰ Ibid.

⁸¹ Al Fursan brigade is an independent brigade backed by Saudi Arabia.

⁸² 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.

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

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

<i>Serial Name</i>	<i>Position</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
11 Brigadier Abdo al-Mikhlaifi عميد عبده المخلافي	Commander of 122nd Infantry Brigade	Kitaf wa Al Boqe'e	Merged with Al Fateh brigade
12 Radad al-Hashimi رداد الهاشمي	Commander of Al Fateh Brigade ⁸⁵	Kitaf wa Al Boqe'e	Salafist
13 Brigadier General Bilal al-Shadiewah عميد ركن بلال شديوه	Commander of Al Tahrir Brigade ⁸⁶	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 ⁸⁷	Kitaf wa Al Boqe'e	Sa'ada fronts
15 Brigadier General Saleh al-Majeedi عميد صالح المجيدي	Commander of 6th Brigade , Border Guard ⁸⁸	Razih	Sa'ada fronts
16 Brigadier Khaled Kharsan عميد خالد خرصان	Commander of 7th Brigade, Border Guards	Razih	Sa'ada fronts
17 Amin Yahya Hassan al-Suwaidi أمين يحي حسن السوداني	Commander of the 2nd Special Forces Brigade	Razih	Sa'ada fronts
18 Brigadier General Adeeb al-Shuhab عميد اديب شهاب	Commander of the 9th brigade, Border Guard	Baqim	Sa'ada fronts
19 Brigadier General Yaser al-Harathi 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 63rd Brigade	Elb- Baqim	Sa'ada fronts
21 Brigadier General Abdul Karim al-Sadie عميد عبد الكريم السدي	Commander of the Third Brigade, Ourouba ⁸⁹	Al Malaheet, Al Dhahir	Sa'ada fronts
22 Brigadier General Mohammed al-Ajani عميد محمد العجاني	Commander of the Third Brigade, Storm ⁹⁰	Shada Front, Sa'ada	Sa'ada fronts

⁸⁵ Al Fateh brigade is an independent brigade backed by Saudi Arabia.

⁸⁶ 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-Shadiewah.

⁸⁷ Al Tawhid brigade is an independent brigade backed by Saudi Arabia.

⁸⁸ See: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=N2Cyo6F-Pew>.

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

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

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 ⁹¹ لواء أحمد عبدالله المصعبي	Head of National Security Bureau	Aden	29 August 2016
3	Major General Mohammad Musleh Eidah لواء ركن محمد مصلح العيصه	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. ⁹²
5	Ahmed bin Ahmed al-Mesry احمد بن احمد الميسري	Minister of Interior		Since 2017
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 ⁹³ أحمد حامد لملس	Governor	Aden	29 July 2020
10	Ahmed Abdullah al-Turky احمد عبدالله التركي	Governor ⁹⁴	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 ⁹⁵	Shabwah	26 November 2018
13	Nabil Abdu Shamsan نبيل عبده شمسان	Governor ⁹⁶	Ta'izz	31 December 2018

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

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

⁹³ Presidential Decree 5 (2020). Available at: <https://www.spa.gov.sa/viewfullstory.php?lang=ar&newsid=2115408>.

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

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

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

<i>Serial Name</i>	<i>Position</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
14 Amin al-Okimi أمين العكيمي	Governor ⁹⁷	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 ⁹⁸	Al-Dhale'e	24 December 2017
17 Nasser Al-Khidr al-Sawadi ناصر الخضر السوادي	Governor ⁹⁹	Al-Bayda	6 June 2018
18 Faraj Salamin al-Bahasani فرج سالمين البحسيني	Governor ¹⁰⁰	Hadramaut	29 June 2017
19 Mohammad Ali Yasser محمد علي ياسر	Governor ¹⁰¹	Al Maharah	23 February 2020
20 Ramzi Mahrous رمزي محروس	Governor ¹⁰²	Socotra	12 April 2018
21 Major General Ahmed Mohamed al-Hamed ¹⁰³ لواء أحمد محمد الحامدي	Director of General Security	Aden	Replaced Major General Shallal al- Shaye, 29 July 2020
22 Brigadier General Saleh al- Sayyed ¹⁰⁴ عميد صالح السيد	Director of General Security	Lahj	20 November 2016
23 Colonel Ali Naser Abu Zaid Ba'azab Abu Mashal al- Kazmi ¹⁰⁵ عقيد علي ناصر ابو مشعل الكزيمي	Director of General Security	Abyan	20 June 2019
24 Brigadier General Awad Massod al-Dahboul ¹⁰⁶ 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 ¹⁰⁷	Ta'izz	1 January 2018

