Naciones Unidas S/2018/192

Consejo de Seguridad

Distr. general
26 de enero de 2016
Español
Original: inglés

Carta de fecha 22 de enero de 2016 dirigida al Presidente del Consejo de Seguridad por el Grupo de Expertos sobre el Yemen establecido en virtud de la resolución 2140 (2014) del Consejo de Seguridad*

Los miembros del Grupo de Expertos sobre el Yemen establecido en virtud de la resolución 2140 (2014) del Consejo de Seguridad tienen el honor de transmitir por la presente el informe final del Grupo, preparado en cumplimiento de lo dispuesto en el párrafo 5 de la resolución 2204 (2015).

A este respecto, agradeceríamos que tuviera a bien señalar la presente carta y el informe a la atención de los miembros del Consejo de Seguridad y disponer su publicación como documento del Consejo.

(*Firmado*) Ahmed **Himmiche**
Coordinador
Grupo de Expertos sobre el Yemen establecido
en virtud de la resolución 2140 (2014) del Consejo de Seguridad

(*Firmado*) Nicolás **Dapena Fernández**
Experto

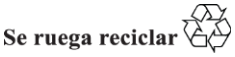
(*Firmado*) Virginia **Hill**
Experta

(*Firmado*) Lucy **Mathieson**
Experta

(*Firmado*) Joel **Salek**
Experto

* Publicado anteriormente con la signatura S/2016/73.

18-04248 (S) 200318 270318



Informe final del Grupo de Expertos sobre el Yemen establecido en virtud de la resolución 2140 (2014) del Consejo de Seguridad

Resumen

El informe final del Grupo de Expertos sobre el Yemen establecido en virtud de la resolución 2140 (2014) del Consejo de Seguridad, cuyo mandato fue ampliado en la resolución 2204 (2015), presenta un análisis de la aplicación de las sanciones impuestas en virtud de la resolución 2140 (2014), que incluyen la congelación de activos y la prohibición de viajar, y del embargo de armas selectivo impuesto en virtud de la resolución 2216 (2015) durante el período comprendido entre su nombramiento, el 7 de abril de 2015, y la fecha del informe. El informe contiene, además, un resumen de las conclusiones del Grupo y presenta 15 recomendaciones al Consejo de Seguridad y al Comité del Consejo de Seguridad establecido en virtud de la resolución 2140 (2014) a fin de mejorar la aplicación de las medidas correspondientes.

Desde su nombramiento, el Grupo ha visitado 16 países. El Grupo se reunió con el Presidente del Yemen, Abdrabuh Mansour Hadi Mansour, y con otras autoridades del Gobierno legítimo del Yemen en la Arabia Saudita. El Grupo ha hecho varios intentos de viajar al país, pero los funcionarios del Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores, bajo el control de los hutíes, que inicialmente aceptaron recibir al Grupo, todavía no han dado la autorización definitiva para la entrada del Grupo en el país.

El Grupo ha observado que los hutíes, actuando en colaboración con la organización política a la que están afiliados, Ansar Allah, han ido asumiendo gradualmente el control de las instituciones del Estado y han provocado la actual crisis. Mediante una declaración constitucional de fecha 6 de febrero de 2015, Ansar Allah estableció una serie de órganos para asumir responsabilidades que son prerrogativa exclusiva del Gobierno legítimo del Yemen.

El Grupo ha observado que ninguna de las partes yemeníes ni tampoco la coalición han respetado plenamente una sola pausa humanitaria para aliviar el sufrimiento del pueblo yemení. Por no haber actuado ni mantenido contactos de buena fe, las partes yemeníes en el conflicto y todos los participantes en las consultas facilitadas por las Naciones Unidas, incluidos los miembros de las delegaciones de Saná y de Riad, son responsables de obstruir el cese de las hostilidades y la reanudación del proceso político.

En 2015, el Grupo observó un creciente grado de integración entre las fuerzas hutíes y los elementos restantes de las unidades militares especializadas que antes estaban bajo el control del expresidente Ali Abdullah Saleh (YEi.003) y su familia. El Grupo cree que las fuerzas de los hutíes y los partidarios de Saleh constituyen un nuevo grupo armado híbrido, con raíces en las élites sociales tradicionales del norte del país. En cambio, la composición de las fuerzas de la resistencia está altamente localizada y es reflejo de las condiciones sociales y las prioridades políticas concretas de las zonas disputadas.

El Grupo ha detectado una nueva tendencia en la movilización de grupos salafistas armados en las zonas urbanas controladas por la resistencia, especialmente en Adén y la ciudad de Taiz. Muchos grupos salafistas se han vuelto más radicales en respuesta a los asaltos de las fuerzas de los hutíes y los partidarios de Saleh en las zonas civiles, y los predicadores salafistas han movilizado apoyos locales desde las mezquitas de barrio. La creciente presencia del Estado Islámico en el Iraq y el Levante en el Yemen ha contribuido a la formación de perspectivas cada vez más sectarias, lo cual también da alas a la acción a los grupos salafistas y los partidarios de Al-Qaida en la Península Arábiga.

El Grupo ha observado un patrón de desvío de armas y apoyo militar por parte de las unidades regulares del ejército yemení a las fuerzas de los hutíes y los partidarios de Saleh que actúan en nombre y bajo la dirección de personas que figuran en la lista de sanciones del Comité por violar la resolución 2216 (2015): Abdulmalik al-Houthi (YEi.004) y Ali Abdullah Saleh.

El Grupo ha observado que el suministro de armas a las fuerzas de la resistencia por parte de la coalición sin tomar las medidas necesarias para asegurar la rendición de cuentas también está contribuyendo a una acumulación desestabilizadora de armas en el Yemen.

El Grupo cree probado que las redes de contrabando de armas que existían antes del estallido del conflicto actual siguieron operando en 2015, aprovechando las oportunidades creadas por la disolución de unidades militares y la proliferación de milicias y grupos armados. Tras la confiscación, el 25 de septiembre, de un cargamento de armas a bordo de un dhow frente a la costa de Omán, el Grupo está investigando un caso de posible transferencia de misiles guiados antitanque a las fuerzas de los hutíes y los partidarios de Saleh. El Grupo inspeccionó los misiles y el equipo asociado, que en la actualidad se encuentran bajo la custodia de los Estados Unidos, y observó que tenían su origen en la República Islámica del Irán y presentaban características similares a los misiles que se empezaron a ver en los medios de comunicación en agosto en manos de los hutíes.

El Grupo ha establecido algunas fuentes de ingresos utilizadas por las fuerzas de los hutíes y los partidarios de Saleh para financiar operaciones militares. Además, rastreó activos por valor de 48,8 millones de dólares y determinó que pertenecían a dos personas sujetas a sanciones: Ali Abdullah Saleh y Ahmed Ali Abdullah Saleh (YEi.005). El Grupo ha identificado dos redes financieras utilizadas para sortear la congelación de activos. Además, sigue investigando posibles casos relacionados con personas y entidades que actúan en su nombre o siguiendo órdenes suyas, y continuó la vigilancia para detectar posibles incumplimientos de la prohibición de viajar por parte de todas las personas sujetas a sanciones. En septiembre, el Grupo recibió confirmación oral de las autoridades de los Emiratos Árabes Unidos de que Ahmed Ali Abdullah Saleh se encontraba en su territorio.

La situación humanitaria en el Yemen ha tenido un efecto devastador sobre la población civil. Además del recurso generalizado y sistemático a ataques y bombardeos aéreos y del aumento del reclutamiento de niños, el impedimento de la entrada de artículos comerciales al país y el sitio de Taiz han limitado no solo la capacidad de los hospitales y los agentes de asistencia humanitaria para funcionar y responder ante la situación, sino también la capacidad de sustento de la población.

La situación de la seguridad ha interpuesto serios obstáculos a la entrega y la distribución de asistencia humanitaria, que pueden atribuirse a las violaciones generalizadas del derecho internacional humanitario y las vulneraciones graves y sistemáticas de los derechos civiles y políticos. Todo ello combinado ha agravado la situación, reduciendo cada vez más el espacio para la labor humanitaria. El Grupo ha observado que la población civil se ha visto particularmente afectada por las hostilidades debido al uso generalizado y sistemático de tácticas que prácticamente, y en algunos casos directamente, constituyen el uso prohibido del hambre como método de guerra.

Índice

		Página
	Resumen	2
I.	Antecedentes	9
	A. Mandato y nombramiento	9
	B. Metodología	10
	C. Cooperación con las partes interesadas y otras entidades	11
II.	Amenazas a la paz y la seguridad	13
	A. Obstrucción o menoscabo de la conclusión con éxito del proceso de transición política	13
	B. Grupos armados	18
III.	Armas y aplicación del embargo de armas	25
	A. Vigilancia de la aplicación del embargo de armas	25
	B. Contrabando de armas y el caso de incautación de misiles guiados antitanque	26
	C. Riesgos de proliferación y desvío de armas y municiones	29
	D. Transferencia ilícita de armas y asistencia relacionada con actividades militares por agentes yemeníes en violación del embargo de armas	29
IV.	Financiación y aplicación de la congelación de activos y la prohibición de viajar	30
	A. Fondos disponibles para las fuerzas de los hutíes y los partidarios de Saleh	30
	B. Congelación de activos	32
	C. Vigilancia de la prohibición de viajar	38
V.	Acciones que violan el derecho internacional humanitario y el derecho internacional de los derechos humanos, y cuestiones intersectoriales	39
	A. Acciones que violan el derecho internacional humanitario	40
	B. Acciones que violan el derecho internacional de los derechos humanos	45
	C. Cuestiones intersectoriales	47
VI.	Obstrucción de la asistencia humanitaria	50
	A. Obstrucción de las entregas de asistencia humanitaria	52
	B. Obstrucción de la distribución de asistencia humanitaria	53
	C. Ataques contra el espacio humanitario	54
VII.	Recomendaciones	55
Anexos*		
1.	Correspondence sent and received by the Panel from 19 May to 28 December 2015	58

* Los anexos se distribuyen únicamente en el idioma en que fueron presentados y sin revisión editorial.

2. List established and maintained by the Committee 60
3. Letter from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Sana'a, under the control of Ansar Allah, postponing the Panel's visit to Sana'a 61
4. Constitutional declaration issued in Yemen by Ansar Allah on 6 February 2015 62
5. Revolutionary Committee 64
6. Islamic Republic of Iran-Yemen air transport cooperation 67
7. Security Commission acting under the direction and/or on behalf of Ansar Allah 68
8. Consultations facilitated by the United Nations 71
9. Inspection regime enforced by the coalition 75
10. Profile of weapons serving as baseline to monitor potential violations of the targeted arms embargo 80
11. 9M113 Konkurs anti-tank guided missile used in Yemen 84
12. Interdiction of the fishing dhow *Nassir* and seizure of smuggled weapons 85
13. Inspection of anti-tank guided missile seized by the United States from the *Nassir* 89
14. Plundering of the Nineteenth Brigade in Bayhan 95
15. Airdrop and supply of arms to the resistance 98
16. Armoured combat vehicles provided by the coalition to alleged Salafist in Ta'izz 101
17. Arms supplied by the coalition sold by the resistance 102
18. Order of battle of Yemen military units before the start of the coalition campaign 103
19. Examples of wealth accrued by Ali Abdullah Saleh 104
20. Compulsory donations 105
21. Description of companies entailing one of the networks of Ali Abdullah Saleh 107
22. Pact Trust settled by Ali Abdullah Saleh 109
23. Pact Trust and New World Trust Corporation 110
24. Certificate of incorporation of New World Trust Corporation 111
25. NWT Nominees Limited (current NWT Services Limited) 112
26. NWT Nominees Limited and Albula Limited 113
27. NWT Nominees Limited and Foxford Management Limited 114
28. NWT Nominees Limited and Weisen Limited 115
29. Financial network of NWT Nominees Limited compared with a third company 116
30. Copy of the diplomatic passport of Ahmed Ali Abdullah Saleh 117
31. Certificate of incorporation of Albula Limited 118
32. Albula Limited (formerly Harrison Limited), located at the premises of Chartered Trust Company 119
33. Share certificate of Albula Limited 120
34. Khaled Saleh (Khaled Ali Abdullah Saleh), new shareholder of Albula Limited 121

35. Tilsit Real State B.V.: notes to the financial statement 122
36. Apartment No. 1, assets of Tilsit: Ahmed Ali Abdullah Saleh 123
37. Apartment No. 2, assets of Tilsit: Ahmed Ali Abdullah Saleh 125
38. Khaled Ali Abdullah Saleh, sole director of Albula Limited 126
39. Transfer of the entire issued shares of Albula Limited to Khaled Ali Abdullah Saleh 128
40. Khaled Ali Abdullah Saleh: certificate of incumbency, Albula Limited 129
41. Khaled Ali Abdullah Saleh: handwritten address and signature 131
42. Transfer of the entire issued shares of Weisen Limited to Khaled Ali Abdullah Saleh 132
43. Khaled Ali Abdullah Saleh, certificate of incumbency of membership of Weisen Limited . 133
44. Khaled Ali Abdullah Saleh, register of members and share ledger, Weisen Limited 135
45. Khaled Ali Abdullah Saleh, register of directors, Weisen Limited 136
46. Khaled Ali Abdullah Saleh, handwritten signature before the bank, Weisen Limited 137
47. Documented international humanitarian law violations 138
48. Houthi-Saleh forces in Aden 140
49. Houthi-Saleh forces in Ta‘izz 146
50. Houthi-Saleh attacks on medical facilities, aid organizations and humanitarian offices 154
51. Resistance violations 156
52. Coalition attacks on civilian objects, cities, villages and residential areas 158
53. Coalition attacks on civilian gatherings and groups 163
54. Coalition attacks on fishing vessels and dhows 165
55. Coalition air strikes on internally displaced persons and refugees 167
56. Indiscriminate coalition air strikes, issues of proportionality and lack of effective advance warning in Sa‘dah 169
57. Houthi-Saleh forces in Ibb 173
58. Houthi-Saleh abductions, arbitrary detention and enforced or involuntary disappearances . 177
59. Six grave violations against children in conflict: recruitment or use of children as soldiers 181
60. Commercial obstruction and obstruction of humanitarian assistance by the coalition 186
61. Coalition air strikes on Sana’a airport 191
62. Coalition air strikes and attacks on medical facilities 196
63. Strictly confidential 201

Mapas

1. Methodology and analysis 202
2. Harad 206
3. Port Midi 212
4. Mocha 215
5. Sa‘dah 221

6. Sana'a 227
7. Sana'a airport 247
8. Ta'izz 253

I. Antecedentes

A. Mandato y nombramiento

1. En virtud de su resolución 2140 (2014), el Consejo de Seguridad impuso un régimen de sanciones al Yemen y estableció un comité conexo (el Comité del Consejo de Seguridad establecido en virtud de la resolución 2140 (2014)) y un grupo de expertos (el Grupo de Expertos sobre el Yemen) para vigilar la aplicación de las sanciones.

2. En virtud de su resolución 2204 (2015), el Consejo de Seguridad renovó las sanciones y amplió el mandato del Grupo un año más. En su resolución 2216 (2015), el Consejo impuso un embargo de armas selectivo, solicitó al Grupo que vigilara su aplicación y aumentó el número de miembros del Grupo a cinco. El Consejo también incluyó las violaciones del embargo de armas entre los criterios para la inclusión en la lista del Comité.

3. El 7 de abril, el Secretario General, en consulta con el Comité, designó a cuatro miembros del Grupo (véase S/2015/237): un experto en asuntos regionales (Sr. Khaled Fattah), una experta en grupos armados, que también es la Coordinadora del Grupo (Sra. Virginia Hill), una experta en derecho internacional humanitario (Sra. Lucy Mathieson) y un experto en finanzas (Sr. Joel Salek). El 18 de junio, el Secretario General designó a un experto en armas (Sr. Nicolás Dapena Fernández) (véase S/2015/455). Posteriormente, tras la dimisión del experto en asuntos regionales, el Secretario general lo sustituyó por el Sr. Ahmed Himmiche, a quien designó para que asumiera las funciones de Coordinador a partir del 31 de agosto de 2015 (véase S/2015/639).

4. En resumen, el Grupo tiene encomendado el siguiente mandato:

a) Ayudar al Comité a ejecutar el mandato que se le encomienda en la resolución 2140 (2014), entre otras cosas, presentándole en cualquier momento información pertinente para la posible designación posterior de personas y entidades que pudieran estar realizando actos que pongan en peligro la paz, la seguridad o la estabilidad del Yemen, según estos se definen en el párrafo 18 de la resolución o estar participando en violaciones del embargo de armas u obstruyendo el suministro de asistencia humanitaria al Yemen o el acceso a esa asistencia o su distribución en el Yemen, según se dispone en el párrafo 19 de la resolución 2216 (2015);

b) Reunir, examinar y analizar la información proporcionada por los Estados, los órganos competentes de las Naciones Unidas, las organizaciones regionales y demás partes interesadas sobre la aplicación de las sanciones y el embargo selectivo de armas, en particular sobre incidentes que menoscaben el proceso de transición política;

c) Presentar al Consejo de Seguridad, tras celebrar deliberaciones con el Comité, un informe de mitad de período, a más tardar, el 24 de septiembre de 2015, y un informe final, a más tardar, el 24 de enero de 2016;

d) Ayudar al Comité a perfeccionar y actualizar la información sobre la lista de personas sujetas a las sanciones, en particular mediante el suministro de información que facilite su identificación y de información adicional para el resumen disponible públicamente de los motivos para la inclusión en la lista.

5. El Grupo se ha esforzado por realizar esas tareas. El 17 de agosto presentó al Comité una actualización a mitad de período, de conformidad con lo dispuesto en el párrafo 5 de la resolución 2204 (2015). Además, el 9 de octubre, a petición del Comité, se presentó a este una actualización adicional sobre cuestiones relacionadas con las finanzas y el derecho internacional humanitario y las normas internacionales de derechos humanos. El Grupo aprovechó la oportunidad para confirmar con el Comité sus líneas de investigación.

6. El Grupo ha seguido vigilando la aplicación de la congelación de activos, la prohibición de viajar y el embargo de armas selectivo. En la fecha de presentación de este informe, la lista creada y mantenida por el Comité incluía a Abdullah Yahya Al Hakim (YEi.002), Abdulmalik al-Houthi (YEi.004), Abd Al-Khaliq al-Huthi (YEi.001), Ahmed Ali Abdullah Saleh (YEi.005) y a Ali Abdullah Saleh (YEi.003). En el anexo 2 puede consultarse más información al respecto. El 16 de septiembre, el Grupo facilitó al Comité información que sirvió para actualizar los datos identificativos de Ahmed Ali Abdullah Saleh.

B. Metodología

7. El Grupo se esfuerza por cumplir las normas recomendadas por el Grupo de Trabajo Oficioso del Consejo de Seguridad sobre Cuestiones Generales Relativas a las Sanciones en su informe de diciembre de 2006 (S/2006/997). Esas normas exigen basarse en documentos auténticos verificados, pruebas concretas y observaciones *in situ* de los expertos, incluidas pruebas fotográficas siempre que sea posible. Durante todo el mandato del Grupo no fue posible realizar inspecciones ni observaciones físicas, como tampoco entrevistas *in situ* en el Yemen. El Grupo utilizó documentos proporcionados por los Estados Miembros y fuentes oficiales, otorgando mayor valor a las declaraciones de los actores principales.

8. El Grupo utilizó imágenes satelitales obtenidas por las Naciones Unidas de proveedores privados. También utilizó bases de datos comerciales que registran el tráfico marítimo y aéreo, así como declaraciones públicas formuladas por funcionarios y autoridades, otorgando mayor valor a aquellas formuladas por los actores principales emitidas a través de sus medios de comunicación oficiales.

9. El Grupo utilizó las redes sociales y los mensajes instantáneos entre distintas plataformas para hacer un seguimiento de la situación y recabar información que los activistas del Yemen deseaban transmitir. Ninguna de la información obtenida en las redes sociales se utilizó como prueba, salvo que pudiera ser corroborada por múltiples fuentes independientes, a fin de cumplir el más alto nivel de calidad posible, y por testimonios de primera mano de los acontecimientos.