⁹⁷ Presidential Decree 96 (2016). See: https://suhail.net/news_details.php?lng=arabic&sid=5222.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

<i>Serial Name</i>	<i>Position</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
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 ¹⁰⁸	Ma'rib	23 May 2019
28 Brigadier General Ahmed Mohamed el-Haddad عميد محمد الحداد	Director of General Security ¹⁰⁹	Al-Bayda	25 April 2019
29 Major General Saeed Ali Ahmad Naseeb al-Amri عميد سعيد علي احمد نصيب العمري	Director of General Security ¹¹⁰	Hadramaut	15 May 2020
30 Brigadier General Mufti Suhail Samouda عميد مفتي سهيل صمودة	Director of General Security ¹¹¹	Al Maharah	14 July 2018
31 Colonel Fayez Salem Musa Tahs عقيد فايز سالم موسى طاحس	Director of General Security ¹¹²	Socotra	3 October 2019
32 Colonel Abd Rabbo al A'tab al- Sharif عقيد عبد ربه الاكعب الشريف	Commander of Special Security Forces ¹¹³	Shabwah	4 September 2019

D. Armed Groups – Non-State Actors

1. Armed groups affiliated to the Southern Transitional Council¹¹⁴

(a) Security Belt Forces

<i>Serial 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 المشوشي	Commander 1st Support Brigade Emergency Forces ¹¹⁵	Yafa'a, Lahj	April 2020

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

<i>Serial Name</i>	<i>Position</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
3 Brigadier General Nabil al-Mashushi عميد نبيل المشوشي	Commander of 3rd Support Brigade	Ras Abbas camp	
4 Colonel Abd al-Latif al-Sayyad ¹¹⁶ عقيد عبد اللطيف السيد	Commander of Security Belt Forces ¹¹⁷	Abyan	Mid-2016
5 Lieutenant Colonel Mohammed al-Oban مقدم محمد العوبان	Deputy Commander of Security Belt Forces ¹¹⁸	Abyan	
6 Brigadier General Wadhah Omar Abdalaziz	Security Belt Commander ¹¹⁹	Aden	Now in Lahj
7 Jalal Nasser al-Rubaie جلال ناصر الربيعي	Security Belt Commander ¹²⁰	Lahj	22 December 2018
8 Colonel Hader al-Shukhaty عقيد حدار الشوحطي	Commander 4th Support Brigade ¹²¹	Lahj, al-Rebat	
9 Colonel Mukhtar al-Nubi عقيد مختار النوبه	Commander 5th Support Brigade ¹²²	Lahj	
10 Ali Omar Kafaien ¹²³ 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	

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

¹¹⁷ (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>.

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

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

¹²⁰ 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>.

¹²¹ 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>.

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

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

(b) *Shabwah Elite Forces*

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

2. **Armed Groups in the West Coast Front**(a) *Giant Brigades*

Serial Name	Position	Location	Remarks
1 Ali Salim al-Hasni ¹²⁹ علي سالم الحسني	Giants Forces Commander	West Coast, Al-Hudaydah ¹³⁰	Salafist leader
2 Ra'ed Hassan Abdulrahman Saleh al-Habhi رائد حسن عبدالرحمن صالح	Commander of the 1st Giants Brigade ¹³¹	The coast-Ad Durayhimi	Salafist leader, studied at Dar Al-Hadith Center in Dammaj
3 Hamdi Shukri ¹³² حمدي شكري	Commander of the 2nd Giants Brigade	Zabid-Al Garrahi	Salafist leader
4 Abd Ruhman al-lahji ¹³³ عبدالرحمن اللحجي	Commander of the 3rd Giants Brigade	Al-Hudaydah	Salafist leader

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

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

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

¹²⁷ Ibid.

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

¹²⁹ 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>.

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

¹³¹ 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>.

¹³² 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>.

¹³³ Ibid.

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

(b) *Tuhama Resistance Forces*

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

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

¹³⁵ <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>.

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

¹³⁷ Ibid.

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

¹³⁹ Ibid.

¹⁴⁰ UN document, S/2019/206. Available at: <https://undocs.org/ar/S/2019/206>.

¹⁴¹ Ibid.

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 ¹⁴²	Sana'a	Political, no military rank
2	Mahdi al-Mashat مهدي المشاط	President of Supreme Political Council	Sana'a	Promoted to marshal rank ¹⁴³
3	Mohammed Ali Abdulkarim al-Houthi محمد علي عبد الكريم الحوثي	Member of the Supreme Political Council ¹⁴⁴	Sana'a	Military, no rank 18 March 2019
4	Major General Yahya Mohammed al-Shami لواء يحيى محمد الشامي	Assistant of Supreme Commander ¹⁴⁵	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
7	Dr Rashid Aboud Shiryani Abu-Lahem ¹⁴⁶ الدكتور رشيد عيود أبو لحوم	Minister of Finance	Sana'a	September 2019
8	Hashem Ismail Ali Ahmed ¹⁴⁷ هاشم اسماعيل علي احمد	Governor of the Central Bank	Sana'a	18 April 2020
9	Major General Zakaria Yahya al-Shami لواء زكريا يحيى الشامي	Minister of Transportation ¹⁴⁸	Sana'a	28 November 2016
10	Hisham Sharaf هشام شرف	Minister of Foreign Affairs	Sana'a	28 November 2016

¹⁴² United Nations Security Council, available at: <https://www.un.org/securitycouncil/sanctions/2140/materials/summaries/individual/abdulmalik-al-houthi>.

¹⁴³ On 24 April 2019, the House of Representatives granted Mahdi Al-Mashat the rank of marshal. Available at: <https://www.yemenipress.net/archives/143698>.

¹⁴⁴ See: <https://almasdaronline.com/articles/165447>.

¹⁴⁵ See: <https://ar-ar.facebook.com/yymalshami/>.

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

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

¹⁴⁸ 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>.

<i>Serial Name</i>	<i>Position</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
11 Hussein Hamud Al Azi حسين حمود العزي	Assistant of the Minister of Foreign Affairs ¹⁴⁹	Sana'a	Since 2018
12 Major General Abdulkarim Ammer Aldain al-Houthi ¹⁵⁰ لواء عبد الكريم امير الدين الحوثي	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) ¹⁵¹	Sana'a	New Organization, 6 July 2019
14 Major General Abdul Hakim Hashim Ali al- Khiyawani لواء عبد الحكيم هاشم علي الخيواني	Head of Security and Intelligence Service ¹⁵²	Sana'a	New organization 1 September 2019
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 Naji 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 الزابن المكنى ابوصقر	Criminal Investigation Directorate	Sana'a	
19 Major General Muhammad Nasser Ahmed al-Atefi ¹⁵³ لواء ركن محمد ناصر احمد العاطفي	Minister of Defence	Sana'a	28 November 2016

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

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

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

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

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

<i>Serial Name</i>	<i>Position</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
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 ¹⁵⁴	Sana'a	Former commander of Al-Bayda Axis
24 Major General Abdullah Yahya al-Hakim aka Abu Ali al-Hakim ¹⁵⁵ لواء عبدالله يحيى الحاكم المكنى ابو علي الحاكم	Chief of Military Intelligence Staff ¹⁵⁶	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 ¹⁵⁷ 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

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

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

¹⁵⁶ 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/>.