10. Si bien tiene la intención de ser lo más transparente posible, en los casos en que identificar a las fuentes ponga a sus miembros o a otras personas en una situación inaceptable de riesgo para su seguridad, el Grupo no publicará la información identificativa y guardará las pruebas pertinentes en los archivos de las Naciones Unidas. El Grupo está comprometido a mantener el más alto nivel de justicia y se ha esforzado por dar derecho de respuesta a las partes pertinentes.

11. El Grupo dio importancia a trabajar sobre la base de la norma del consenso, pero acordó que, si surgían diferencias o reservas durante la preparación del informe, aprobaría el texto, las conclusiones y las recomendaciones solo por una

mayoría de cuatro de los cinco miembros antes de que el Coordinador lo transmitiera al Presidente del Consejo de Seguridad. En el caso de una recomendación para la inclusión de una persona o entidad en la lista de sanciones, esa recomendación solo se haría por consenso.

12. De conformidad con las resoluciones de la Asamblea General sobre el control de la documentación y los límites relativos al número de palabras, en particular las resoluciones 52/214, 53/208 y 59/265, el Grupo decidió incluir algunos de los estudios de casos y parte de sus conclusiones y observaciones en los anexos del presente informe.

C. Cooperación con las partes interesadas y otras entidades

13. El Grupo desea subrayar una vez más el excelente nivel de cooperación con la Oficina del Enviado Especial del Secretario General para el Yemen y los coordinadores residentes y coordinadores de asuntos humanitarios de las Naciones Unidas en el Yemen y los Estados vecinos visitados por el Grupo.

14. El Grupo ha entablado relaciones de trabajo productivas con el Equipo de Apoyo Analítico y Vigilancia de las Sanciones establecido en virtud de la resolución 1526 (2004) del Consejo de Seguridad, el Grupo de Expertos sobre la República Islámica del Irán y el Grupo de Supervisión para Somalia y Eritrea. En general, el Grupo ha desarrollado una buena colaboración con un amplio espectro de agentes internacionales, empresas, particulares y organizaciones.

15. El Grupo se reunió con el Presidente del Yemen, Abdrabuh Mansour Hadi Mansour, y con otros representantes del Gobierno legítimo del Yemen en Riad en junio y en septiembre. El Grupo no pudo viajar al Yemen, inicialmente debido a las restricciones de seguridad internas de las Naciones Unidas, que limitaban las misiones al país únicamente a operaciones para salvar vidas. Posteriormente, el Grupo se coordinó con la Misión Permanente del Yemen ante las Naciones Unidas y obtuvo autorización de Ansar Allah y de los funcionarios del Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores en Saná, que se halla bajo su control, para viajar al país a principios de noviembre. Se hicieron todos los preparativos necesarios para viajar, sin embargo, poco antes de la fecha de viaje de los dos expertos, los mismos funcionarios de Saná aplazaron la visita debido a que los servicios pertinentes en el Yemen estaban ocupados en otras actividades (véase el anexo 3). El Grupo siguió manteniendo contactos con los funcionarios en Saná a fin de intentar que aceptaran o sugirieran otras fechas para la visita, pero, en el momento de presentarse este informe, el Grupo todavía se hallaba esperando respuesta.

16. El Grupo viajó a Alemania, la Arabia Saudita, Bahrein, Djibouti, Egipto, los Emiratos Árabes Unidos, los Estados Unidos de América, la Federación de Rusia, Francia, Irán (República Islámica del), Israel, Jordania, Omán, los Países Bajos, Qatar y el Reino Unido de Gran Bretaña e Irlanda del Norte; en todos esos países se reunió con los funcionarios competentes.

17. El Grupo envió 103 comunicaciones oficiales a 38 Estados Miembros, 3 organizaciones y 1 banco, y recibió 72 respuestas. Cuatro misiones permanentes indicaron que enviarían una respuesta, pero el Grupo lamenta que todavía quedan 26 comunicaciones oficiales a las que aún no se ha respondido (véase el anexo 1).

18. El Grupo escribió a los miembros de la coalición acerca de posibles violaciones del derecho internacional humanitario como consecuencia de ataques aéreos que causaron víctimas civiles y la destrucción de bienes de la población civil. Los Estados Miembros que respondieron afirmaron que las fuerzas que participaban en la coalición respetaban plenamente las reglas de enfrentamiento y aplicaban procedimientos operacionales que eran enteramente conformes con el derecho internacional humanitario[1]. No obstante, no facilitaron información adicional sobre las medidas que habían aplicado para reducir el número de bajas civiles o minimizar los daños a los bienes de carácter civil. Esos Estados Miembros afirmaron que las operaciones militares de los Estados que participaban en la coalición y en sus fuerzas armadas, que habían entrado en el conflicto en apoyo del Gobierno legítimo del Yemen a petición de este, no estaban incluidos dentro del ámbito de competencia del Grupo. El Grupo no está de acuerdo con esa interpretación y ha seguido investigando los actos susceptibles de constituir violaciones del derecho internacional de los derechos humanos o del derecho internacional humanitario aplicable, así como los actos que constituyen abusos de los derechos humanos, en el Yemen.

19. El Grupo también lamenta, en particular, que los siguientes Estados Miembros no hayan respondido a sus solicitudes de información sobre investigaciones concretas en relación con el embargo de armas selectivo y el incumplimiento de la prohibición de viajar y la congelación de activos:

a) **Bahamas**. El Grupo envió una carta oficial en la que solicitaba información sobre las empresas constituidas en ese país pertenecientes a dos personas incluidas en la lista del Comité: Ali Abdullah Saleh y Ahmed Ali Abdullah Saleh. La Misión Permanente ha señalado que solicitaría información a su capital;

b) **Emiratos Árabes Unidos**. El Grupo se reunió con funcionarios de ese país en dos ocasiones y presentó pruebas de transacciones financieras realizadas en ese país por Khaled Ali Abdullah Saleh, en nombre de una persona incluida en la lista del Comité: Ali Abdullah Saleh. El Grupo también envió cartas oficiales en las que solicitaba información sobre esas transacciones y sobre la aplicación de la congelación de activos. En la fecha de presentación de este informe, el Grupo no había recibido ninguna información a este respecto;

c) **Yemen**. El Grupo envió una comunicación oficial, por conducto de la Misión Permanente del Yemen, en la que solicitaba información adicional sobre una lista de altos mandos militares y de las fuerzas de seguridad leales a Saleh que el Grupo tenía motivos para pensar que estaban involucrados en actos que amenazaban la paz, la seguridad y la estabilidad del Yemen y que actuaban en nombre de personas incluidas en la lista del Comité. También se solicitaron datos sobre los fondos del Estado desviados por instituciones financieras de Saná en apoyo de los hutíes. En el momento de presentarse este informe, el Grupo no había recibido ninguna información.

[1] El Grupo recibió respuestas que afirmaban la misma postura de la Arabia Saudita, Egipto, Jordania, Marruecos y Qatar. El Senegal respondió que al 16 de octubre de 2015 no había enviado ningún contingente senegalés al Yemen. Los Emiratos Árabes Unidos, Kuwait y el Sudán todavía no han respondido.

II. Amenazas a la paz y la seguridad

A. Obstrucción o menoscabo de la conclusión con éxito del proceso de transición política

1. Acontecimientos que llevaron a la escalada del conflicto

20. Para el momento en que se publicó el informe anterior del Grupo (S/2015/125), el 20 de febrero de 2015, los hutíes, un grupo armado de la provincia de Saada, que actúan en coordinación con la organización política a la que están afiliados, Ansar Allah (Partidarios de Dios), ya habían asumido el control de las instituciones y los servicios del Gobierno legítimo del Yemen. Después de tomar Saná en septiembre de 2014 y, posteriormente, firmar el Acuerdo de Paz y Asociación Nacional con el Presidente, los hutíes y Ansar Allah consolidaron el control *de facto* que tenían sobre los ministerios del Gobierno[2]. Ansar Allah se fundó en 2011, durante las protestas callejeras que precipitaron el final de la presidencia de Ali Abdullah Saleh. Desde entonces, el nombre de Ansar Allah es sinónimo del movimiento hutí en su totalidad.

21. En enero de 2015, los hutíes actuaron unilateralmente para oponerse a una disposición del proyecto de nueva constitución, que convertiría el Yemen en una federación integrada por seis regiones, secuestrando al Jefe de Gabinete del Presidente, Ahmed Awad bin Mubarak[3]. El 19 de enero, los hutíes se hicieron con el control del palacio presidencial, los ministerios y las instituciones de gobierno claves y pusieron al Presidente y a algunos miembros de su Gabinete en arresto domiciliario. Tres días más tarde, el Presidente, el Primer Ministro (Khaled Mahfoudh Abdullah Bahah) y el Gabinete dimitieron por las presiones de Ansar Allah por lograr decisiones presidenciales a su favor, incluidos nombramientos a los puestos más importantes.

22. La crisis continuó cuando Ansar Allah se negó a mantener contactos de buena fe con el Asesor Especial del Secretario General para el Yemen, Jamal Benomar, durante las conversaciones celebradas en el Hotel Mövenpick en Saná. El 6 de febrero, Ansar Allah emitió una declaración constitucional para crear un nuevo órgano, el Comité Revolucionario, como máxima autoridad encargada de los asuntos del Estado. En virtud del artículo 11 de la declaración, el Comité Revolucionario tiene encomendada la tarea de tomar todas las medidas y emprender los procedimientos necesarios para proteger la soberanía del Estado, garantizar su seguridad y estabilidad y proteger los derechos y las libertades del pueblo (véase el anexo 4).

23. Bajo la dirección y la orientación de Abdulmalik al-Houthi, el Comité Revolucionario consolidó el control que tenía sobre las instituciones de gobierno yemeníes. Ansar Allah designó a Mohammed Ali al-Houthi, que había representado

[2] En el presente informe, por “Ansar Allah” se entiende la rama política e ideológica del movimiento hutí, mientras que, al hablar de “los hutíes”, nos referimos al grupo armado.

[3] Entrevista con Ahmed Awad bin Mubarak, que fue nombrado Embajador del Yemen en los Estados Unidos, 4 de septiembre de 2015, Washington D.C. En relación con la disposición para convertir el Yemen en una federación formada por seis regiones, véase el artículo 391 del proyecto de constitución preparado por el Comité de Redacción de la Constitución, 15 de enero de 2015; puede consultarse en inglés en la siguiente dirección: www.constitutionnet.org/files/yemen-draft_constitution-15jan2015-_english.pdf.

un papel clave en la toma de Saná en septiembre de 2014, para dirigir el Comité, que controla los ministerios, los servicios administrativos y las instituciones clave del Estado en la capital y en las provincias que se hallan bajo su control por medio de ramas revolucionarias encabezadas por delegados de Ansar Allah (véase el anexo 5).

24. Tras el cierre de la mayor parte de las representaciones diplomáticas en el mes de febrero y la decisión de las aerolíneas internacionales de poner fin a las operaciones en el Yemen, Ansar Allah firmó el 28 de febrero un memorando de entendimiento sobre cooperación para el transporte aéreo con la República Islámica del Irán en virtud del cual ambos países operarían vuelos directos por primera vez. El trato permitió a una empresa yemení y a otra iraní, Yemenia y Mahan Air, respectivamente, operar 14 vuelos a la semana por país[4]. El primer vuelo iraní aterrizó en Saná el 1 de marzo, y el segundo el 6 de marzo, inaugurando así una serie de vuelos que continuaron hasta el 26 de marzo, cuando la coalición impuso un bloqueo aéreo (véase el anexo 6).

2. Escalada militar: los hutíes, la resistencia antihutí y la coalición

25. El Presidente escapó a Adén el 21 de febrero. El 19 de marzo, un avión de combate de la fuerza aérea yemení que cumplía órdenes de Saná bombardeó el aeropuerto de Adén y lanzó ataques aéreos contra el palacio presidencial en esa ciudad, que a la sazón albergaba al Presidente. En el transcurso de la semana siguiente, los hutíes y unidades militares yemeníes aliadas vinculadas a Saleh avanzaron sobre Adén, con el apoyo de las Fuerzas de Operaciones Especiales en Adén al mando del General de Brigada Abdulhafiz al-Saqqaf, leal a Saleh.

26. Los combates internos en Adén aumentaron cuando las fuerzas de los hutíes y los partidarios de Saleh iniciaron medidas ofensivas contra el Presidente, probablemente para evitar que Adén fuera declarada capital temporaria del Yemen. El 24 de marzo, el Representante Permanente del Yemen ante las Naciones Unidas envió una carta al Presidente del Consejo de Seguridad en nombre del Presidente, indicando que este había solicitado al Consejo de Cooperación de los Estados Árabes del Golfo y a la Liga de los Estados Árabes que prestaran apoyo inmediatamente, por todos los medios y medidas necesarias, incluida la intervención militar, para proteger al Yemen y su pueblo de la continua agresión de los hutíes[5].

27. El 25 de marzo, el Presidente huyó a Omán, desde donde viajó a Riad. Allí fue recibido por el Ministro de Defensa de la Arabia Saudita el 26 de marzo, y ese mismo día la coalición encabezada por la Arabia Saudita emprendió la Operación Tormenta Decisiva, en la que participaron cuatro Estados miembros del Consejo de Cooperación del Golfo (Bahrein, Emiratos Árabes Unidos, Kuwait y Qatar) y cuatro Estados miembros de la Liga de los Estados Árabes (Egipto, Jordania, Marruecos y el Sudán). Varios medios de comunicación y autoridades de terceros países han señalado que ciudadanos no árabes se han unido a la lucha como mercenarios o como miembros de empresas de seguridad privadas. También hay noticias aparecidas en los medios de comunicación y en declaraciones oficiales de que otros Estados no árabes, como los Estados Unidos de América, están apoyando a la

[4] Véase “Iran, Yemen sign memorandum of understanding on air transport”, Agencia de Noticias de la República Islámica, 1 de marzo de 2015, que puede consultarse en www3.irna.ir/en/News/81524416/.

[5] Véase el segundo párrafo del preámbulo de la resolución 2216 (2015) del Consejo de Seguridad.

coalición[6]. También se informa de que Eritrea ha permitido utilizar sus puertos a las fuerzas navales y aéreas de la coalición[7].

28. Entre fines de marzo y principios de agosto, Adén fue escenario de intensos enfrentamientos entre las fuerzas de los hutíes y los partidarios de Saleh por una parte y las milicias de resistencia locales por otra. Las fuerzas de la coalición aterrizaron en Adén a fines de julio y obligaron a los hutíes y a sus aliados a retirarse, inicialmente de Adén y posteriormente de la base aérea de Al-Anad en la provincia de Lahiy, al norte de Adén, hacia las tierras altas centrales.

3. Toma del control administrativo y de la seguridad por parte de las fuerzas de los hutíes y los partidarios de Saleh

29. Desde que abandonó Adén en marzo, el Presidente ha perdido el control de los servicios administrativos y de seguridad en todo el país; muchos ministros han abandonado Saná y el Ministro de Defensa, el General de División Mahmoud al-Subaihi, sigue detenido e incomunicado por las fuerzas de los hutíes y de los partidarios de Saleh. El Grupo ha analizado las designaciones de altos cargos del Presidente contenidas en más de 100 decretos presidenciales dictados desde febrero y ha concluido que esos nombramientos no le habían dado el control efectivo de la seguridad ni de los servicios en ninguno de los lugares[8]. En Saná, los servicios administrativos y de seguridad siguen operando bajo el control de Ansar Allah, con un personal que en su mayoría es leal a Saleh.

30. El 7 de febrero, el Comité Revolucionario nombró una comisión de seguridad para que gestionara las cuestiones militares y de seguridad[9]. La comisión está dominada por los hutíes y por miembros de Ansar Allah, entre ellos Yusuf Hasan al-Madani, un prominente comandante hutí; Abdullah Yahya Al Hakim; Taha Hasan al-Madani, que algunos yemeníes describen como un destacado táctico hutí; y el General Zakaria Chami, leal a los hutíes, que fue designado Jefe Adjunto de Estado Mayor del Ejército del Yemen por el Presidente, bajo coacción, tras la firma del Acuerdo de Paz y Asociación Nacional. La comisión incluye también a oficiales del ejército de unidades especializadas partidarios de Saleh. El Grupo tiene motivos para creer que esos oficiales prestan apoyo técnico especializado a los hutíes (véase el anexo 7).

31. El Comité Revolucionario también ha creado otras entidades para sustituir a los órganos constitucionales existentes. El Comandante Yahya Chami, dirigente de Ansar Allah, exgobernador de Saada y padre del General Zakaria Chami, de la Comisión de Seguridad, está a la cabeza de una comisión para la gestión de las emergencias. El Comité Revolucionario también creó una comisión de supervisión y nombró para encabezarla a un dirigente de Ansar Allah, Ali al-Imad, quien debía asumir la responsabilidad de la Autoridad de Supervisión Central y de la Comisión

[6] Véase “Statement by National Security Council spokesperson Bernadette Meehan on the situation in Yemen”, 25 de marzo de 2015, que puede consultarse en www.whitehouse.gov/the-press-office/2015/03/25/statement-nsc-spokesperson-bernadette-meehan-situation-yemen.

[7] Véase “The Emirati Navy arrives in Eritrea”, Stratfor Global Intelligence, 29 de octubre de 2015, que puede consultarse en www.stratfor.com/analysis/emirati-navy-arrives-eritrea.

[8] Véase https://presidenthadi-gov-ye.info/archives/category/الاخبار/قرارات-رئاسية/.

[9] El Comité Revolucionario ha seguido emitiendo decretos de nombramiento por conducto de la Presidencia en Saná. En el momento de presentarse este informe, el último decreto visto por el Grupo en las informaciones de los medios de comunicación era el decreto núm. 78, de fecha 19 de diciembre de 2015.

Anticorrupción, creadas tras la Conferencia de Diálogo Nacional pero que todavía no habían empezado a funcionar[10]. A la luz de las informaciones de los medios de comunicación y de las entrevistas, el Grupo está investigando acusaciones de que esas comisiones han realizado actos contra empresas y empresarios que se perciben como competidores de las empresas leales a Saleh y a los hutíes[11]. Los activistas acusan a Ali al-Imad y a Ansar Allah de desregular la distribución de combustible para permitir que el mercado negro florezca bajo su control.

32. Las representaciones diplomáticas también se han visto afectadas por el conflicto, con casos de incumplimiento del principio de inviolabilidad de las instalaciones diplomáticas y consulares. El Grupo tiene pruebas de que Ansar Allah había declarado en sus medios de comunicación que había tomado instalaciones diplomáticas pertenecientes a la Arabia Saudita y a los Emiratos Árabes Unidos y había acosado al personal local que trabajaba para ellos[12]. El Grupo también está investigando las afirmaciones de que la residencia del Embajador de Omán había resultado dañada por un ataque aéreo de la coalición en septiembre.

33. El Grupo considera que el Comité Revolucionario, la Comisión de Seguridad y la Comisión de Supervisión han asumido todos responsabilidades constitucionales que son prerrogativa exclusiva del Gobierno legítimo del Yemen y que están explotando la situación en favor de Ansar Allah y de los partidarios de Saleh.

4. Obstrucciones al cese de las hostilidades y a la reanudación del proceso político

34. El Secretario General nombró a Ismail Ould Cheikh Ahmed su Enviado Especial para el Yemen el 25 de abril, tras la dimisión de Jamal Benomar como Asesor Especial para el Yemen. El Enviado Especial hizo varios intentos de mediar para lograr el cese de las hostilidades o pausas humanitarias temporales a fin de crear las condiciones necesarias para reanudar las conversaciones. Negoció la aceptación por las partes de la primera ronda de consultas de Ginebra, del 15 al 19 de junio; una pausa humanitaria de cuatro días de duración que comenzó el 11 de julio; los “principios de Mascate” (véase *infra*); y una pausa humanitaria de siete días de duración que comenzó con la apertura de la segunda ronda de consultas de Ginebra, el 15 de diciembre.