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

<i>Serial Name</i>	<i>Position</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
30 Brigadier General Muhammad Muhammad Salih al-Azima عميد محمد محمد صالح العظيمة	Legal Affairs Director	Sana'a	Reports to the Chief of Human Resources Staff
31 Major General Abdul Malik Yahya Muhammad al-Durrah لواء ركن عبد الملك يحي محمد الدره	Logistic Support Director	Sana'a	Reports to the Chief of Logistic Staff
32 Colonel Ibrahim Mohamed al- Mutawakkil عقيد ابراهيم محمد المتوكل	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 قايد 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
40 Brigadier General (Pilot) Zaid Ali bin Ali al-Akwa عميد طيار زيد علي بن علي الأكوع	2nd Aviation Brigade Commander	Sana'a	Reports to the Air Force Commander

<i>Serial Name</i>	<i>Position</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
41 Brigadier General Mansour Ahmed al-Saadi عميد منصور أحمد السعادي	Naval Forces Chief of Staff ¹⁵⁸	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 ¹⁵⁹	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 صبحان المحمدي	Border Guard Commander ¹⁶⁰	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 ¹⁶¹	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
48 Brigadier General Fouad Abdullah Yahya al-Imad عميد فؤاد عبدالله يحيى العماد	3rd Presidential Protection Brigade Commander ¹⁶²	Sana'a	
49 Major General Mubarak Saleh al-Mishn al-Zaidi لواء مبارك صالح المشن الزايدي	3rd Military Region Commander ¹⁶³	Ma'rib	Member of the Supreme Political Council

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

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

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

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

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

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

<i>Serial Name</i>	<i>Position</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
50 Brigadier General Abdulwali al-Houthi ¹⁶⁴ عميد ركن عبد الله الحوثي الوالي محمد عبد الله الحوثي	3rd Military Region, Chief of Operations Branch	Ma'rib	
51 Major General Abdulatif Homood Almahdi لواء عبد اللطيف حمود يحي المهددي	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 ¹⁶⁵	Ta'izz	April 2017
53 Major General Hamza Abu Talib عميد حمزة ابو حمزه 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 يحي محمد زرعه	6th Military Region Commander ¹⁶⁶	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 الرزيمي	6th MR, Chief of Staff	Sa'ada	
57 Major General Abd al-Khaliq Badr al-Din al-Houthi aka Abu-Yunus ¹⁶⁷ 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 ¹⁶⁸	Ta'izz	Replaced Abdullah Hizam Naji al-Dhaban ¹⁶⁹
59 Major General Yahya Abdullah Muhammad al-Razami لواء يحي عبد الله محمد الرازمي	Hamdan Axis Chief of Staff	Sana'a	

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

¹⁶⁵ Ibid.

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

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

¹⁶⁸ Ibid.

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

<i>Serial</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Position</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
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 فاسم محمد العياني	Ibb Axis Commander	Ibb	
62	Colonel Ahmed Mohammed Ghaylan al-Qahm عقيد أحمد محمد غيلان القحم	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 محمد احمد النزيلي	Heavy Transportation Brigade Commander ¹⁷⁰	Ibb	
66	Colonel Ahmed Abdullah al-Siyani عقيد احمد عبد الله السياني	Light Transportation Brigade Commander ¹⁷¹	Sana'a	
67	Brigadier General Hussein Ali al-Maqdashi عميد ركن حسين علي المقدشي	3rd Mountain Infantry Brigade Commander	Ma'rib	
68	Brigadier General Zakaria Mohamed Ahmed Mohamed al-Mutaa عميد زكريا محمد أحمد محمد المطاع	4th Armoured Brigade Commander		
69	Brigadier General Ahmed Jaber Naji al-Matari عميد أحمد جابر ناجي المطري	10th Special Forces Brigade Commander		
70	Brigadier General Muhammad Ali Saeed عميد محمد علي سعيد	17th Infantry Brigade Commander	Ta'izz	
71	Brigadier General Ahmed Saleh Ali al-Qarn عميد أحمد صالح علي القرن	22nd Armoured Brigade Commander	Ta'izz	