35. La primera ronda de consultas de Ginebra fracasó por falta de acuerdo sobre su formato. El Presidente aceptó las consultas únicamente con la condición de que los delegados del Gobierno de Riad se reunieran con los hutíes como grupo armado. Ansar Allah, por otra parte, insistió en que participaría como partido político junto con los demás partidos que habían negociado el Acuerdo de Paz y Asociación Nacional en septiembre y que habían participado en las conversaciones posteriores en el Hotel Mövenpick entre enero y marzo, bajo los auspicios del Asesor Especial del Secretario General. Ansar Allah se negó a confirmar su participación hasta que

[10] Información confirmada por Ali al-Imad en una entrevista con Al-Masirah de fecha 17 de noviembre de 2015. La transcripción en árabe puede consultarse en su página de Facebook y en el sitio web de Yamanyoon del 19 de noviembre de 2015: www.yamanyoon.com/?p=17550.

[11] Entrevista del Grupo con funcionarios del Gobierno legítimo del Yemen en Riad, 13 de septiembre de 2015.

[12] Funcionarios de los Emiratos Árabes Unidos mostraron al Grupo una carta oficial enviada por los Emiratos Árabes Unidos al Secretario General en la que condenaban el ataque de los hutíes contra su embajada en Saná.

el Enviado Especial aceptara el formato. De acuerdo con varias fuentes encargadas de la logística y la autorización del vuelo de las Naciones Unidas que transportaba a la delegación de Saná desde el Yemen, las fuerzas de los hutíes y de los partidarios de Saleh impidieron a los miembros de la delegación embarcar en dos ocasiones. Como consecuencia de ello, la delegación, que incluía a representantes de Ansar Allah, no llegó a Ginebra a tiempo para la sesión plenaria de apertura. Las delegaciones de Saná y de Riad no se encontraron cara a cara en Ginebra.

36. Tras abandonar Ginebra, la delegación de Saná voló directamente a Mascate el 20 de junio, antes de regresar al Yemen. Más adelante, el 7 de agosto, cuatro representantes de Ansar Allah y cuatro miembros del Congreso General del Pueblo regresaron a Mascate para mantener conversaciones ulteriores con el Enviado Especial, que, en última instancia, condujeron a la aceptación de las disposiciones de la resolución 2216 (2015) y de siete puntos adicionales, conocidos como los "principios de Mascate", como base para las conversaciones futuras. Las conversaciones contribuyeron a modificar el formato y sustituirlo por conversaciones directas entre una delegación designada por el Presidente, por una parte, y una delegación de Saná integrada por miembros cercanos a Abdulmalik al-Houthi y a Ali Abdullah Saleh, por otra parte (véase el anexo 8).

37. El Enviado Especial negoció conversaciones directas entre ambas delegaciones, que se celebraron del 15 al 20 de diciembre en Ginebra, con el fin de elaborar un marco para la celebración de negociaciones de paz detalladas que incluyera medidas de fomento de la confianza[13]. Las conversaciones comenzaron con un anuncio del compromiso por el cese de las hostilidades, que ninguna de las partes cumplió sobre el terreno; más bien al contrario, los combates se intensificaron, con los avances de la coalición contra los hutíes en Haya y Al-Yauf y el lanzamiento de misiles balísticos por parte de las fuerzas de los hutíes y los partidarios de Saleh en dirección a Marib y la Arabia Saudita.

38. Si bien el Enviado Especial indicó que había prevista una segunda ronda de conversaciones para mediados de enero de 2016, pronto resultó evidente que las conversaciones estaban desconectadas de la realidad sobre el terreno. El 28 de diciembre, Saleh declaró públicamente que estaba combatiendo codo con codo con los hutíes y que no habría conversaciones con el Presidente, sino con la Arabia Saudita, y ello solo una vez que hubieran cesado las hostilidades. Del mismo modo, la Arabia Saudita anunció de manera unilateral, el 2 de enero de 2016, el final de la tregua que había solicitado inicialmente el Presidente debido a "los reiterados ataques flagrantes en el territorio del Reino por el lanzamiento de misiles balísticos en dirección a ciudades sauditas y los ataques contra los puestos fronterizos sauditas" por parte de las fuerzas de los hutíes y los partidarios de Saleh[14].

39. El Grupo observa que ninguna de las pausas humanitarias negociadas por el Enviado Especial se observó plenamente. Con respecto a la primera, el Presidente transmitió su aceptación por escrito al Secretario General y añadió que había

[13] Véase Oficina de las Naciones Unidas en Ginebra, "Final communiqué on talks led by the Secretary-General's Special Envoy for Yemen", 20 de diciembre de 2015. Puede consultarse en la siguiente dirección: www.unog.ch/unog/website/news_media.nsf/(httpPages)/c80dbb6cb0551f71c1257eb90034379d?OpenDocument&ExpandSection=1.1#_Section1.1.

[14] Véase "Yemen support coalition command declares ending Yemen ceasefire at 14:00 on Saturday", Agencia de Prensa de la Arabia Saudita, 2 de enero de 2016, que puede consultarse en www.spa.gov.sa/English/details.php?id=1442062.

notificado a la coalición[15]; no obstante, la pausa, que debía comenzar en la medianoche del 11 de julio, nunca entró en vigor. Funcionarios de las Naciones Unidas informaron de que habían observado un ataque aéreo en Saná tan solo dos horas después del inicio anunciado de la pausa. Al día siguiente, los medios de comunicación afines a la coalición anunciaron que esta no había recibido ninguna solicitud del Gobierno legítimo del Yemen respecto a la pausa[16]. El Grupo observó que la segunda pausa también fue incumplida por todas las partes desde el principio, de acuerdo con los medios de comunicación, y que los combates incluso se habían intensificado en Haya y en Al-Yauf, según algunas informaciones publicadas en la prensa.

40. Además, dos pausas humanitarias unilaterales anunciadas por la coalición tampoco fueron observadas por las partes[17]. El Grupo observó también que varias iniciativas de alto el fuego locales, en particular en Taiz, no se habían respetado debido a que las partes no habían logrado establecer medidas adecuadas de fomento de la confianza con disposiciones sobre mecanismos independientes de supervisión y presentación de informes.

41. El Grupo considera que todas las partes yemeníes en el conflicto y todos los participantes en ambas consultas, incluidos los miembros de las delegaciones de Saná y de Riad, son responsables de obstruir el cese de las hostilidades y la reanudación del proceso político por no haber actuado de buena fe.

B. Grupos armados

1. Fuerzas de los hutíes

42. Entre 2004 y 2010, la familia Houthi encabezó una insurgencia intermitente en las tierras altas del norte del país contra las fuerzas militares leales al general de más alto rango de Saleh, Ali Muhsin al-Ahmar. Como consecuencia de ello, los dirigentes hutíes y muchos de sus partidarios más importantes tienen una amplia experiencia en la guerra de guerrillas. Además, están altamente motivados, tienen un componente ideológico importante y están unidos por la identidad tribal y la lealtad en el campo de batalla. El núcleo de esa fuerza de combate trabó posteriormente alianzas con tribus y familias afines en las provincias de Amran y Saná[18]. A este nivel, se da una superposición considerable entre los aliados hutíes y los beneficiarios de las duraderas estructuras de patrocinio de Saleh.

---

[15] Véase “Yemen: United Nations chief welcomes announcement of humanitarian ceasefire”, Servicio de Noticias de las Naciones Unidas, 9 de julio de 2015, que puede consultarse en www.un.org/apps/news/story.asp? NewsID=51371#.VlL_H3bhDIU.

[16] Véase “Coalition: we have not received any request from the Government of Yemen regarding the pause”, Al Arabiya Noticias, 11 de julio de 2015, que puede consultarse en www.alarabiya.net/ar/arab-and-world/yemen/2015/07/11/التحالف-لم-نتلق-أي-طلب-من-الحكومة-اليمنية-بشأن-الهدنة.html.

[17] Véase la siguiente información del Servicio de Noticias de las Naciones Unidas: “Yemen humanitarian pause ‘a lifeline’ for civilians trapped by fighting — top United Nations relief official”, 11 de mayo de 2015, que puede consultarse en www.un.org/apps/news/story.asp?NewsID=50814#.VlME4HbhDIU; “Yemen: United Nations chief welcomes Saudi-led coalition’s announcement of humanitarian truce”, 26 de julio de 2015, que puede consultarse en www.un.org/apps/news/story.asp?NewsID=51501#.VlL983bhDIU.

[18] Entrevistas del Grupo con una fuente oficial, en septiembre y octubre de 2015; información corroborada por fuentes independientes fidedignas.

43. Desde 2014, los hutíes han ampliado el modelo más allá de Amran y Saná forjando alianzas con tribus y familias afines en las tierras altas centrales y en las estribaciones del desierto que calculan que sus intereses —por ejemplo, en relación con sus rivales locales— saldrán beneficiados de una alianza con los hutíes[19]. Los hutíes proporcionan un adiestramiento rudimentario a cambio de una cuota de combatientes —también conocidos como "comités populares"— y consolidan las alianzas acordando proteger los intereses económicos de sus aliados. Este arreglo permite a los hutíes desplegar un pequeño número de sus propios veteranos para encabezar cada uno de los nuevos frentes y, de hecho, externaliza las tareas cotidianas, como la gestión de los puestos de control, a los aliados locales, que disponen de conocimientos locales[19].

2. Las fuerzas de los hutíes y los partidarios de Saleh como grupo armado híbrido

44. Antes de que Saleh renunciara a la presidencia, entre los beneficiarios directos de su red de patrocinio militar y de inteligencia había empleados de la Guardia Republicana, incluidas las Fuerzas Especiales de la Guardia Republicana, con su hijo, Ahmed Ali, a la cabeza; las Fuerzas Centrales de Seguridad, dirigidas por su sobrino, Yahya Mohammed; y el Organismo de Seguridad Nacional, liderado por el hermano de Yahya, Ammar Mohammed. La Guardia Republicana estaba notablemente mejor equipada y gestionada que las unidades del ejército convencional, incluida la Primera División Blindada del General Ali Muhsin, y contaba con bases en lugares estratégicos por todo el país.

45. Durante la presidencia de Saleh, el Ministerio de Defensa no gozaba del privilegio del control vertical, sino que el propio Saleh mediaba con frecuencia entre el mando oficial y las redes de patrocinio militar de su familia. Cuando Abdrabuh Mansour Hadi Mansour llegó al poder a principios de 2012, destituyó a un importante número de familiares y aliados de Saleh de puestos clave en el ejército y se embarcó en un programa de reforma del sector de la seguridad concebido para desmantelar los feudos de la era de Saleh. También intentó establecer un control directo sobre las adquisiciones de armas, los arsenales militares y el personal militar, con el objetivo a largo plazo de crear un ejército nacional integrado.

46. No obstante, muchas de las redes privadas de Saleh basadas en la lealtad han sobrevivido a los cambios institucionales, y algunas de las personas que abandonaron sus puestos oficiales siguen ejerciendo su autoridad de manera informal. En una entrevista televisada con Al-Mayadeen en octubre, Saleh afirmó que ya no controlaba a los militares, pero que mantenía relaciones con algunos altos mandos. Varias fuentes confidenciales señalaron al Grupo que Saleh facilitaba a los hutíes contactos con personas de su red personal que poseían información útil como, por ejemplo, conocimientos técnicos de armamento avanzado, servicios de apoyo o conocimientos locales especializados[20]. Saleh también mantiene amplias vinculaciones con numerosas tribus norteñas que están proporcionando soldados para los combates en curso[21].

---

[19] Entrevistas con fuentes oficiales y no oficiales, junio a octubre de 2015.

[20] Múltiples entrevistas con fuentes oficiales, mayo a octubre de 2015.

[21] Entrevistas con una fuente oficial, septiembre y octubre de 2015; información corroborada después por fuentes independientes fidedignas.

47. En 2015, el Grupo ha observado un creciente grado de integración entre las fuerzas hutíes y los elementos restantes de las unidades militares que anteriormente se hallaban bajo el control de Saleh[22]. En opinión del Grupo, las fuerzas de los hutíes y los partidarios de Saleh constituyen un nuevo grupo armado híbrido, con raíces en la red tradicional de las élites norteñas. La familia Houthi goza del respetado estatus de *sayyid* —esto es, que se declara descendiente del Profeta Mahoma— y apoya el resurgimiento del chiismo zaidí, la tradición religiosa autóctona de las tierras altas del norte del país[23]. En la década de 1960, la revolución y la guerra civil reemplazaron al imán zaidí gobernante por una república militar que redujo la importancia de la clase de los *sayyid* como aristocracia política y promovió los intereses comerciales y políticos de las tribus. Los Saleh no tienen estatus de *sayyid* y, si bien la familia es de herencia zaidí, el expresidente Saleh nunca gobernó como un partidario del renacer del gobierno zaidí[24].

48. La actual alianza entre los Saleh y los Houthi combina, pues, la restauración zaidí y los intereses de la clase de los descendientes del Profeta, representados por los hutíes, con los intereses personales explícitos de la familia Saleh, en tanto que facción de la élite poderosa —esencialmente, un subclan familiar— que compite con otras facciones rivales en el marco de la república moderna. Además, el nuevo grupo armado híbrido creado por su oportuna alianza también promueve los intereses personales de muchos dentro de la clase de los oficiales del norte, procedentes fundamentalmente de los alrededores de Saná, que se beneficiaron enormemente durante la presidencia de Saleh y se resistieron al intento de reestructurar el ejército entre 2012 y 2014[25].

49. El territorio que se halla bajo el control conjunto de las fuerzas de los hutíes y los partidarios de Saleh —las fértiles tierras altas del norte adyacentes a la costa occidental, y la llanura costera de Tihama, en la zona occidental del país, que incluye los puertos de Al-Hudaida, Moca y As-Salif en el Mar Rojo— equivale a menos de la mitad de la masa continental yemení, pero alberga a la mayor parte de la población. Esas zonas son predominantemente chiíes zaidíes. Los Saleh tienen más experiencia en el control de zonas urbanas, mientras que los Houthi están mejor preparados para combatir en terrenos montañosos.

3. Fuerzas de la resistencia

50. En términos generales, la composición de las fuerzas de la resistencia está altamente localizada y refleja las condiciones sociales específicas y las prioridades políticas de las distintas zonas. Las fuerzas de la resistencia dependen en parte del adiestramiento y el apoyo técnico de asesores de la coalición y de la financiación

[22] Entrevistas con múltiples fuentes oficiales y no oficiales, junio a noviembre de 2015.

[23] Los zaidíes toman su nombre de Zayd ibn Ali, descendiente directo del Profeta Mahoma a través de su hija Fátima y su marido, Alí. La designación por parte de los zaidíes de Zayd ibn Ali como su imán epónimo los diferencia del chiismo duodecimano, la rama dominante del islam chií, presente en Bahrein, Irán (República Islámica del), el Iraq, Kuwait y el Líbano. Se dice que los chiíes zaidíes son más próximos a la escuela suní de jurisprudencia que cualquier otra rama del islam chií.

[24] Saleh llegó al poder en Yemen del Norte en 1978, tras la guerra civil desarrollada entre 1962 y 1967.

[25] Entrevista con un antiguo oficial yemení realizada en octubre de 2015; información corroborada por fuentes independientes fidedignas.

directa e indirecta procedente de agentes externos. En un principio, varios elementos de la resistencia trabaron batalla contra las fuerzas de los hutíes y los partidarios de Saleh en múltiples frentes, pero no pudieron —o no quisieron— funcionar como una fuerza nacional unida. Por ejemplo, los grupos de la resistencia en Adén y Lahiy se mostraron reacios a desplegarse al norte de la antigua frontera entre la República Árabe del Yemen (Yemen del Norte) y la República Democrática Popular del Yemen (Yemen del Sur) para combatir en Taiz o en Ib, sugiriendo que percibían la lucha contra las fuerzas de los hutíes y los partidarios de Saleh fundamentalmente en términos locales. Hacia fines de 2015, había signos de una coordinación y un apoyo mayores entre las fuerzas de la resistencia en Taiz y Adén.

51. Antes de la retirada de las fuerzas de los hutíes y los partidarios de Saleh de Adén en julio, la resistencia adoptó la forma de milicias de barrio, integradas en su mayoría por voluntarios civiles que peleaban al lado de antiguos oficiales militares de origen meridional y oficiales militares retirados del ejército de la ex República Democrática Popular del Yemen. Cuando los combatientes sin entrenamiento se vieron obligados a entrar en servicio, su estilo de combate reflejaba la naturaleza de una fuerza civil reclutada precipitadamente: tardaron en establecer el mando y el control verticales, y no estaban bien organizados, aunque poco a poco fueron acumulando más experiencia conforme pasaban más tiempo combatiendo[26]. Entre la resistencia local en Adén destacaban las milicias secesionistas afiliadas al Movimiento del Sur, que combatían junto a milicias afiliadas al partido Islah, a milicias salafistas y a combatientes de Al-Qaida, cada uno de estos grupos con un programa bien diferenciado[27].

52. El Grupo ha detectado una nueva tendencia en la movilización de grupos salafistas armados, fundamentalmente en zonas urbanas controladas por la resistencia, como Adén y Taiz[28]. Fuentes civiles que mantuvieron contactos con el Grupo atribuían la movilización de los salafistas a la percepción de fracaso de los partidos políticos establecidos y de falta de legitimidad de las instituciones políticas oficiales; al mismo tiempo, la agresión de las fuerzas de los hutíes y los partidarios de Saleh ha radicalizado a salafistas anteriormente “quietistas” a lo largo de líneas sectarias. El cierre de Dar al-Hadiz, una institución educativa salafista en la provincia de Saada, por parte de los hutíes llevó a que muchos de los residentes regresaran a casa, donde algunos tomaron después las armas contra las fuerzas de los hutíes y los partidarios de Saleh, por ejemplo, en Taiz y en Adén[29].

53. Los grupos salafistas contemporáneos tienen sus raíces en la expansión de instituciones académicas salafistas, conocidas como institutos científicos, patrocinadas por el Gobierno durante las décadas de 1980 y de 1990, como Dar al-

[26] Entrevistas con fuentes oficiales y no oficiales, junio y julio de 2015.

[27] Entrevistas con fuentes oficiales y no oficiales, junio a noviembre de 2015. Islah es un partido islamista fundado en 1990.

[28] Entrevistas con múltiples fuentes oficiales y no oficiales, así como con fuentes populares en Adén y Taiz (por medio de mensajes de telefonía móvil entre distintas plataformas), mayo-noviembre de 2015. Los salafistas intentan restaurar la pureza de los primeros tiempos del islam, tal y como lo practicaban el Profeta Mahoma y sus compañeros. A grandes rasgos, los salafistas se pueden caracterizar de la siguiente manera: salafistas “quietistas”, apolíticos en principio; salafistas “activistas”, que están dispuestos a participar en la competencia política; y salafistas “takfiríes”, que defienden el uso de la violencia.

[29] Entrevistas con antiguos funcionarios y funcionarios actuales del Yemen, octubre y noviembre de 2015; información corroborada por fuentes independientes fidedignas.

Hadiz. Esas instituciones eran fundamentalmente "quietistas", o apolíticas; sin embargo, muchos grupos salafistas han adquirido nuevas características a raíz del conflicto actual: se han radicalizado en respuesta a los asaltos de las fuerzas de los hutíes y de los partidarios de Saleh en zonas civiles, y algunos predicadores salafistas han movilizado apoyos locales a través de las mezquitas de barrio[29]. Mientras que las milicias secesionistas (Movimiento del Sur) se presentan a sí mismas como una fuerza de autodefensa del sur opuesta a la dominación norteña de las fuerzas de los hutíes y los partidarios de Saleh que hacen incursiones desde Saná, los salafistas se retratan a sí mismos como vigilantes suníes, que resisten la invasión de los hutíes, a quienes califican de grupo ideológico con apoyo iraní empeñado en la expansión del chiismo.

4. Grupos terroristas

54. Al-Qaida y sus grupos afiliados están activos en el Yemen desde principios de la década de 1990. El fenómeno actual de competencia entre grupos terroristas se remonta a la formación de Al-Qaida en la Península Arábiga en 2009, el nacimiento de su grupo escindido, Ansar al-Sharia, en 2011 y, más recientemente, la creación de células locales o provincias del Estado Islámico en el Iraq y el Levante (EIIL, también conocido como Daesh). La creciente presencia del EIIL en el Yemen contribuye a unas perspectivas cada vez más sectarias, lo cual también alimenta a los grupos salafistas y los partidarios de Al-Qaida en la Península Arábiga.

55. La competencia entre Al-Qaida en la Península Arábiga y el EIIL en el Yemen se desarrolla no solo en el contexto de este conflicto local, sino también en el contexto de la competencia entre la cúpula mundial de Al-Qaida y el EIIL a nivel internacional. En junio de 2014, el EIIL declaró un califato bajo la dirección de Ibrahim Abu Bakr al-Baghdadi. Sin embargo, el dirigente mundial de Al-Qaida, Aiman al-Zawahiri, cuestiona la legitimidad del califato, rechaza las tácticas sectarias de Al-Baghdadi y denuncia la brutalidad extrema del EIIL.

El Estado Islámico en el Iraq y el Levante

56. La primera señal registrada de la presencia del EIIL en el Yemen es un mensaje de Twitter enviado en noviembre de 2014, que contenía un enlace a una grabación de audio de cuatro minutos de duración de un grupo que se autodenominaba "Muyahidines del Yemen", declarando su lealtad a Al-Baghdadi. Tres meses más tarde, en febrero de 2015, un pequeño grupo de yemeníes de Damar y Saná emitieron una declaración conjunta en la que retiraban su lealtad a Al-Zawahiri y se declararon leales a Al-Baghdadi. Posteriormente se emitieron mensajes en las redes sociales destinados a potenciales reclutas yemeníes en los que se llamaba a los suníes a las armas, encomiando los logros del califato y denigrando a los hutíes como apóstatas y agentes de la República Islámica del Irán[30].

57. Desde el mes de marzo, el EIIL ha reivindicado más de 20 operaciones en Adén, Al-Baida, Damar, Hadramaut, Ib, Lahiy, Saná y Shabua[30]. A mediados de marzo, el grupo mató a más de 140 personas en un doble atentado suicida contra dos mezquitas en Saná durante la oración del viernes. En octubre, unos terroristas suicidas atacaron a ministros del Gobierno y las fuerzas de la coalición en el Hotel

[30] Véase SITE Intelligence Group (https://ent.siteintelgroup.com/).

Qasr en Adén. En diciembre, el EIIL mató al gobernador de Adén, el General de División Jaafar Mohammed Saad, en un atentado con coche bomba.

Al-Qaida en la Península Arábiga

58. Al-Qaida en la Península Arábiga es más fuerte que el EIIL en términos de estructura organizativa, número de combatientes y frecuencia de los atentados. Entre los meses de junio y noviembre, afirmó haber realizado más de 200 operaciones en Abyan, Adén, Al-Baida, Al-Dalia, Hadramaut, Al-Hudaida, Ib, Lahiy, Marib, Saná y Shabua; el mayor número de operaciones con diferencia se produjo en Al-Baida, donde el grupo se enfrentó a las fuerzas de los hutíes y los partidarios de Saleh[30]. Esas operaciones incluyeron atentados suicidas con bombas, incursiones, enfrentamientos en los puestos de control, emboscadas con vehículos, ataques con granadas, disparos de mortero y asesinatos selectivos[30]. Si bien Al-Qaida en la Península Arábiga también considera a los hutíes apóstatas, el grupo se ha distanciado explícitamente de la estrategia del EIIL de atacar a civiles chiíes.

59. Desde abril, Al-Qaida en la Península Arábiga participa en el control de Al-Mukalla, una ciudad costera de la provincia de Hadramaut, en colaboración con los líderes tribales y con grupos de inclinación salafista. Bajo la bandera de un nuevo grupo que se autodenomina "Hijos de Hadramaut", sus dirigentes se han integrado en un concejo municipal *ad hoc* que desempeña algunas funciones de policía y de gobernanza y controla los puertos. Al-Qaida en la Península Arábiga ha tomado el cuartel general de la segunda comandancia militar regional, situada aproximadamente 28 km al este de Al-Mukalla, y sigue extendiendo su influencia a lo largo de la costa y en el interior[31].

Ansar al-Sharia

60. En 2011 y 2012, Ansar al-Sharia declaró emiratos islámicos temporarios en las provincias de Abyan y Shabua antes de ser dispersado por las fueras gubernamentales. En diciembre de 2015, el grupo volvió a establecer una presencia en dos ciudades de Abyan: Sinyibar y Yaar.

5. Zonas disputadas

61. Desde principios de 2015, el desmoronamiento del Gobierno legítimo, la fragmentación de las fuerzas armadas y el lanzamiento de ataques aéreos de la coalición han creado un entorno de la seguridad permisivo en el que grupos armados que compiten entre sí se esfuerzan por expandirse. Además, en opinión del Grupo, la movilización de las tribus y de grupos salafistas, la presencia de grupos armados que compiten entre sí y llevan a cabo actividades terroristas y la profusión de grupos de resistencia armados con un programa secesionista, especialmente en Adén, suponen un serio riesgo para la paz y la seguridad futuras en las zonas disputadas.

Adén

62. Adén es la segunda ciudad más grande del Yemen y es un puerto comercial. Está situada a unos 200 km al este del estrecho de Bab el-Mandeb. Desde fines de la década de 2000, también ha acogido a diversos grupos secesionistas (Movimiento

[31] Entrevistas con fuentes no oficiales, noviembre de 2015.

del Sur). Es la antigua capital de la República Democrática Popular del Yemen, y el apoyo a la secesión del norte y a la independencia se ha vuelto más aparente durante 2015.

63. Entre fines de marzo y julio, las fuerzas de los hutíes y los partidarios de Saleh controlaban las principales carreteras de acceso a Adén: la N1, que discurre hacia el norte y lleva a Taiz y Saná, y la N2, que discurre hacia el oeste y conduce hasta el estrecho de Bab el-Mandeb. Las fuerzas de los hutíes y los partidarios de Saleh también controlaban Yebel Shamsan, el terreno elevado fortificado que se levanta sobre los distritos residenciales de Crater, Tawahi y Al-Muala, así como el aeropuerto y el puerto histórico. Los combatientes de la resistencia controlaban las zonas de Sheij Uzman y Mansura, densamente pobladas, así como la refinería de petróleo y el puerto de Buraiqa en la Pequeña Adén.

64. Desde la retirada de las fuerzas de los hutíes y los partidarios de Saleh en el mes de julio, y a falta de un Estado efectivo que mantenga la ley y el orden, algunas milicias locales han empezado a operar como vigilantes. Fuentes que mantuvieron contactos con el Grupo hablaban de luchas internas por el control entre distintas facciones secesionistas del sur y otros grupos armados, que competían por la obtención de financiación externa y favores políticos[32]. El Grupo cree que la lentitud del Presidente para desarmar a los grupos de la resistencia y absorberlos en las estructuras de seguridad del Estado ha ido en detrimento de las condiciones de seguridad locales.

Provincia de Taiz

65. La provincia de Taiz se sienta a horcajadas sobre la línea de falla social entre dos tradiciones: las zonas chiíes zaidíes al norte y las zonas del sur, de población suní shafií. La carretera con más tráfico del país —la N1, que discurre de norte a sur entre Saná y Adén— atraviesa la provincia. A fines de 2015, las fuerzas de la resistencia estaban presentes en 3 de 23 distritos; los distritos restantes estaban en manos de las fuerzas de los hutíes y los partidarios de Saleh, incluidas las zonas de las afueras de la ciudad de Taiz.

66. Las fuerzas de los hutíes y los partidarios de Saleh se hicieron con el control de instalaciones clave en la ciudad de Taiz a mediados de marzo, durante su avanzada hacia el sur, de Saná a Adén. Después de que las fuerzas se retiraran de Adén en julio, Taiz pasó a ser la primera línea que detenía la avanzada norteña de las fuerzas de la resistencia apoyadas por la coalición. El conflicto se intensificó en agosto, cuando las fuerzas de la resistencia apoyadas por la coalición pusieron en marcha una campaña concertada para desafiar a las fuerzas de los hutíes y los partidarios de Saleh y a sus apoyos locales para tomar el control de la ciudad.

67. En Taiz, las fuerzas de la resistencia incluyen milicias afiliadas al partido Islah leales al *Sheij* Hamud Sa‘id al-Mikhlafi; combatientes leales a Sadiq Ali Sarhan, un antiguo general de brigada de la Primera División Blindada de Ali Muhsin; y un batallón de la 35ª Brigada Blindada, leal al Gobierno legítimo[33]. Además, varios grupos salafistas armados también están combatiendo con la resistencia. Los grupos se coordinan bajo el estandarte de un consejo de resistencia.

[32] Entrevistas con fuentes oficiales y no oficiales, octubre y noviembre de 2015.
[33] Múltiples fuentes confidenciales de Taiz, octubre y noviembre de 2015.

68. A fines de 2015, las fuerzas de la resistencia y las milicias afiliadas estaban presentes en el centro de la ciudad, mientras que las fuerzas de los hutíes y los partidarios de Saleh controlaban las zonas elevadas estratégicas de las colinas que rodean la ciudad por el norte[33]. El frente principal estaba situado en el distrito de Salah, donde las fuerzas de los hutíes y los partidarios de Saleh controlaban un promontorio desde el que se domina el corazón comercial de la ciudad. Las dos carreteras principales que salen de la zona metropolitana también estaban bajo el control de las fuerzas de los hutíes y los partidarios de Saleh:

a) La carretera de Saná, que discurre hacia el norte hasta Saná, pasando por el distrito de Al-Yanad y el aeropuerto. La carretera estaba controlada por la 22ª Brigada Blindada, una antigua unidad de la Guardia Republicana;

b) La N3, que discurre hacia el oeste hasta el puerto de Moca, pasando por el distrito de Beir Basha en las afueras de la ciudad de Taiz. La carretera a Moca estaba controlada por la 35ª Brigada Blindada.

69. Debido a la orografía de la ciudad, no existe ninguna carretera principal que lleve al sur de la ciudad de Taiz. En su lugar, dos carreteras locales se unen a la N1 a unos 20 o 30 km al sur de Taiz. El equilibrio militar permitió a las fuerzas de los hutíes y los partidarios de Saleh bombardear el centro de la ciudad desde posiciones estratégicas en las colinas del norte y mantener un bloqueo comercial y de la asistencia humanitaria prácticamente total, debido a que controlaban las principales vías de suministro.

70. En octubre y noviembre, fuentes locales informaron al Grupo de que cada vez más hutíes estaban emplazados junto a las fuerzas de los partidarios de Saleh en Taiz[33]. Las fuentes locales también consideraban la visita de Abdullah Yahya Al Hakim y Mohammed Ali al-Houthi a Taiz en octubre un indicador de que el sitio contaba con el apoyo de los dirigentes de Ansar Allah.

Provincia de Marib

71. La ciudad de Marib, capital de la provincia homónima, está situada a unos 170 km al oeste de Saná por carretera, en la misma ruta que discurre de este a oeste y une Saná y Hadramaut. En Marib se encuentran las principales plantas eléctricas del país, así como las infraestructuras petroleras y de gas más importantes, que incluyen lugares de extracción, oleoductos y gaseoductos para la exportación y una pequeña refinería. Los hutíes están presentes en las montañas occidentales de Marib desde 2014. Allí luchan con las tribus aliadas contra Al-Qaida en la Península Arábiga y las milicias afiliadas a Islah. En septiembre, un ataque con misiles balísticos mató a más de 40 soldados de tierra de la coalición, entre otros, de los Emiratos Árabes Unidos, emplazados en Marib. A fines de 2015, la primera línea del frente se había trasladado a las estribaciones occidentales de las montañas en Sirwah.

III. Armas y aplicación del embargo de armas

A. Vigilancia de la aplicación del embargo de armas

72. En su resolución 2216 (2015), el Consejo de Seguridad exhortó a los Estados Miembros, en particular a los Estados vecinos del Yemen, a que inspeccionaran toda la carga destinada al Yemen presente en su territorio, incluidos los puertos y

aeropuertos, con miras a asegurar la aplicación estricta de un embargo de armas selectivo en el país[34]. La coalición ya ha impuesto un bloqueo aéreo y marítimo en las zonas controladas por las fuerzas hutíes y los partidarios de Saleh con un régimen de inspección según el cual los buques y los aviones deben obtener la autorización de la célula de operaciones humanitarias y de evacuación del Ministerio de Defensa de la Arabia Saudita en Riad (véase el anexo 9).

73. El Grupo realizó un estudio documental del arsenal de armas oficialmente en posesión del Yemen, como base de referencia para vigilar las posibles violaciones del embargo (véase el anexo 10). Se propone utilizar esa base para identificar los nuevos sistemas de armas detectados en posesión de las fuerzas hutíes y los partidarios de Saleh y sobre los que no haya informado un Estado Miembro. El Grupo considerará que esas armas han entrado en el Yemen en violación del embargo.

74. El Grupo remitió 32 cartas oficiales a países vecinos y otros Estados Miembros que participan en la coalición, así como a los Estados Miembros y las organizaciones que participan en las operaciones contra la piratería en la región, para solicitar información sobre posibles transferencias ilegales de armas y otras actividades ilícitas de contrabando en las que el Yemen estuviera involucrado[35]. El Grupo está investigando una posible violación del embargo mediante redes de contrabando.

B. Contrabando de armas y el caso de incautación de misiles guiados antitanque

1. Antecedentes

75. El contrabando de armas hacia, desde y a través del Yemen, en algunos casos con la connivencia de agentes de seguridad y empresarios, es anterior al inicio del conflicto actual. Fares Mohammed Mana'a, Gobernador de Saada nombrado por Ansar Allah de 2011 a diciembre de 2014, está sujeto a sanciones de las Naciones Unidas por el contrabando de armas hacia Somalia[36]. El Grupo cree que esas redes sólidas han seguido funcionando a lo largo de 2015, aprovechando las oportunidades que creaban la disolución de las unidades militares y la proliferación de milicias y grupos armados.

---

[34] El Consejo de Seguridad exhortó a los Estados Miembros a realizar esas inspecciones si tenían información que ofreciera motivos fundados para creer que la carga contenía artículos cuyo suministro, venta o transferencia estuvieran prohibidos en virtud de lo dispuesto en la resolución. Exhortó a los Estados Miembros en cuestión a que presentaran sin demora al Comité un informe inicial por escrito que contuviera, en particular, una explicación de los motivos de la inspección y los detalles pertinentes.

[35] El Grupo envió cartas a los países vecinos (Djibouti, la India, Indonesia, Irán (República Islámica del), Israel, el Líbano, Malasia, Omán y el Pakistán), a los integrantes de la coalición (la Arabia Saudita, Bahrein, Egipto, los Emiratos Árabes Unidos, Jordania, Kuwait y Qatar) y a los Estados Miembros que participan en las operaciones de lucha contra la piratería en la región (Alemania, Australia, el Canadá, China, Dinamarca, los Estados Unidos de América, la Federación de Rusia, Francia, Italia, el Japón, Nueva Zelandia, Portugal y el Reino Unido de Gran Bretaña e Irlanda del Norte) y a la Unión Europea y la Misión de la Unión Africana en Somalia.

[36] Fue incluido en la lista (SOi.008) el 12 de abril de 2010 por el Comité del Consejo de Seguridad dimanante de las resoluciones 751 (1992) y 1907 (2009) relativas a Somalia y Eritrea.

76. Durante las reuniones con el Grupo, los miembros de la coalición afirmaron que sus fuerzas armadas habían interceptado armas de contrabando dentro del Yemen, sin aportar pruebas[37]. Del mismo modo, varios Estados Miembros señalaron durante las reuniones que no era realista pensar que el bloqueo impuesto por la coalición podía prevenir el contrabando marítimo que usaba *dhows*[38]. Varios entrevistados informaron al Grupo de que los *dhows* que transportaban a migrantes y refugiados en el Mar Rojo y el Golfo de Adén también se utilizaban para el contrabando de armas.

77. Cabe la posibilidad de que se hayan empezado a usar las redes de contrabando existentes para introducir, en beneficio de las fuerzas hutíes y de los partidarios de Saleh, armas de alto impacto fáciles de transportar, como misiles guiados antitanque.

2. Caso de posible contrabando de misiles guiados antitanque

78. Las fuerzas de los hutíes y los partidarios de Saleh empezaron a usar los misiles guiados antitanque en sus operaciones a partir del mes de agosto, cuando el canal de televisión Al-Masirah de Ansar Allah retransmitió dentro de su programación propagandística los vídeos del ataque de un misil contra un tanque Abrams saudí en la frontera (véase el gráfico II). Los misiles que se ven en varios de los vídeos tienen características parecidas a los Konkurs 9M113 y los Kornet 9M133 fabricados en Rusia o a los modelos similares fabricados en el Irán (véase el anexo 11).

79. El 30 de septiembre, un canal de televisión, Al-Arabiya, informó de que las fuerzas de la coalición habían interceptado el 25 de septiembre un envío de armas frente a la costa de Omán, supuestamente camino del Yemen[39]. La noticia hablaba de varios misiles guiados antitanque de modelos, colores y marcas similares a los observados en posesión de las fuerzas de los hutíes y los partidarios de Saleh en varios vídeos publicados en línea. El portavoz del ejército de la Arabia Saudita, el General de Brigada Ahmed Asiri, hizo referencia a la incautación de un envío de armas iraníes en el Yemen destinado a los hutíes.

80. A partir de la declaración citada del funcionario saudí, el Grupo envió varias comunicaciones oficiales y recibió la confirmación de Australia y los Estados Unidos de que sus buques de guerra habían interceptado un *dhow* sin nacionalidad, el Nassir, en el curso de un abordaje cuyo objetivo era verificar el pabellón y durante el cual descubrió que transportaba armas (véase el anexo 12).

81. Los Estados Unidos de América, que se habían incautado de las armas y el material conexo, invitaron al Grupo, que así lo había solicitado, junto con el Grupo de Expertos sobre la República Islámica del Irán, a realizar una inspección, que tuvo lugar el 29 de diciembre en un complejo gubernamental en los Estados Unidos (véase el gráfico I).

---

[37] Reuniones del Grupo en Dubai con funcionarios de los Emiratos Árabes Unidos el 8 de septiembre de 2015 y con funcionarios de la Arabia Saudita los días 12 y 13 de septiembre de 2015.

[38] Reuniones del Grupo en Riad con funcionarios de la coalición el 13 de septiembre de 2015 y en Manama con las Fuerzas Marítimas Combinadas, los días 12 y 13 de septiembre de 2015.

[39] Véase "In pictures... coalition seizes Iranian boat loaded with weapons", 30 de septiembre de 2015, disponible en www.alarabiya.net/ar/arab-and-world/yemen/2015/09/30/زورقاً-يضبط-التحالف-بالأسلحة-محملاً-إيرانياً-.html.

Gráfico I
Misil Konkurs en su afuste incautado en el Nassir

Fuente: Grupo de Expertos (29 de diciembre de 2015).

Gráfico II
Misil Konkurs utilizado por un combatiente huzí

Fuente: Al-Masirah, véase www.youtube.com/watch?v=dxnRSY_DPVs&feature=youtu.be.

82. El Grupo constató que entre las armas incautadas había misiles guiados antitanque y equipo conexo similar a los misiles TOW BGM-71 fabricados en los Estados Unidos y misiles Konkurs 9M113 fabricados en Rusia. El Grupo observó que los misiles TOW, el equipo conexo y los componentes electrónicos estaban rotulados con nombres de empresas industriales iraníes. Observó también que la rotulación de los misiles Konkurs recordaba a las rotulaciones iraníes y rusas, dando a entender que era probable que se hubieran mantenido o reparado en la República Islámica del Irán (véase el anexo 13). El Grupo sigue con sus investigaciones y su colaboración con el Estado Miembro afectado para averiguar el origen de las armas con el objetivo de detectar posibles redes de contrabando relacionadas con los envíos de armas.