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

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

<i>Serial Name</i>	<i>Position</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
72 Brigadier General Talal Muhammad Thabet al-Ajal عميد طلال محمد ثابت العجل	33rd Armoured Brigade Commander	Al-Dhale'e	
73 Brigadier General Mansour Mohsen Ahmed Muajir عميد منصور محسن أحمد معجير	35th Armoured Brigade Commander	Ta'izz	Since 2014
74 Brigadier General Ahmed Ali Ahmed Qassem al-Maori عميد ركن أحمد علي أحمد الماوري	39th Armoured Brigade Commander	Ibb	
75 Brigadier General Abdul Wali Abdo Hassan al-Jabri عميد عبد الوالي حسن الجابري	115th Infantry Brigade Commander	Al-Dhale'e	
76 Major General Jihad Ali Antar لواء جهاد علي عنتر	127th Brigade Commander ¹⁷²	Al-Dhale'e	
77 Brigadier General Abdullah Jamil al-Hadri عميد عبد الله جميل الحاضري	145th Infantry Brigade Commander	Al-Hudaydah	
78 Brigadier General Radwan Mohamed Salah عميد رضوان محمد صلاح	201st Brigade Commander	Al-Dhale'e	
79 Colonel Khaled Ali Hussein al-Andouli عقيد خالد علي حسين العندولي	310th Armoured Brigade Commander	Amran	
80 Brigadier General Saleh Ali Nasser al-Shami عميد صالح علي ناصر الشامي	312nd Infantry Brigade Commander	Sana'a	
81 Brigadier General Hussein Saleh Sabr عميد ركن حسين صالح صبر	314th Infantry Brigade Commander	Sana'a	
82 Khaled al Jaaq خالد الحق	Director of the Military Intelligence Detention Facility	Al-Hudaydah	
83 Harith al-Azi ¹⁷³ حارث العزي	Ibb Security Directorate	Ibb	January 2019

¹⁷² See: <https://al-hekmah.net/news30451.html>.

¹⁷³ 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>.

2. De-Facto Governors and Supervisors

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 ¹⁷⁴ 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 ¹⁷⁵ 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 ¹⁷⁶
11	Colonel Salim Muhammad Numan Mughalas عقيد سليم محمد نعمان مغلس	Governor	Ta'izz	

¹⁷⁴ https://www.saba.ye/ar/news481408.htm?utm=sahafah24com_D.

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

¹⁷⁶ <https://almushahid.net/31743/>.

<i>Serial Name</i>	<i>Position</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
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 شاكراً 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	
22 Mansour Ali al-Lakumi, aka Abu Naser al-Jahli ¹⁷⁷ منصور علي اللكمي المكنى ابو ناصر الجحلي	General Supervisor	Ta'izz	Since 2014
23 Abu Wael al-Houbara, ابو وائل الهبره	Social supervisor ¹⁷⁸	Ta'izz	
24 Ibrahim Amer, ابراهيم عامر	Educational Supervisor ¹⁷⁹	Ta'izz	

¹⁷⁷ He is also the general supervisor of al-Saleh prison. See https://www.almasirah.net/details.php?es_id=12112&cat_id=3.