C. Riesgos de proliferación y desvío de armas y municiones

83. Los grupos armados saquearon arsenales estatales en el Yemen en 2015 y se hicieron con las armas sin encontrar resistencia por parte de las tropas regulares y en medio de indicios de una entrega orquestada a los hutíes, los caudillos tribales y Al-Qaida en la Península Arábiga y sus asociados. Un claro ejemplo fue el saqueo de armas protagonizado por los combatientes tribales de la 19ª brigada en Bayhan, provincia de Shabua. El 12 de febrero, Ansar al-Sharia y combatientes tribales atacaron la base principal, donde suele haber más de 700 efectivos y se guarda la mayor parte del equipo de la brigada. No se opuso resistencia al ataque, que se saldó con un soldado muerto y seis heridos (véase el anexo 14). El Grupo tuvo noticia, a través de otras fuentes de medios de comunicación, del saqueo de otras siete brigadas por parte de Ansar al-Sharia, en las provincias de Abyan, Shabua, Hadramaut y Mahrah (véase el anexo 18). Varios activistas y funcionarios gubernamentales determinaron que la mayoría de los saqueos eran en realidad una entrega orquestada por altos mandos leales a Saleh[40].

84. Los ataques de la coalición contra armerías en las zonas controladas por las fuerzas de los hutíes y los partidarios de Saleh han causado el desmantelamiento y la dispersión de todo tipo de equipo militar, armas y municiones, lo que ha provocado su proliferación, y los terroristas han utilizado parte de la munición para fabricar artefactos explosivos improvisados. La coalición ha desempeñado también un papel directo en la proliferación de armas en el Yemen al suministrarlas a grupos armados sin tomar las medidas correspondientes para velar por que haya rendición de cuentas y garantizar la seguridad de su almacenamiento. El Grupo ha recopilado filmaciones procedentes de medios de comunicación y activistas locales en las que puede verse la entrega aérea de armas en Adén, algunas de las cuales acabaron en manos de los hutíes (véase el anexo 15). También ha visto filmaciones en las que los combatientes de la resistencia utilizan vehículos blindados en Taiz similares a los utilizados por la coalición. Dichos combatientes están, al parecer, afiliados al grupo salafista que se autodenomina “Emirato de los protectores del credo” encabezado por Adil Abduh Fari’ o Abu al-Abbas, antes desde Dammaj (véase el anexo 16).

85. Si bien no tiene el mandato de supervisar la transferencia de armas de la coalición a los combatientes de la resistencia, el Grupo desea señalar que la existencia de medidas laxas respecto de la rendición de cuentas por parte de la coalición y el legítimo Gobierno del Yemen puede haber favorecido el peligro de que las armas se desvíen a grupos radicales y hacia el mercado negro. El Grupo ha documentado casos en que los combatientes de la resistencia anunciaban la venta de armas pequeñas y armas ligeras utilizando los medios sociales (véase el anexo 17).

D. Transferencia ilícita de armas y asistencia relacionada con actividades militares por agentes yemeníes en violación del embargo de armas

86. El Grupo ha observado que las unidades militares regulares y de seguridad del Yemen han proporcionado y siguen proporcionando equipo militar y otras formas de asistencia para combatir las operaciones realizadas por las fuerzas de los hutíes y los

[40] Entrevista con funcionarios del Gobierno legítimo del Yemen en Riad, 13 de septiembre de 2015.

partidarios de Saleh en el país. Altos mandos militares y comandantes de unidades leales a Saleh han estado implicados en la prestación de apoyo militar a los hutíes.

87. El Grupo, al analizar el orden de batalla de las estructuras militares yemeníes y los actos de combate durante su mandato, determinó que las unidades que habían pertenecido a la Guardia Republicana y las Fuerzas de Operaciones Especiales/ Fuerzas Centrales de Seguridad se habían alineado sistemáticamente con los hutíes y habían prestado apoyo en las operaciones de combate (véase el anexo 18). A partir de la información recibida de los medios de comunicación sobre la nomenclatura de las unidades y los patrones de los bombardeos en determinadas zonas donde hay una presencia militar conocida, el Grupo tiene motivos razonables para creer que entre las unidades que han realizado operaciones en apoyo de los hutíes están la 33ª brigada, en Al-Dalia; la 55ª brigada de artillería, en Yarim; la 21ª brigada mecanizada, en Shabua; la 201ª brigada en Damar, la 22ª brigada en Taiz, la 13ª brigada en Marib, la 17ª brigada en Bab al-Mandab, y la mayor parte de las unidades de la 35ª brigada en Taiz.

88. El Grupo entrevistó a varias fuentes oficiales y extraoficiales, incluso mediante llamadas telefónicas a fuentes en el Yemen y en una reunión en Riad con el General Al-Maqdishi, Jefe de Estado Mayor de las fuerzas armadas leales al Presidente, que nombró a los siguientes mandos como partidarios de las fuerzas de los hutíes y los partidarios de Saleh: el General de Brigada Abdullah Dab'an, mando de la 33ª brigada en Al-Dalia; el General de Brigada Awad Muhammad Farid, mando de la 21ª brigada mecanizada, en Shabua; y el General de Brigada Saleh Ali Dahamash, mando de la 22ª brigada, en Taiz.

89. A partir de la información recibida de los medios de comunicación y de los activistas sobre la nomenclatura de las unidades y los patrones de los bombardeos, el Grupo considera sumamente probable que los oficiales mencionados tengan responsabilidad de mando por la participación de sus unidades en actos que incumplan el embargo de armas selectivo en apoyo de las fuerzas de los hutíes y los partidarios de Saleh.

IV. Financiación y aplicación de la congelación de activos y la prohibición de viajar

A. Fondos disponibles para las fuerzas de los hutíes y los partidarios de Saleh

90. Desde el comienzo del conflicto, las fuerzas de los hutíes y los partidarios de Saleh se han hecho con el control de la economía yemenita, con acceso a recursos financieros suficientes para que los enfrentamientos continúen durante más de nueve meses. Controlan la mayoría de los bienes estatales, incluido el Banco Central, y la distribución de combustible, además de los ingresos derivados de otras actividades, como la imposición ilícita de productos agrícolas, en particular la cata (una planta narcótica de efecto moderado muy utilizada en el Yemen), en los puntos de recaudación en los alrededores de las principales ciudades. Además, el Grupo sigue investigando las denuncias de extorsión organizada en los puestos de control y de lucro gracias al comercio en el mercado negro y al contrabando.

91. **Banco Central**. Los hutíes controlan el Banco Central, pero permiten que el Gobernador, nombrado por el Presidente, siga desempeñando sus funciones técnicas en Saná. El Banco sigue regulando los sistemas financieros y la recaudación y el desembolso de fondos, gastos y sueldos, incluidos los del personal en Adén y en las embajadas y consulados en el exterior declaradas "antihutíes"[41]. El Grupo intentó, sin éxito, ponerse en contacto con el Gobernador por conducto de misiones diplomáticas y del Viceministro de Finanzas para obtener más detalles sobre las medidas adoptadas para evitar el desvío o la apropiación indebida de bienes u otras posibles intromisiones ilegales por parte de los hutíes en las funciones técnicas del Banco.

92. **Patrimonio de Saleh**. El Grupo está investigando la medida en que el patrimonio acumulado por la familia Saleh y destacados empresarios yemeníes asociados se utiliza para financiar el conflicto. El Presidente informó al Grupo de que Saleh había acumulado su patrimonio en diversos sectores económicos, como acciones y transacciones bancarias dentro y fuera del país, las industrias de petróleo y construcción de infraestructura, franquicias automovilísticas locales, comercio de armas y sueldos para trabajadores ficticios en el ejército y la función pública (véase el anexo 19).

93. **Distribución de combustible**[42]. Entre finales de julio y el 6 de octubre, el Ministro de Transporte impuso restricciones a las importaciones de combustible a los puertos del Yemen en el Mar Rojo bajo el control de los hutíes (Moca, Al-Hudaida y Salif). Por consiguiente, la escasez de combustible en las zonas controladas por las fuerzas de los hutíes y los partidarios de Saleh propiciaron un mercado negro pujante, en el que el precio del combustible era entre cuatro y seis veces superior al normal[43]. Así, los hutíes, que controlan el mercado de combustible en sus zonas, también se benefician del aumento de precios.

94. **Cobro de impuestos ilegales**. Los hutíes recaudan fondos aprovechando la práctica islámica del azaque con el impuesto de un quinto (*jums*) equivalente al 20% de las ganancias a todos los comerciantes y agricultores. El Grupo reunió testimonios según los cuales se aplicaba el impuesto a quienes cultivaban la cata, especialmente en las ciudades de Saada, Amran y Saná. Los hutíes también obtienen financiación con los denominados "donativos obligatorios". Los activistas yemeníes remitieron al Grupo ejemplos de recibos por esos pagos (véase el anexo 20).

[41] Confirmación al Panel procedente de diplomáticos yemenitas en Nueva York el 8 de octubre y del Embajador yemení ante los Estados Unidos en Washington D.C. el 13 de octubre de 2015.

[42] La distribución de combustible en el Yemen y la supresión de los subsidios al combustible a instancias del Fondo Monetario Internacional (FMI) para el Servicio de Crédito Ampliado provocó protestas en Saná en septiembre de 2014, que Ansar Allah aprovechó para invadir la capital. Véase FMI, "IMF Executive Board approves a 3-year, US$552. 9 million extended credit facility arrangement with Yemen", 2 de septiembre de 2014, disponible en www.imf.org/external/np/sec/pr/2014/pr14408.htm.

[43] Por ejemplo, 20 litros, que antes del conflicto costaban 13 dólares, alcanzaron entre 50 y 75 dólares en noviembre de 2015, según la información obtenida por el Grupo en conversaciones telefónicas con residentes de Saná el 30 de noviembre de 2015.

B. Congelación de activos

1. Estructura financiera de Ali Abdullah Saleh

95. El Grupo ha identificado una red financiera establecida por Ali Abdullah Saleh y su comitiva familiar que incluye operaciones comerciales, empresas y personas en países de América del Norte, Europa, Asia Sudoriental, el Caribe y el Oriente Medio.

96. La red tiene nueve empresas: Pact Trust, New World Trust Corporation, NWT Services Limited (antes conocido como NWT Nominees Limited), Albula Limited, Weisen Limited, Foxford Management Limited, NWT Directors Limited, NWT Management SA y CT Management[44]. Albula Limited, Weisen Limited y Foxford Management Limited son las tres empresas principales utilizadas actualmente para transferir fondos en nombre de Ali Abdullah Saleh. NWT Directors Limited, NWT Management SA y CT Management proporcionan servicios financieros y de gestión a las tres empresas principales (ver gráfico III y anexo 21).

97. El Grupo tiene pruebas de que dos bancos, denominados X e Y en el cuadro 1 según el acuerdo de confidencialidad firmado por el Grupo, congelaron las cuentas que pertenecían a las tres empresas principales. El Grupo no pudo confirmar, sin embargo, si un tercer banco, el First Gulf Bank en los Emiratos Árabes Unidos, que figura en el cuadro 1, había congelado los activos de una o todas las empresas.

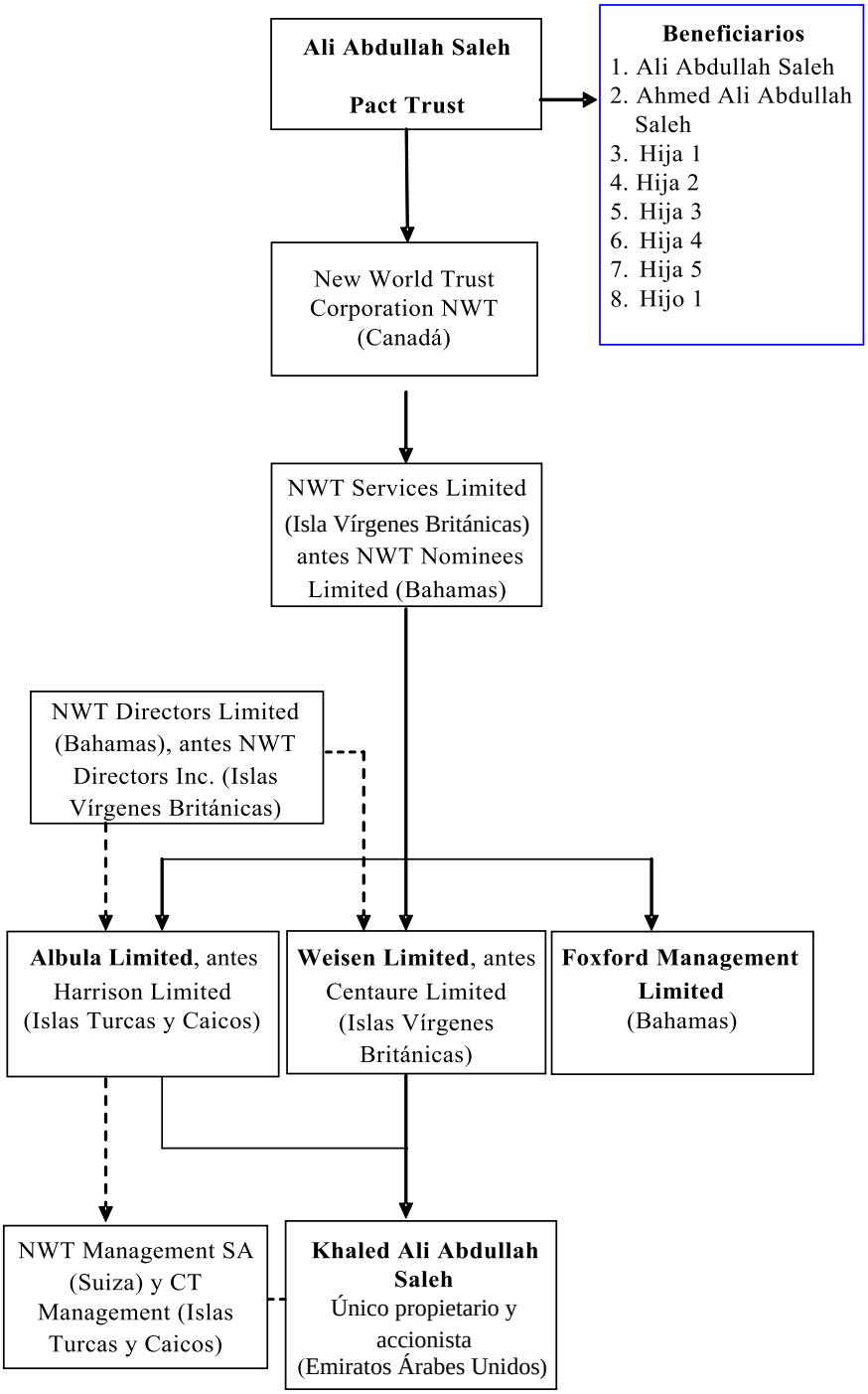
Cuadro 1
Cuentas de empresas vinculadas a Ali Abdullah Saleh

Banco	*Empresa*	*Cantidad*	*Situación*
X	Albula Limited	44 009,97 dólares	Congeladas
X	Weisen Limited	3 923 773,39 dólares	Congeladas
Y	Foxford Management Limited	35 340,00 francos suizos	Congeladas
First Gulf Bank (Emiratos Árabes Unidos)	Albula/Weisen/Foxford	734 786.49 euros	No se dispone de datos
First Gulf Bank (Emiratos Árabes Unidos)	Albula/Weisen/Foxford	33 471 993,37 dólares	No se dispone de datos

98. El Grupo tiene pruebas de que, el 23 de octubre de 2014, todas las acciones de Albula Limited y Weisen Limited que pertenecían a Ali Abdullah Saleh y sus familiares fueron transferidas a uno de sus hijos, Khaled Ali Abdullah Saleh, en un intento por eludir las sanciones selectivas. El Grupo también descubrió que, usando esas empresas, Khaled Ali Abdullah Saleh había logrado transferir fondos por valor de 734.786,49 euros y 33.471.993,37 dólares.

[44] Las empresas se enumeran según la jerarquía y las fechas de constitución (ver gráfico III).

Gráfico III
Estructura financiera de Ali Abdullah Saleh



Nota: Una línea continua indica que la empresa es propiedad de la persona incluida en la lista de sanciones o de una parte de su red financiera, mientras que una línea de puntos indica una empresa de gestión o servicios financieros.

América del Norte

99. New World Trust Corporation, fideicomisario de Pact Trust, establecido por Ali Abdullah Saleh, se registró en Nueva Brunswick (Canadá) en 1977, y la dirección de su oficina central es la misma que la de un bufete de abogados en Saint John, Nueva Brunswick. El Grupo también descubrió que NWT Nominees Limited (ahora conocido como NWT Services Limited) es el fideicomisario definitivo de New World Trust Corporation y Pact Trust (véanse los anexos 22 a 25).

Europa

100. NWT Services Limited es también el director y accionista absoluto de Albula Limited, Weisen Limited y Foxford Management Limited. En los documentos obtenidos por el Grupo, las tres empresas comparten dirección postal (16-18 Rue de Pélisserie, PO Box 3501, 1211 Ginebra 3, Suiza).

101. El Grupo también está investigando un caso en el que cuatro de los signatarios autorizados de las cuentas de Albula Limited, Weisen Limited y Foxford Management Limited figuraban en la junta directiva de una tercera empresa con sede en Europa (véanse los anexos 26 a 28), que tiene una red financiera mundial similar a la de NWT Services Limited (véase el anexo 29).

102. El Grupo continúa sus investigaciones porque considera que la tercera empresa con sede en Europa y su junta directiva actúan en nombre o a instancias de personas sujetas a la congelación de activos.

Asia Sudoriental

103. Albula Limited, Weisen Limited y Foxford Management tenían cuentas corporativas en el First Gulf Bank en Asia Sudoriental. En octubre de 2014, Ali Abdullah Saleh ordenó la transferencia de 734.786,49 euros y 33.471.993,37 dólares de las cuentas fiduciarias a las cuentas de Khaled Ali Abdullah Saleh en el First Gulf Bank en Asia Sudoriental, quien, a su vez, transfirió los fondos a sus cuentas bancarias en el First Gulf Bank en los Emiratos Árabes Unidos en diciembre de 2014 y cerró las que tenía en Asia Sudoriental.

Bahamas

104. En el registro de NWT Services Limited figura la misma dirección que Albula Limited, Weisen Limited y Foxford Management Limited (Winterbotham Place, Marlborough & Queen Streets, PO Box N-7523, Nassau, Bahamas). Foxford Management se constituyó en las Bahamas con el número 125174B el 4 de octubre de 2002 en la dirección: New World Nassau Limited, 107 Shirley Street, Nassau, Bahamas.

Islas Vírgenes Británicas

105. Weisen Limited tiene el número de registro 395883, y la oficina/agente que figura en él es Newhaven Corporate Services (BVI) Limited, antes Caribbean Corporate Services Limited, con la siguiente dirección: 3rd floor, Omar Hodge Building, Wickhams Cay 1, PO Box 362, Road Town, Tórtola, Islas Vírgenes Británicas. El beneficiario final de Weisen Limited, hasta el 23 de octubre de 2014, era Ahmed Ali Abdullah Saleh, titular de un pasaporte diplomático del Yemen (véase el anexo 30).

Islas Turcas y Caicos

106. Albula Limited tiene el número de registro E29459 y se constituyó en las Islas Turcas y Caicos con el nombre Harrison Limited. En 2001, se cambió el nombre a Albula Limited. Cuenta con una dirección registrada en las instalaciones del Chartered Trust Company Limited en Town Centre Building en Providenciales (véanse los anexos 31 a 33).

107. Hasta comienzos de 2015, todas las instrucciones relativas a la constitución y gestión de Albula Limited se originaban en NWT Management SA en Ginebra. Además, CT Management, filial de Chartered Trust Company Limited, ha sido el proveedor de servicios corporativos de Albula Limited desde 2009. La dirección de CT Management es: Regent House, Suite F206, Regent Village, Grace Bay, Providenciales, Islas Turcas y Caicos.

108. Desde 2015, CT Management ha recibido instrucciones y honorarios con respecto a la gestión actual de la empresa de Khaled Ali Abdullah Saleh, su propietario efectivo final desde el 23 de octubre de 2014. Su dirección es del 38 Al Raha Blvd, Abu Dhabi (Emiratos Árabes Unidos). El pago más reciente fue efectuado mediante transferencia electrónica de fondos a través del National Bank of Abu Dhabi en los Emiratos Árabes Unidos (véase el anexo 34).

Emiratos Árabes Unidos

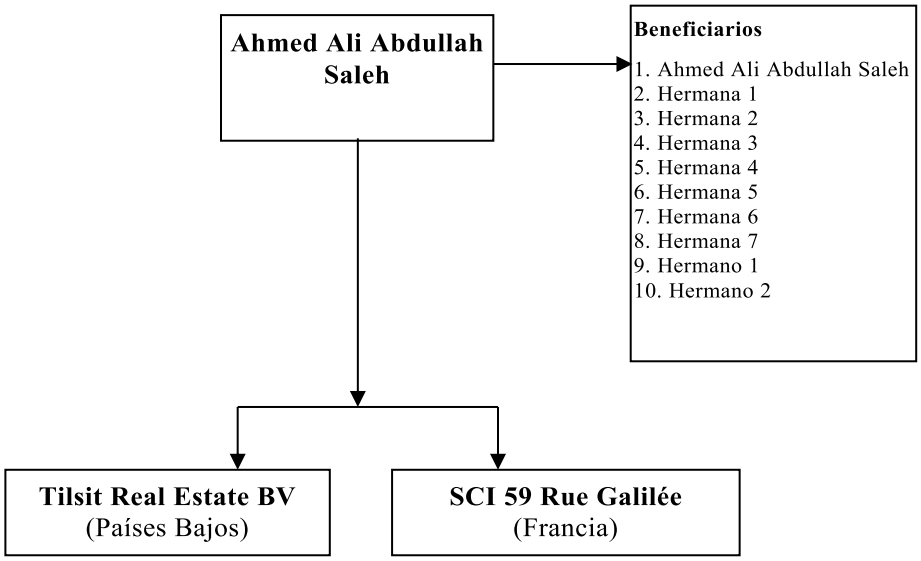
109. Se hicieron varias transferencias bancarias del First Gulf Bank y el National Bank of Abu Dhabi en los Emiratos Árabes Unidos. Además, varios miembros de la comitiva familiar de Ali Abdullah Saleh y Ahmed Ali Abdullah Saleh están domiciliados en los Emiratos Árabes Unidos.

2. Resumen de los activos pertenecientes a Ahmed Ali Abdullah Saleh

110. El Grupo tiene en su poder documentos que indican que Ahmed Ali Abdullah Saleh es el accionista principal de las dos empresas Tilsit Real Estate BV y SCI 59 Rue Galilée[45]. La primera está constituida en los Países Bajos y la segunda, en Francia; ambas tienen activos (cuentas bancarias y bienes raíces) en los Países Bajos y Francia, respectivamente (véase el gráfico IV).

[45] Archivados en las Naciones Unidas.

Gráfico IV
Estructura financiera de Ahmed Ali Abdullah Saleh



Nota: una línea continua indica que la empresa es propiedad de la persona incluida en la lista de sanciones o de una parte de su red financiera.

111. En el cuadro 2 figura un resumen de los activos pertenecientes a Ahmed Ali Abdullah Saleh.

Cuadro 2
Activos pertenecientes a Ahmed Ali Abdullah Saleh

Empresa	*Descripción*	*Valor estimado*	*Situación*
Tilsit Real Estate BV	Apartamento 1	3 150 000 euros	Vigilado por el organismo gubernamental competente
Tilsit Real Estate BV	Apartamento 2	6 500 000 euros	Vigilado por el organismo gubernamental competente
SCI 59 Rue Galilée	Edificio	Por determinar	Vigilado por el organismo gubernamental competente
ABN AMRO Bank	No. 48, 89, 88, 330	–	Congelado
Europe Arab Bank PLC, sucursal de París	No. 1101-638633 345	–	Vigilado por el organismo gubernamental competente

112. El Grupo reunió la información siguiente sobre Tilsit Real Estate BV:

a) Se trata de una sociedad privada de responsabilidad limitada constituida en 1976, según se indica a continuación:

i) Accionista único: Ahmed Ali Abdullah al-Ahmar (alias de Ahmed Ali Abdullah Saleh), nacido el 25 de julio de 1972 en Saná;

ii) Dirección: 59 Rue Galilée, 75008, París;

b) La empresa tiene su sede en Amsterdam y se rige por las leyes de esa jurisdicción. La oficina principal está en 5 Simon Carmiggeltstraat, Alkmaar. Está registrada con el Nº 33150937 en Alkmaar;

c) El patrimonio principal de la empresa son dos apartamentos:

i) El primero mide 220 m^2 y está situado en la tercera planta del núm. 5 de la Rue de Tilsit en París (Francia). Según la escritura de traspaso de acciones, de fecha 13 de febrero de 2008, la empresa adquirió la propiedad por 3,15 millones de euros (véanse los anexos 35 y 36);

ii) El segundo mide 334 m^2 y está situado en la segunda planta del núm. 5 de la Rue de Tilsit. Fue adquirido el 29 de julio de 2010 por 6,5 millones de euros. Para efectuar la compra, Ahmed Ali Abdullah Saleh obtuvo un préstamo de 6 millones de euros en el Europe Arab Bank PLC (véase el anexo 37).

113. El Grupo reunió la información siguiente sobre SCI 59 Rue Galilée:

a) Su número de identificación es 488 382 730 R.C.S. Paris;

b) Su número de gestión es 2006 D 00637;

c) Se registró el 3 de febrero de 2006;

d) Su forma jurídica es un fondo de inversión inmobiliaria, con un capital de 1.000 euros;

e) Sus actividades principales son la adquisición, la propiedad, la administración, la construcción y la explotación mediante alquiler, arrendamiento u otro método de bienes inmuebles situados en Francia, incluidos los anexos al edificio ubicado en París (75008), en el núm. 59 de la Rue Galilée;

f) Su actividad durará hasta el 2 de febrero de 2105;

g) Tiene su sede en el núm. 59 de la Rue Galilée;

h) Su patrimonio principal es un edificio ubicado en el núm. 59 de la Rue Galilée valorado en varios millones de dólares;

i) En lo que respecta a la situación de los activos, la empresa está sometida a una estrecha vigilancia por parte de las autoridades francesas;

j) También hay otros nueve accionistas con el apellido al-Ahmar.

3. Activos de Abdullah Yahya Al Hakim, Abdulmalik Al-Houthi y Abd Al-Khaliq Al-Huthi

114. El Grupo ha investigado los activos de Abdullah Yahya Al Hakim, Abdulmalik al-Houthi y Abd al-Khaliq Al-Huthi, todos ellos incluidos en la lista de sanciones, pero hasta la fecha no ha encontrado pruebas de que los activos les pertenezcan. Se ha informado al Grupo por varias fuentes de que manejan principalmente efectivo y utilizan a terceras personas para evitar sanciones selectivas[46].

[46] Conversaciones telefónicas con fuentes confidenciales en septiembre, octubre y noviembre de 2015.

4. Personas que actúan en nombre o a instancias de Ali Abdullah Saleh

115. El Grupo tiene pruebas de que Khaled Ali Abdullah Saleh, hijo de Ali Abdullah Saleh y hermano de Ahmed Ali Abdullah Saleh, está domiciliado en los Emiratos Árabes Unidos y actúa en nombre o a instancias de su padre o de su hermano, con lo cual cumple los criterios de aplicación de la congelación de activos de conformidad con lo dispuesto en el párrafo 11 de la resolución 2140 (2014). Además, el Grupo sabe que es destinatario o depositario de los fondos transferidos por personas sancionadas según se indica a continuación:

a) Como se indicó anteriormente, en diciembre de 2014 recibió fondos por valor de 734.786,49 euros y 33.471.993,37 dólares, cantidades transferidas a sus cuentas en el First Gulf Bank en los Emiratos Árabes Unidos. El Grupo envió una carta a los Emiratos Árabes Unidos para solicitar más detalles sobre las transacciones, pero todavía no ha recibido una respuesta oficial;

b) Es actualmente el director y único propietario real de Albula Limited, que adquirió el 23 de octubre de 2014 y antes era propiedad de Ali Abdullah Saleh (véanse los anexos 38 a 41);

c) Los fondos procedentes de Albula Limited se transfirieron a través del National Bank of Abu Dhabi en los Emiratos Árabes Unidos;

d) Es actualmente el director y propietario real de Weisen Limited, que adquirió el 23 de octubre de 2014 y antes era propiedad de Ali Abdullah Saleh (véanse los anexos 42 a 46);

5. Personas que actúan en nombre o a instancias de Ahmed Ali Abdullah Saleh

116. El Grupo ha identificado a las personas y las empresas que actúan en nombre de Ahmed Ali Abdullah Saleh, que figuran en el anexo 63 (estrictamente confidencial).

C. Vigilancia de la prohibición de viajar

117. El Grupo ha seguido reuniendo información sobre la ubicación de las personas sujetas a la prohibición de viajar.

Ali Abdullah Saleh

118. Ali Abdullah Saleh ha salido en varios medios de comunicación en distintas ocasiones en Taiz y en Saná y alrededores. En una entrevista declaró que le habían ofrecido cobijo en Etiopía y Marruecos, sin dar detalles[47]. Su discurso más reciente fue difundido por los medios de comunicación el 27 de diciembre[48]. El Grupo cree, pero no puede afirmarlo categóricamente, que sigue en el Yemen desde que fue incluido en la lista de sanciones.

[47] Entrevista con Ali Abdullah Saleh en Al-Mayadeen el 12 de octubre de 2015, disponible en www.youtube.com/watch?v=ED4VJFw_bf8.

[48] Véase www.youtube.com/watch?v=D5STfg1K44k.

Ahmed Ali Abdullah Saleh

119. Durante la visita del Grupo a Dubai (Emiratos Árabes Unidos) el 6 de septiembre, las autoridades confirmaron oralmente que Ahmed Ali Abdullah Saleh se encontraba en el país. El Grupo pidió una entrevista pero su solicitud no fue atendida. Las autoridades añadieron que le habían retirado el rango diplomático[49]. El Grupo explicó que, mientras permaneciera en el país, no infringía la prohibición de viajar y que los viajes al exterior debían ajustarse a lo dispuesto en el párrafo 16 de la resolución 2140 (2014) y las directrices del Comité.

Abd Al-Khaliq Al-Huthi, Abdullah Yahya Al Hakim y Abdulmalik Al Houthi

120. El Grupo recogió testimonios orales según los cuales las personas mencionadas alegaban que la imposición de sanciones no les molestaba porque no tenían pasaporte o activos rastreables susceptibles de ser congelados. Con respecto a las posibles infracciones de la prohibición de viajar, el Grupo no tiene pruebas de que esas personas hayan salido del Yemen hasta la fecha, pero no puede afirmar categóricamente que no hayan abandonado el país desde que fueron incluidos en la lista de sanciones.

121. El Grupo ha visto filmaciones de Abdullah Yahya Al Hakim en fuentes oficiales de medios de comunicación afines a los hutíes el 26 de septiembre en Taiz (véase el anexo 5). Los medios de comunicación informaron de la detención de Abd al-Khaliq Al-Huthi en Adén el 23 de julio[50]. El Grupo se puso en contacto con el Gobierno legítimo del Yemen y los miembros de la coalición para confirmar esa información, pero hasta la fecha no ha recibido respuesta.

V. Acciones que violan el derecho internacional humanitario y el derecho internacional de los derechos humanos, y cuestiones intersectoriales

122. El Grupo utilizó varios métodos para obtener información y corroborar las violaciones, como la realización de entrevistas con refugiados, organizaciones humanitarias, periodistas y activistas locales y la elaboración de un análisis de las tendencias relativas al desarrollo de las hostilidades. El Grupo obtuvo un conjunto de imágenes satelitales para ayudar a fundamentar los ataques generalizados[51] o sistemáticos[52].

[49] Ahmed Ali Abdullah Saleh fue el Embajador del Yemen en los Emiratos Árabes Unidos desde abril de 2013 hasta abril de 2015.

[50] Véase www.youtube.com/watch?v=rcyFfVui02U.

[51] El concepto de “generalizado” hace referencia a una acción masiva, frecuente, a gran escala, realizada colectivamente con una planificación considerable y dirigida contra una multiplicidad de víctimas.

[52] “Sistemático” describe el carácter organizado del ataque. La existencia de una política o un plan puede ser pertinente del punto de vista de la prueba, ya que puede utilizarse para establecer que el ataque estaba dirigido contra una población civil y que fue generalizado o sistemático.

A. Acciones que violan el derecho internacional humanitario

1. Violaciones de los principios de distinción, proporcionalidad y precaución

123. El principio de distinción, que es la base del derecho internacional humanitario, obliga a las partes en un conflicto a dirigir sus ataques solo a objetivos militares y no a la población civil o a personas civiles o bienes de carácter civil (por ejemplo viviendas, escuelas y hospitales). El principio de proporcionalidad protege a los civiles y limita los posibles daños que se les pueda causar al exigir que se les inflija el menor daño posible y que, cuando sea inevitable, este daño sea proporcional al objetivo militar. Además, cada una de las partes en el conflicto debe tomar todas las precauciones factibles para proteger de los efectos de los ataques a la población civil y los bienes de carácter civil que se encuentren bajo su control.

124. En este contexto, todas las partes en conflicto en el Yemen han violado los principios de distinción, proporcionalidad y precaución, en particular mediante la utilización de armas explosivas pesadas en zonas de viviendas y en sus alrededores y en bienes de carácter civil, en contravención del derecho internacional humanitario. El uso de este tipo de ataques en forma generalizada o sistemática puede satisfacer los criterios jurídicos para determinar la existencia de un crimen de lesa humanidad.

125. El 1 de septiembre la Oficina de Coordinación de Asuntos Humanitarios informó de que el 95% de todas las muertes habían sido consecuencia de la utilización de armas explosivas pesadas en zonas de viviendas; de esas muertes, el 86% habían sido de civiles[53]. La proporción elevada de muertes y lesiones de civiles como resultado de la utilización de armas explosivas pesadas en zonas pobladas (el 60% de todos los ataques) puede desglosarse según los siguientes métodos de lanzamiento:

a) El 60% de las muertes y lesiones de civiles (2.682) fueron causadas por armas explosivas lanzadas desde el aire;

b) El 23% de las muertes y lesiones de civiles (1.037) fueron causadas por armas explosivas lanzadas desde tierra;

c) El 17% de las muertes y lesiones de civiles (774) fueron causadas por artefactos explosivos improvisados[53].

126. La utilización como blanco de cualquier lugar donde se conozca de antemano que los bombardeos pueden causar bajas civiles o dañar instalaciones vitales no militares constituye una violación de los Convenios de Ginebra de 1949[54]. Más recientemente, el Alto Comisionado de las Naciones Unidas para los Derechos Humanos señaló que, en lo que respecta al desarrollo de las hostilidades en el Yemen, había "observado con suma preocupación la continuación de intensos bombardeos desde tierra y por aire en zonas con una alta concentración de personas civiles, así como la continuación de la destrucción de la infraestructura civil, en

[53] Véase Hannah Tonkin e Iain Overton, eds., *State of crisis: explosive weapons in Yemen* (Action on Armed Violence; Oficina de Coordinación de Asuntos Humanitarios, 2015); disponible en http://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/State-of-Crisis.pdf.

[54] Los ataques indiscriminados se definen en el Protocolo adicional I a los Convenios de Ginebra del 12 de agosto de 1949.

particular, los hospitales y las escuelas, por todas las partes en el conflicto, si bien una parte desproporcionada de esta destrucción parecía ser el resultado de los ataques aéreos realizados por las fuerzas de la coalición" (véase S /PV.7596). Por ende, el hecho de que los combatientes de los hutíes y los partidarios de Saleh estén apostados en zonas de viviendas, en violación del derecho internacional humanitario, no suspende la obligación de la coalición de respetar el derecho internacional humanitario al perseguir objetivos militares. Es fundamental y necesario que los autores de violaciones del derecho internacional humanitario y del derecho internacional de los derechos humanos rindan cuentas para luchar contra la impunidad y evitar futuras violaciones en el Yemen.

127. En este contexto, las fuerzas de los hutíes y los partidarios de Saleh han llevado adelante un patrón sistemático de ataques que han violado los principios de distinción, proporcionalidad y precaución, incluidos bombardeos selectivos y ataques indiscriminados con cohetes que han destruido hogares, dañado hospitales y causado numerosos muertos y heridos entre la población civil. El lanzamiento aleatorio e indiscriminado de misiles de superficie a aire mal dirigidos, especialmente en Adén, causó importantes daños a la propiedad y pérdida de vidas. El bombardeo de *dhows* que transportaban civiles que intentaban huir de los intensos combates en Adén entre marzo y julio constituye una violación grave del derecho internacional humanitario. El uso de minas terrestres durante la retirada de Adén está provocando un mayor número de muertes y lesiones[55]. El bombardeo indiscriminado de artillería y la utilización de cohetes Katyusha en zonas civiles y sus alrededores y en bienes de carácter civil en Taiz siguen causando lesiones y muertes, así como la destrucción de hogares, zonas de viviendas y hospitales.

128. Los ataques aéreos de la coalición dirigidos contra civiles, ya sea los bombardeos a zonas de viviendas o tomando a la ciudad de Saada y la región de Maran como objetivos militares, constituye una grave violación de los principios de distinción, proporcionalidad y precaución. En ciertos casos, el Grupo llegó a la conclusión de que esas violaciones se han realizado en forma generalizada y sistemática[56].

129. El Grupo recibió información de que las fuerzas de la coalición lanzaban folletos antes de algunos ataques (véase el anexo 52). Numerosas fuentes, incluidas organizaciones no gubernamentales y organismos de las Naciones Unidas, informaron al Grupo sobre la ocurrencia de "avisos" en los techos de los edificios antes del lanzamiento de misiles. Esos actos no constituyen una notificación anticipada efectiva (véanse los anexos 52 y 56). Además, no puede considerarse a ciudades o provincias enteras como objetivos militares, aun cuando se intente avisar antes.

---

[55] El 1 de septiembre de 1998, el Yemen ratificó la Convención sobre la Prohibición de las Minas Antipersonal de 1997, que entró en vigor para el Yemen el 1 de marzo de 1999. La mutilación está expresamente prohibida en el Código Lieber (1863) y ello se reafirma en el artículo 3 común a los Convenios de Ginebra del 12 de agosto de 1949.

[56] Véase el Estatuto de Roma de la Corte Penal Internacional para la definición de "crímenes de lesa humanidad". Para más información, véase www.icc-cpi.int/en_menus/icc/about%20the%20court/frequently%20asked%20questions/Pages/12.aspx. El Protocolo adicional I a los Convenios de Ginebra del 12 de agosto de 1949 prohíbe el ataque aéreo indiscriminado contra ciudades, pueblos, aldeas u otras zonas en que podría concentrarse la población civil.

130. El Grupo continúa investigando el uso por parte de la coalición de municiones en racimo en zonas pobladas del noroeste del Yemen[57]. El portavoz militar de la Arabia Saudita, General de Brigada Ahmed Asiri, señaló que la Arabia Saudita había utilizado municiones en racimo en vehículos blindados o contra ellos en el Yemen, pero no contra objetivos civiles. Dos organizaciones no gubernamentales internacionales y un organismo de las Naciones Unidas proporcionaron fotografías de submuniciones en racimo y filmaciones que mostraban su utilización en una aldea rural del Yemen o en sus proximidades. El Grupo esperará a viajar al Yemen para realizar su propia investigación.

2. Ataques contra personas civiles y bienes de carácter civil

131. Como ya se ha mencionado, ninguna de las partes en conflicto ha respetado los principios de distinción, proporcionalidad y precaución. En este sentido, todas las partes han atacado a personas civiles y bienes de carácter civil. Los casos que se enumeran a continuación no reflejan el total real de los ataques. Sin embargo, los datos son representativos de los tipos de actos cometidos en violación del derecho internacional humanitario.