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

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

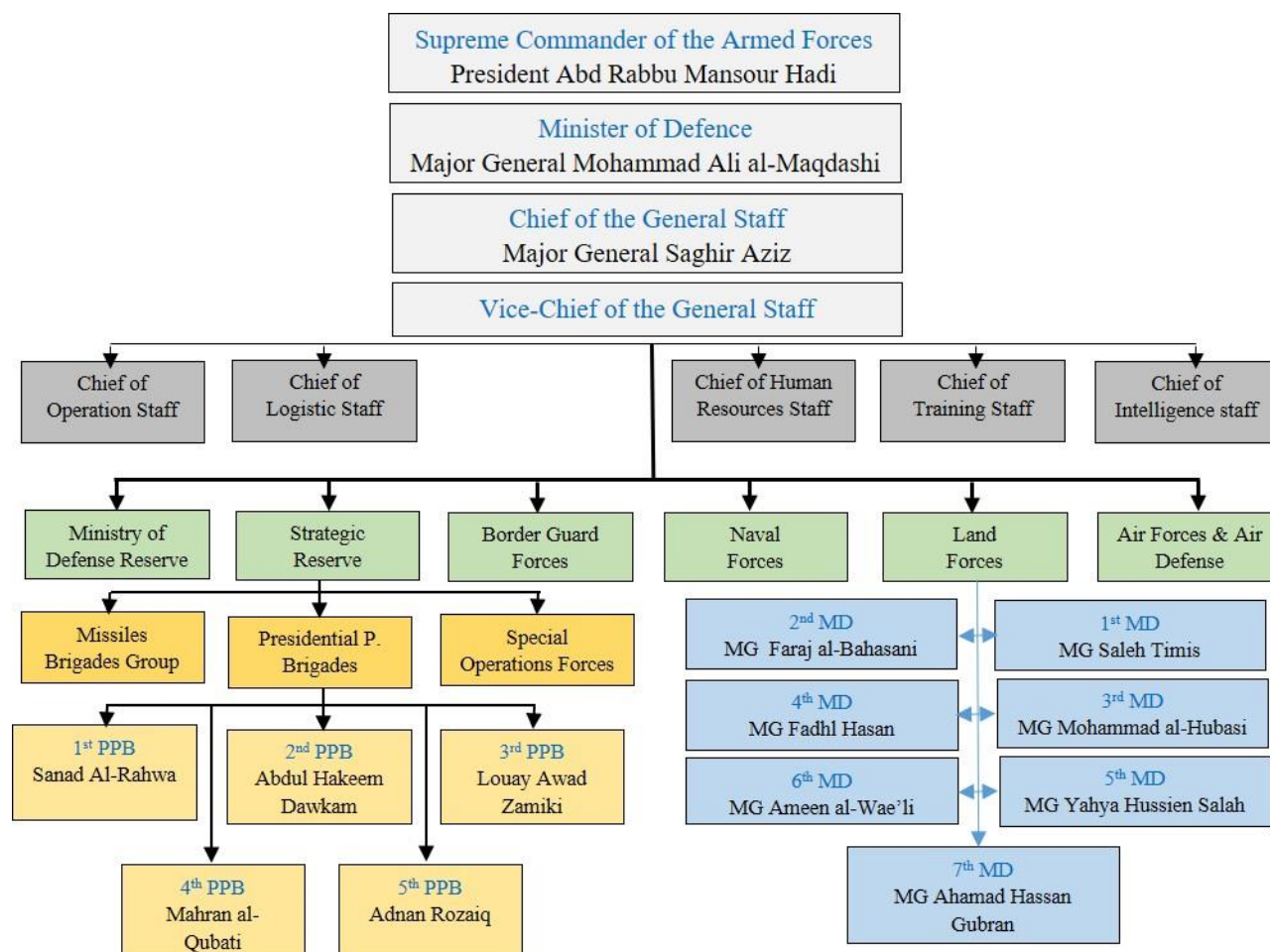
<i>Serial Name</i>	<i>Position</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
25 Amin Hamidan أمين حمدان	Ta'izz Province's Deputy, Supervisor of Ta'izz Coastal Districts	Ta'izz	
26 Naef Abdullah Abdullah Sagheer Abu Khurfshah عميد نانف عبد الله صغير ابو خرفشة	Supervisor	Hajjah	Military Leader
27 Hadi Mohammed al- Kouhlani Abu Ali هادي محمد الخولاني المكنى ابو علي	Security Supervisor ¹⁸⁰	Al-Hudaydah	Former bodyguard and protection officer of Abdul Malik al-Houthi
28 Ali Hassan al-Marani, aka Abu Muntather ¹⁸¹ 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	
31 Major General Yahya Mohammed al-Shami لواء يحيى محمد الشامي	Military Supervisor	Ministry of Defence	
32 Major General Yusuf Ahssan Ismail al-Madani لواء يوسف احسان اسماعيل المدني	Military Supervisor	Ministry of Defence	

¹⁸⁰ 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.erennews.com/news/arab-world/yemen/1620129>.

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

Appendix 1

Government of Yemen Command and Control



Appendix 2

De Facto Authorities Command and Control