132. En Adén y Taiz, las fuerzas de los hutíes y los partidarios de Saleh atacaron a personas civiles y bienes de carácter civil, incluso mediante el bombardeo de zonas residenciales civiles, instalaciones médicas, escuelas y otras infraestructuras civiles, y la utilización de francotiradores ubicados en lo alto de los edificios para atacar a quienes buscaban refugio, atención médica o alimentos. En Adén, las fuerzas de los hutíes y los partidarios de Saleh han atacado *dhows* en los que viajaban civiles que huían de Adén a Djibouti. Un refugiado entrevistado por el Grupo en Djibouti dijo que, en torno al 6 de mayo, las fuerzas de los hutíes y los partidarios de Saleh habían atacado a un grupo grande de personas que se disponía a abordar un *dhow* en el muelle de Tawahi, un puerto cerca de Adén. Otro refugiado informó del bombardeo de dos *dhows* cuando trataban de abandonar el mismo puerto, lo que resultó en la muerte de todos los pasajeros (véase el anexo 48)[58].

133. Al menos tres miembros del personal de las Naciones Unidas y de organizaciones no gubernamentales internacionales dijeron al Grupo que las fuerzas de los hutíes y los partidarios de Saleh habían utilizado a migrantes y refugiados africanos en más de una ocasión como escudos humanos en edificios abandonados de Adén que previamente habían sido blanco de ataques aéreos o de los que se decía que eran depósitos ocultos de armas[59]. Las entrevistas del Grupo[60] revelaron que el 7 de julio en Adén se bombardeó una escuela en la que refugiados habían buscado cobijo; murieron seis ciudadanos somalíes y varios resultaron gravemente heridos, incluidos menores no acompañados[61].

---

[57] Véase "Yemen: Saudi-led airstrikes used cluster munitions", *Defence Blog*, 3 de mayo de 2015; disponible en http://defence-blog.com/news/yemen-saudi-led-airstrikes-used-cluster-munitions.html.

[58] En julio y agosto de 2015, refugiados yemeníes en el campamento de refugiados de Markazi en Obock (Djibouti) hicieron relatos similares.

[59] El Grupo recibió estos informes en junio y agosto de 2015 y supo de estos hechos por diversas fuentes y también vio informes de los medios de comunicación sobre lo ocurrido en Adén.

[60] *Ibid*. Este fue un caso concreto que también se transmitió en los medios de comunicación.

[61] Véase "Update: Houthi shelling kills six Somali national refugees in Adan Yemen", Oximity, 7 de julio de 2015; disponible en www.oximity.com/article/Update-Houthi-shelling-kills-six-

134. En Adén y Taiz, las fuerzas de los hutíes y los partidarios de Saleh impidieron sistemáticamente a los civiles satisfacer sus necesidades vitales básicas. En Taiz, ello se tradujo en un sitio que impidió el acceso a alimentos, agua y suministros médicos mediante el bloqueo de las principales rutas hacia las ciudades (véase el anexo 49). Las fuerzas de los hutíes y los partidarios de Saleh realizaron bombardeos y tiroteos dentro de los hospitales y desde ellos[62]. El Grupo documentó al menos dos incidentes de ataques de las fuerzas de los hutíes y los partidarios de Saleh a combatientes de la resistencia heridos que estaban recibiendo tratamiento médico (efectivos fuera de combate). El Grupo también documentó ataques contra personal hospitalario, personal médico y ambulancias, así como múltiples casos de civiles que recibieron disparos de francotiradores de los hutíes y los partidarios de Saleh o fueron asesinados por estos mientras intentaban llegar a un puesto de atención médica. Al menos en un incidente en Adén, francotiradores de los hutíes y los partidarios de Saleh dispararon contra personal médico que trataba de acceder a suministros médicos en un almacén de medicamentos. Además, las fuerzas de los hutíes y los partidarios de Saleh denegaron el acceso a tratamiento médico a un soldado de la resistencia (véanse los anexos 48 a 50).

135. Los combatientes de la resistencia en Adén llevaron adelante una serie de ataques contra civiles y bienes de carácter civil, incluidos bombardeos de zonas residenciales civiles, instalaciones médicas, escuelas y otras infraestructuras civiles y la utilización de francotiradores contra los civiles. Refugiados yemeníes de Adén entrevistados por el Grupo informaron de casos en que hombres combatientes de la resistencia se vistieron con ropas de mujer (*abaya* y *nicab*) y, por lo tanto, cometieron perfidia al ocultar su identidad mediante métodos furtivos. De este modo, pusieron en peligro la seguridad de las mujeres en Adén, y de hecho varias mujeres recibieron disparos y por consiguiente debieron limitar sus movimientos (véase el anexo 51).

136. El Grupo documentó casos en que fuerzas de los hutíes y los partidarios de Saleh y combatientes de la resistencia atacaron a desplazados internos al considerarlos asociados políticamente con las partes en conflicto. Ambos grupos atacaron a migrantes y refugiados procedentes del Cuerno de África. Los grupos armados han reclutado por la fuerza a nacionales de terceros países víctimas de la trata, muchos de los cuales son jóvenes o menores vendidos por las redes de traficantes[63]. Por consiguiente, los migrantes y los refugiados han sido considerados como combatientes o posibles combatientes, independientemente de su condición de civiles o condición vulnerable como víctimas de la trata, y han sido atacados.

137. El Grupo documentó que la coalición había lanzado ataques aéreos contra civiles y bienes de carácter civil, incluidos campamentos de desplazados internos y refugiados, en violación del derecho internacional humanitario, reuniones de civiles, incluidas bodas, vehículos civiles, incluidos autobuses, zonas residenciales civiles, instalaciones médicas, escuelas, mezquitas, mercados, fábricas y almacenes de

---

Somal-1?utm_campaign=it&utm_source=it-1-autoTw&utm_medium=twitter&utm_term=articleId-710512.

[62] Entrevistas con personal de las Naciones Unidas y de organizaciones no gubernamentales.

[63] El Grupo escuchó relatos similares de los refugiados yemeníes en el campamento de refugiados de Markazi en Obock (Djibouti). Véase también Oficina del Alto Comisionado de las Naciones Unidas para los Refugiados, Yemen Regional Refugee and Migrant Response Plan Database; disponible en http://data.unhcr.org/yemen/regional.php.

alimentos, y otras infraestructuras civiles esenciales, como el aeropuerto de Saná, el puerto de Al-Hudaida y rutas internas de tránsito (véanse los anexos 52, 54 y 61)[64].

138. El Grupo documentó 119 incursiones de la coalición relacionadas con violaciones del derecho internacional humanitario[65]. En muchos casos se trató de múltiples ataques aéreos contra objetivos civiles. De las 119 incursiones, el Grupo identificó 146 bienes objeto de ataques (véase el anexo 47)[66]. El Grupo también documentó tres presuntos casos de civiles que huían de bombardeos contra viviendas y que fueron perseguidos y disparados desde helicópteros.

139. Al no poder desplazarse al Yemen, el Grupo utilizó imágenes satelitales proporcionadas por empresas comerciales contratadas por la Sección de Información Geoespacial del Departamento de Apoyo a las Actividades sobre el Terreno. Se obtuvo una comparación de las imágenes satelitales disponibles de antes y después del lanzamiento de los ataques aéreos de la coalición en las ciudades de Harad, Saada, Saná y Taiz. El conjunto de imágenes reveló extensos daños a las zonas residenciales y los bienes de carácter civil como resultado de las luchas internas y los ataques aéreos de la coalición. El Grupo observa que Harad, Saada y Saná no han informado de combates terrestres, lo que significa que la destrucción generalizada es probablemente resultado de los ataques aéreos y los bombardeos de la coalición. Taiz, por otra parte, ha sido escenario de bombardeos por las fuerzas de los hutíes y los partidarios de Saleh y de los combatientes de la resistencia, así como de ataques aéreos de la coalición.

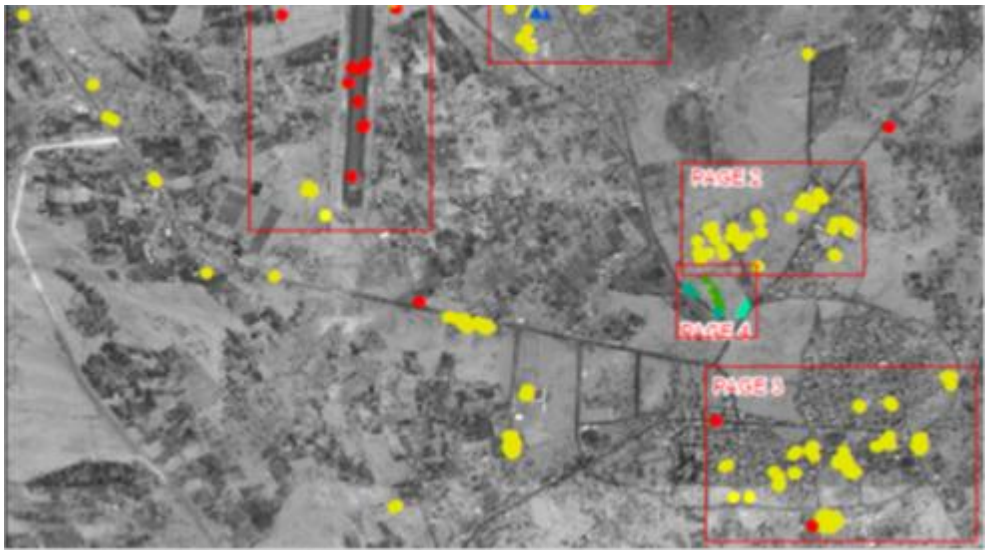
140. El 8 de mayo, la ciudad de Saada y la región de Maran enteras fueron declaradas “blancos militares” por la coalición. Saada sigue siendo una de las ciudades más sistemáticamente atacadas y devastadas del Yemen, hecho atribuible a los ataques aéreos de la coalición y a que la ciudad entera ha sido blanco de ellos, en violación directa del derecho internacional humanitario. En la figura V se presenta una imagen satelital de Saada, y en los mapas 1 a 8 hay más imágenes . Es una comparación de las imágenes satelitales tomadas el 6 de enero de 2015 antes del lanzamiento de los ataques aéreos de la coalición y el 22 de mayo de 2015 durante la primera etapa de la campaña de la coalición. Saada también sufrió ataques sistemáticos indiscriminados de la coalición, dirigidos incluso contra hospitales, escuelas y mezquitas.

[64] Fuentes confidenciales del interior del Yemen, personal de las Naciones Unidas, personal de organizaciones no gubernamentales, periodistas expatriados y refugiados.

[65] A partir de entrevistas con refugiados y organizaciones no gubernamentales y organismos de las Naciones Unidas, el Grupo documentó ataques aéreos corroborados por fuentes locales, incluidas organizaciones directamente afectadas, y organizaciones de derechos humanos.

[66] Según Cécile Pouilly, portavoz de la Oficina del Alto Comisionado de las Naciones Unidas para los Derechos Humanos: “Desde el 17 de junio, ha habido una mayor destrucción de la infraestructura civil; al menos 36 edificios, entre ellos hospitales, escuelas, tribunales, instalaciones de generación de energía e instituciones de comunicaciones han sido parcial o totalmente dañadas en las provincias de Saná, Adén, Taiz, Al-Yauf, Al-Mahuit y Haya”. Véase www.ohchr.org/EN/NewsEvents/Pages/DisplayNews.aspx?NewsID=16209&LangID=E.

Figura V
Destrucción causada por los ataques aéreos en Saada



Fuente: Sección de Información Geoespacial, con datos proporcionados por DigitalGlobe.

Nota: Sobre la base del análisis de imágenes satelitales de los mapas 1 a 8, en particular de Harad, el puerto de Midi, Moca, Saada, Saná y Taiz, el Grupo observó que, en menos de seis meses de operaciones militares de la coalición, más de 750 edificios y bienes de carácter civil habían sido destruidos como consecuencia de los ataques aéreos.

141. Estas imágenes satelitales de Saada muestran (con puntos amarillos) los ataques aéreos contra edificios y bienes, cuya ubicación se pudo determinar al comparar las imágenes tomadas el 6 de enero y el 22 de mayo de 2015. De todas las ciudades que han sido blanco de ataques aéreos, Saada es la que más daños ha sufrido: al menos 226 edificios destruidos menos de dos meses después del inicio de los ataques aéreos.

142. El Grupo también destaca la existencia de informes sobre el despliegue de "mercenarios" por parte de los Emiratos Árabes Unidos. Ese despliegue aumenta la probabilidad de violaciones del derecho internacional humanitario[67]. El Grupo continúa vigilando e investigando en consecuencia.

B. Acciones que violan el derecho internacional de los derechos humanos

143. En el párrafo 18 c) de la resolución 2140 (2014), se señala que entre los actos que amenazan la paz, la seguridad o la estabilidad del Yemen se incluyen planificar, dirigir o cometer actos que violen las disposiciones aplicables del derecho internacional de los derechos humanos o que constituyan abusos de los derechos

[67] Véase ACNUDH, "Panel on private military and security companies: regulations and national experience"; disponible en www.ohchr.org/Documents/Issues/Mercenaries/WG/Event2015/ConceptNote.pdf.

humanos. En ese contexto, el Grupo concluye que todas las partes en conflicto han violado el derecho internacional de los derechos humanos.

144. Las fuerzas de los hutíes y los partidarios de Saleh violaron el derecho internacional de los derechos humanos mediante la represión sistemática de la libertad de expresión y la libertad de reunión a fin de controlar a las poblaciones de Adén, Ib, Saná, Taiz y otras zonas urbanas[68]. Las medidas jurídicas estructurales materializadas en la promulgación de decretos para limitar los derechos civiles y políticos se impusieron mediante ejecuciones sumarias extrajudiciales, detenciones arbitrarias, privación de libertad, tortura y desapariciones de activistas, detractores, académicos, miembros de la oposición política y manifestantes a fin de silenciar las críticas (véase el anexo 58)[69].

145. El Grupo documentó 19 incidentes de arresto y detención arbitrarios, que parecen ser un número pequeño comparado con la prevalencia real[70]. Podría decirse que hay un patrón de muertes durante la detención o poco después, como consecuencia de la tortura[71]. El Grupo documentó dos casos de tortura, uno de mutilación/profanación de un cadáver y múltiples ejemplos de presunción de desapariciones con posterioridad al arresto de personas detenidas.

146. El Grupo documentó disparos sistemáticos contra manifestantes, arrestos arbitrarios, detenciones, torturas de los detenidos, ejecuciones extrajudiciales sumarias, desapariciones y un caso de profanación de un cadáver en la ciudad de Ib, una zona de fuertes protestas y activismo contra la presencia de las fuerzas de los hutíes y los partidarios de Saleh. El Grupo también registró ataques contra los hogares de miembros de la oposición política y redadas en las oficinas de funcionarios locales en Ib (véase el anexo 57)[72].

147. La población de Taiz también experimentó ataques sistemáticos a la libertad de expresión y de reunión. Además, en octubre el Grupo recibió informes no corroborados de que las fuerzas de los hutíes y los partidarios de Saleh habían congelado los activos de más de 20 organizaciones de la sociedad civil locales mediante una orden escrita (véanse los anexos 49 y 58)[73].

148. Del mismo modo, ha habido numerosas denuncias de detenciones arbitrarias, torturas y desapariciones de miembros de la oposición política, activistas, periodistas locales e internacionales y civiles presuntamente críticos de los hutíes en Saná desde septiembre de 2014.

---

[68] El Grupo recibió información y testimonios de periodistas, funcionarios de las Naciones Unidas y civiles yemeníes.

[69] Se incluyen violaciones de la Convención contra la Tortura y Otros Tratos o Penas Crueles, Inhumanos o Degradantes.

[70] Se incluyen fuentes locales, relatos de prensa, personal de las Naciones Unidas y organizaciones no gubernamentales.

[71] Véase Human Rights Watch, “Yemen: Houthis abduct rights activist: doctor’s whereabouts unknown”, 6 de agosto de 2015; disponible en www.hrw.org/news/2015/08/06/yemen-houthis-abduct-rights-activist. Véase también “International report documents crimes committed by al-Houthi militia, Saleh group: report in full”, Emirates News Agency; disponible en www.wam.ae/en/news/international/1395286001275.html.

[72] El Grupo se ha basado en fuentes del interior del Yemen para informar sobre la situación de los derechos humanos.

[73] Fuente confidencial en Taiz.

149. En noviembre de 2015[74], Ansar Allah auspició una reunión de partidos políticos en Saná para firmar un acuerdo unilateral contra las acciones de la Arabia Saudita y la coalición. A raíz de esa reunión, los funcionarios de los hutíes y los partidarios de Saleh emitieron un decreto por el que se prohibía toda información negativa o crítica del régimen de Saná en los sitios web de las redes sociales[74]. Desde la imposición del decreto, el Grupo ha observado una gran disminución de la cantidad de comentarios críticos procedentes de Saná en las redes sociales sobre el régimen de los hutíes y los partidarios de Saleh.

150. Los combatientes de la resistencia también han violado el derecho internacional de los derechos humanos en Adén y Taiz[75], entre otras cosas mediante ejecuciones extrajudiciales, arrestos arbitrarios, detención y tortura de presuntos o aparentes simpatizantes de los hutíes y los partidarios de Saleh, múltiples casos de profanación de cadáveres, extorsión y saqueo de bienes en Adén pertenecientes a personas del norte del Yemen. Además, en octubre y diciembre el Grupo recibió informes de que grupos de autodefensa de la resistencia salafista habían empezado a segregar a las mujeres y los hombres en las instituciones de educación terciaria de Adén (véase el anexo 51)[76].

151. Más allá de las violaciones de los derechos civiles y políticos, el Grupo observó los efectos del contexto humanitario y el bloqueo comercial sobre los derechos sociales y económicos de los civiles en el Yemen. La denegación de la asistencia humanitaria constituye un crimen de guerra independientemente de si esta se produce en el marco de un conflicto armado internacional o no internacional (véase el anexo 59). Sin embargo, el bloqueo comercial repercute también en los derechos sociales y económicos de la población del Yemen y, por lo tanto, en el derecho a la vida (véase el anexo 58)[77].

C. Cuestiones intersectoriales

152. En la presente sección, el Grupo analiza las repercusiones intersectoriales del conflicto en el Yemen en los niños y las mujeres.

1. Repercusiones del conflicto en los niños, incluida información relativa a las seis violaciones graves cometidas contra niños durante los conflictos armados

153. Las seis violaciones graves cometidas contra niños durante los conflictos armados, enumeradas por el Consejo de Seguridad en sus resoluciones[78], son el reclutamiento y la utilización de niños, la muerte y la mutilación de niños, los actos de abuso sexual contra los niños, los ataques contra escuelas y hospitales, el rapto de niños, y la denegación del acceso humanitario a los niños. Todas ellas

[74] Fuente confidencial con información y pruebas fotográficas de la reunión.

[75] Numerosas fuentes utilizadas para corroborar la información, incluidas fuentes confidenciales, civiles yemeníes, periodistas y miembros del personal de las Naciones Unidas.

[76] Véase “Gunmen shut Yemen faculties for mixing of sexes”, Daily Star (Beirut), 29 de diciembre de 2015; disponible en www.dailystar.com.lb/News/Middle-East/2015/Dec-29/329377-gunmen-shut-yemen-faculties-for-mixing-of-sexes.ashx.

[77] Artículo 3 de la Declaración Universal de Derechos Humanos.

[78] Incluidas las resoluciones 1261 (1999), 1314 (2000), 1379 (2001), 1460 (2003), 1539 (2004), 1612 (2005) y 1882 (2009).

constituyen violaciones graves del derecho internacional humanitario y tienen un impacto sobre los derechos humanos de los niños del Yemen[79].

154. Según el Fondo de las Naciones Unidas para la Infancia (UNICEF), en promedio ocho niños resultan muertos o mutilados todos los días en el Yemen como consecuencia directa de las hostilidades[80]. Casi las tres cuartas partes (73%) del número de niños muertos y heridos durante el segundo trimestre de 2015 se atribuyeron a ataques aéreos de la coalición[81] y el 18% de las muertes y el 17% de las lesiones provocadas a niños se atribuyeron a las fuerzas de los hutíes y los partidarios de Saleh[82].

155. Casi 4 millones de niños enfrentan graves amenazas a su seguridad y supervivencia como resultado del aumento de la violencia y la inestabilidad[83]. Los trastornos y las trabas en la cadena de suministro de productos básicos y la entrada de suministros humanitarios, la obstrucción del acceso humanitario y los ataques contra escuelas, hospitales y hogares dejan a los niños en una situación particularmente vulnerable. La exposición a los ataques aéreos, los enfrentamientos callejeros, los bombardeos y las municiones antiaéreas aumentan rápidamente el riesgo de lesiones y muertes. La acción de francotiradores, el fuego cruzado, la tortura y el reclutamiento de niños han provocado la mutilación y la muerte de niños[84]. El Grupo también documentó casos de niños, algunos menores de 1 año, que sufrieron quemaduras terribles a causa de los bombardeos aéreos, los cuales sigue investigando. Todas las partes en el conflicto han violado los derechos del niño y cometido violaciones graves contra los niños durante el conflicto armado (véase el anexo 59).

156. A partir de las entrevistas, el Grupo observa que la trata de jóvenes nacionales de terceros países provenientes del Cuerno de África ha aumentado durante el conflicto. Algunas jóvenes etíopes víctimas de la trata procedentes del Yemen que fueron entrevistadas en Djibouti dijeron al Grupo que los traficantes y los grupos armados yemeníes torturaban a los adolescentes etíopes. También dijeron que las mujeres jóvenes y las niñas se enfrentaban al riesgo adicional de ser víctimas de violencia sexual y violaciones[85]. El Grupo escuchó relatos de que los jóvenes y los niños combatientes de todas las facciones beligerantes locales en Adén sufrían

[79] Véase "The six grave violations against children during armed conflict: the legal foundation", documento de trabajo núm. 1 (Nueva York, Naciones Unidas, noviembre de 2013); disponible en https://childrenandarmedconflict.un.org/publications/WorkingPaper-1_SixGraveViolationsLegalFoundation.pdf.

[80] Véase UNICEF, "Conflicto de Yemen: más de 1.000 víctimas infantiles hasta la fecha, según UNICEF", 19 de agosto de 2015, http://www.unicef.org/spanish/media/media_82940.html.

[81] Véase "Statement on the situation in Yemen by Leila Zerrougui, Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict", 24 de agosto de 2015; disponible en https://childrenandarmedconflict.un.org/press-release/statement-on-the-situation-in-yemen-by-leila-zerrougui-special-representative-of-the-secretary-general-for-children-and-armed-conflict/.

[82] Véase Lucia Withers y Mark Kaye, "Nowhere safe for Yemen's children; the deadly impact of explosive weapons in Yemen" (Save the Children, 2015); disponible en www.savethechildren.org.uk/sites/default/files/images/Nowhere_Safe_for_Yemens_Children.pdf.

[83] Véase Save the Children, "Yemen conflict: under fire", 2 de abril de 2015; disponible en https://www.savethechildren.net/article/yemen-conflict-children-under-fire.

[84] *Ibid.* Además, las refugiadas yemeníes en Djibouti relataron al Grupo cómo en sus barrios las fuerzas de los hutíes y los partidarios de Saleh habían disparado a quemarropa contra los niños.

[85] Conversaciones con la Organización Internacional para las Migraciones en el Yemen y Djibouti y con jóvenes etíopes durante las investigaciones.

violaciones después de ser capturados[86]. La violencia sexual es, muy probablemente, mucho más prevalente de lo que se desprende de la información recibida.

157. En el contexto de vulnerabilidad ante la violencia sexual y la explotación y el maltrato, el problema del matrimonio precoz o infantil, ya muy frecuente en el Yemen, ha aumentado. Este tipo de matrimonio se utiliza sobre todo como medida preventiva para evitar las complicaciones en torno a la condición de casaderas de las niñas relacionadas con las potenciales violaciones durante el conflicto[87]. Es muy probable que su prevalencia esté vinculada a los estratos más pobres y marginados de la sociedad yemení, que, incluso en circunstancias normales, son mucho más vulnerables a la explotación y los abusos sexuales.

158. La malnutrición y la inanición son preocupaciones predominantes en relación con todos los niños del Yemen. En este momento, más de 500.000 niños ven su vida amenazada por la malnutrición[88]. Esto representa una triplicación desde el mes de marzo, y es un reflejo del agotamiento de las existencias de alimentos, agravado por las limitaciones a los envíos comerciales y humanitarios y un sistema de salud fallido que no puede ocuparse de niños hambrientos ni vacunarlos contra la enfermedad[89].

159. La escasez de alimentos y la inseguridad económica están directamente vinculadas con el reclutamiento de niños por los grupos armados. Las familias en el Yemen reciben incentivos financieros a cambio del enrolamiento de sus hijos; los huérfanos están especialmente expuestos al reclutamiento por la falta de alimentos, protección y seguridad. En este contexto, casi una tercera parte de todos los combatientes en el Yemen son menores de 18 años de edad. El UNICEF ha verificado más de 609 casos de reclutamiento de niños[89]. Si bien las fuerzas de los hutíes y los partidarios de Saleh son responsables de la gran mayoría de ellos, los combatientes de la resistencia también reclutan a niños soldados. El número exacto de niños soldados en las unidades del ejército afines a Saleh o al gobierno legítimo del Yemen se desconoce, pero se calcula en varios miles y se cree que ha aumentado desde marzo.

2. Efectos de los conflictos en función del género

160. La desigualdad estructural entre los géneros, la violencia por razón de género y el conflicto en el Yemen están interrelacionados[90]. El conflicto ha aumentado los riesgos planteados por la falta de servicios de salud reproductiva y el aumento de la malnutrición entre los niños menores de 5 años y las mujeres embarazadas. El conflicto también ha tenido un efecto negativo sobre la educación de los niños, al tiempo que ha exacerbado la exclusión social de grupos tradicionalmente de baja

[86] Entrevistas con una fuente confidencial y con personal de las Naciones Unidas con sede en Adén.

[87] Entrevistas con personal de las Naciones Unidas y de organizaciones no gubernamentales.

[88] Véase “Half a million Yemen children face severe malnutrition: United Nations”, Reuters, 16 de octubre de 2015; disponible en www.reuters.com/article/2015/10/16/us-yemen-security-children-idUSKCN0SA28W20151016.

[89] Véase UNICEF, “500 niños muertos y 1,7 millones en riesgo de desnutrición tras seis meses de violencia en Yemen: UNICEF”, 2 de octubre de 2015; disponible en http://www.unicef.org/spanish/media/media_85714.html.

[90] Véase Oficina de Coordinación de Asuntos Humanitarios, “Humanitarian needs overview 2016: Yemen”, (octubre de 2015), pág. 13; disponible en http://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/State-of-Crisis.pdf.

condición, ha aumentado los problemas relacionados con la protección, incluida la explotación y los abusos sexuales, y ha favorecido el reclutamiento forzado, el matrimonio infantil y la violencia doméstica.

161. Los hombres que se suman a los grupos armados dejan a las mujeres y las niñas en sus hogares o desplazadas, lo que acentúa su vulnerabilidad ante la explotación y el abuso[91]. Los hogares encabezados por mujeres en todo el país tienen dificultades para mantener a sus familias y acceder a los servicios básicos[92]. Incluso antes del conflicto, solía ser necesario el consentimiento de un pariente del sexo masculino para que una mujer pudiera ser hospitalizada[92], lo que genera importantes problemas humanitarios en un contexto en que los hombres de la familia están ausentes o han sido asesinados.

162. La violencia sexual en los conflictos en el Yemen parece estar vinculada a algunos de los sectores más vulnerables de la sociedad, incluidos los nacionales de terceros países y las mujeres. El Grupo está investigando un aumento en los casos de violación y agresión sexual oportunista vinculados a un colapso del orden público. El Grupo también ha sabido de violaciones de los combatientes de sexo masculino, tanto hombres como niños, durante las hostilidades sobre el terreno, especialmente en Adén.

163. Los derechos civiles y políticos de la mujer, incluido el derecho a organizarse, también están cada vez más amenazados por las autoridades y los funcionarios locales. El Grupo es consciente de que oficialmente solo hubo una mujer yemenita delegada en las conversaciones de paz celebradas en Ginebra en diciembre[93], lo cual plantea interrogantes en cuanto a la aplicación de la resolución 1325 (2000) del Consejo de Seguridad con respecto al conflicto y a si las cuestiones de género se incluirían de manera efectiva en cualquier arreglo o acuerdo formal futuro[94].

VI. Obstrucción de la asistencia humanitaria

164. En el párrafo 19 de la resolución 2216 (2015), el Consejo de Seguridad vinculó la obstrucción del suministro de asistencia humanitaria a las acciones que amenazan la paz, la seguridad o la estabilidad del Yemen. Sin embargo, también existe un vínculo claro entre el contexto humanitario y los efectos de la aplicación

[91] Según una sinopsis de más de 50 evaluaciones basadas en el género realizadas por el proyecto para crear capacidad de reserva en cuestiones de género de la Oficina de Coordinación de Asuntos Humanitarios.

[92] Véase Fondo de Población de las Naciones Unidas, “Violence, inequality plague women in conflict-ravaged Yemen”, 22 de septiembre de 2015; disponible en www.unfpa.org/news/violence-inequality-plague-women-conflict-ravaged-yemen#sthash.AOajaOtv.dpuf.

[93] El Grupo fue informado de que las fuerzas de los hutíes y los partidarios de Saleh habían impedido que una mujer participara de las conversaciones de paz en diciembre.

[94] El 11 de octubre de 2015, 45 dirigentes mujeres yemeníes se reunieron con el Enviado Especial para el Yemen, en una actividad organizada por las Naciones Unidas en Larnaca, y allí destacaron la importancia de la participación de la mujer en las negociaciones de paz. Véase también ONU-Mujeres, “Yemeni women call for their inclusion in peace efforts”, 27 de octubre de 2015; disponible en www.unwomen.org/en/news/stories/2015/10/yemeni-women-call-for-their-inclusion-in-peace-efforts.

del embargo de armas por parte de la coalición en los envíos comerciales y humanitarios al Yemen[95].

165. En la actualidad, alrededor de 21,2 millones de personas (el 82% de la población) requieren urgentemente algún tipo de asistencia para satisfacer sus necesidades básicas[96]. El Yemen depende de las importaciones para cubrir el 90% de sus necesidades de cereales y otras fuentes de alimentos[96]. El deterioro del contexto humanitario se corresponde directamente con el desarrollo de las hostilidades, la obstrucción de la asistencia humanitaria y sus intersecciones. No obstante, incluso sin la cuestión de la obstrucción y el conflicto como causa fundamental de la inaccesibilidad, los agentes humanitarios no tienen capacidad para proporcionar las grandes cantidades de alimentos, medicamentos y combustible necesarias y que se han visto sustancialmente afectadas por los efectos del bloqueo comercial. Un claro ejemplo de ello han sido el efecto indirecto de la escasez de combustible, que se ha reflejado en el suministro de electricidad, el bombeo de agua, los hospitales y la inflación, lo que ha llevado a una pérdida de poder adquisitivo en un sistema interno de mercado negro en que los precios de los artículos de primera necesidad son exorbitantes (véase el anexo 60).

166. La alteración deliberada de infraestructura logística clave, incluidos puertos, puentes y carreteras, por fuerzas de los hutíes y los partidarios de Saleh y de la coalición ha tenido consecuencias alarmantes para los civiles[109]. La escasez de alimentos y combustible, los obstáculos al transporte terrestre, las limitaciones a las oportunidades de subsistencia y el aumento de los precios de los productos básicos están exacerbando la prevalencia de la malnutrición[97]. Los altos niveles de inseguridad y la persistencia de las hostilidades han dado lugar a un aumento de las primas de seguros que afectan a los costos comerciales del transporte marítimo para la importación de bienes al Yemen, lo que ha provocado también una disminución de los arribos.

167. En este contexto, el bloqueo sistemático de una ciudad o un país como una forma de asedio militar, para impedir la entrada de bienes y la salida de personas, plantea graves consecuencias desde el punto de vista del derecho internacional humanitario. Cuando el acceso de un país o una ciudad a los alimentos, el agua o las medicinas está cortado o se toman medidas para impedir el acceso a tales necesidades básicas para la vida humana, de hecho se invierte el principio de discriminación a todos sus efectos, ya que la población civil no solo queda carente de toda protección especial sino que también carga inevitablemente con el mayor peso de las medidas impuestas (véanse los anexos 48, 49 y 60).

---

[95] Un funcionario de las Naciones Unidas dijo, cerca del inicio de las investigaciones del Grupo, que los proveedores de asistencia humanitaria carecían de la capacidad para hacer frente a las grandes cantidades de personas que requerían alimentación y asistencia médica y de otro tipo, porque antes del conflicto la mayoría de las necesidades alimentarias y de otro tipo del país se habían satisfecho mediante importaciones. En ese sentido, el bloqueo de los bienes comerciales estaba exacerbando directamente la situación humanitaria.

[96] Véase "Yemen: más de 21 millones de personas precisan ayuda humanitaria, señala OCHA", Servicio de Noticias de las Naciones Unidas, 24 de noviembre de 2015; disponible en http://static.un.org/content/news/dh/es/2015/20151124-es.pdf.

[97] Véase "Yemen: complex emergency, fact sheet, No. 1, fiscal year 2016" (Agencia de los Estados Unidos para el Desarrollo Internacional, 6 de noviembre de 2015); disponible en www.usaid.gov/sites/default/files/documents/1866/yemen_ce_fs01_11-06-2015.pdf.

A. Obstrucción de las entregas de asistencia humanitaria

168. El bloqueo sistemático y generalizado de los bienes comerciales ha contribuido directamente a la obstrucción de las entregas de ayuda y asistencia humanitaria, así como a la restricción de importaciones comerciales vitales de combustible, alimentos y otros bienes fuera del ámbito de la resolución 2216 (2015) ni están actualmente sujetos a sanciones.

169. En la práctica, los procesos de inspección de la coalición han servido como medida obstructiva, ya que los procedimientos de seguridad crean demoras en el fondeadero, mientras las demoras resultantes de retrasos en los muelles atribuibles a la falta de capacidad o a cuestiones administrativas en los puertos del Yemen son menores (véase el anexo 60). Los procedimientos de seguridad también han dado lugar a demoras en la entrega de suministros de asistencia humanitaria, la desviación de buques que transportan asistencia o la reprogramación de la ruta de los vuelos con fines humanitarios, incluidos los que transportan personal humanitario, por la Arabia Saudita, lo que retrasa y en definitiva obstruye la prestación de asistencia humanitaria al Yemen.

170. Los ataques contra las rutas marítimas y aéreas que conducen al país han redundado en nuevas obstrucciones a la prestación de asistencia humanitaria. El bombardeo de artillería realizado por las fuerzas de los hutíes y los partidarios de Saleh en el puerto de Adén, junto con el desarrollo general de las hostilidades, también ha tenido un efecto negativo.

171. Entre el 1 de abril y el 17 de agosto, el número de envíos destinados al Yemen disminuyó rápidamente, lo que se vio agravado por los retrasos resultantes de los controles de seguridad de la coalición. Los ataques aéreos de la coalición contra la infraestructura del puerto de Al-Hudaida el 17 de agosto limitaron el acceso a los muelles y causaron demoras en la descarga, y en consecuencia obstaculizaron gravemente las operaciones comerciales y de socorro en agosto y septiembre, agravaron las condiciones humanitarias y encarecieron los alimentos, el combustible y otros productos básicos. El bombardeo del aeropuerto de Saná retrasó la llegada de vuelos y de suministros de asistencia humanitaria durante 10 días.

172. Entre el 1 y el 29 de octubre, se estima que unos 50 buques atracaron en los puertos yemeníes, lo que representa un aumento de ocho buques desde el mes de septiembre. Las entregas comerciales y humanitarias de los productos básicos, incluido el combustible, aumentaron gradualmente después de la mejora del acceso a los puertos yemeníes a mediados de octubre[97]. A finales de octubre, unos 11 buques cisterna comerciales que transportaban más de 300.000 toneladas de combustible esperaban autorización para entrar en los puertos del mar Rojo.

173. Una nave proveniente de Djibouti llegó a Adén el 16 de noviembre con 18 toneladas de suministros médicos de la Organización Mundial de la Salud (OMS)[98]. En diciembre aumentó considerablemente el acceso de los suministros humanitarios que llegaron a Al-Hudaida. Se espera poner en funcionamiento un mecanismo de verificación e inspección de las Naciones Unidas para permitir un mayor acceso de

[98] Véase “Situation update: Yemen”, Logistics Cluster, 23 de noviembre de 2015; disponible en www.logcluster.org/document/situation-update-yemen-23-november-2015.

los buques comerciales a los puertos yemeníes y reducir los largos y prolongados procesos de seguridad actuales en los fondeaderos[99].

B. Obstrucción de la distribución de asistencia humanitaria

174. El equipo humanitario de las Naciones Unidas en el país lleva a cabo operaciones de socorro coordinadas a través de una red de agentes nacionales e internacionales en el Yemen. Sin embargo, en los territorios controlados por las fuerzas de los hutíes y los partidarios de Saleh y los grupos armados, el acceso a las poblaciones afectadas sigue siendo limitado. La continuación de la violencia política, las amenazas de secuestro y asesinato de trabajadores humanitarios, las restricciones a la circulación impuestas por el Departamento de Seguridad debido a las preocupaciones de seguridad y las complicaciones logísticas y de comunicación inhiben las operaciones de socorro a gran escala en las zonas de conflicto activo[100].

175. Al 23 de noviembre, 27 camiones que transportaban ayuda humanitaria habían llegado a Shabuah, Al-Mukalla y Al-Mahra. Otros tres camiones, enviados por la Oficina del Alto Comisionado de las Naciones Unidas para los Refugiados y la OMS, no llegaron a su destino final debido a la inseguridad y a las demoras en recibir las autorizaciones de seguridad de la coalición.

176. Sistemáticamente, las fuerzas de los hutíes y los partidarios de Saleh han asediado Adén y Taiz y atacado a los proveedores de servicios humanitarios y sus instalaciones, obstruyendo la distribución de la ayuda y la asistencia humanitaria[101]. Los asedios se llevaron a cabo mediante el bloqueo de caminos y rutas de acceso y han causado escasez de alimentos, agua y suministros médicos.

177. En Taiz, la restricción deliberada del acceso de bienes comerciales y de la asistencia humanitaria realizada por las fuerzas de los hutíes y los partidarios de Saleh ha afectado los distritos de Muzzafar, Qahirah y Salah del centro de la ciudad. Unas dos terceras partes de la población se encuentran actualmente desplazadas y los residentes que se han quedado necesitan urgentemente alimentos, agua y servicios médicos[102]. En noviembre, el Programa Mundial de Alimentos señaló que era posible acceder a Taiz desde Adén por carretera, si bien los puestos de control y la inseguridad seguían obstaculizando los intentos de entregar asistencia

[99] A mediados de diciembre de 2015, la Oficina de las Naciones Unidas de Servicios para Proyectos seguía esperando los fondos asignados de los Estados Unidos, el Reino Unido y la Unión Europea que debían depositarse antes de poder activar el mecanismo.

[100] Véase Brian Wittbold, Maisoon al-Awdi y Salama Mubarak, “Humanitarian relief and building resilience in Yemen”, Humanitarian Practice Network, abril de 2014; disponible en http://odihpn.org/magazine/humanitarian-relief-and-building-resilience-in-yemen/.

[101] Véase “Yemen: International Committee of the Red Cross and Médecins sans frontières alarmed by attacks on country’s lifelines”, Médicos Sin Fronteras; disponible en www.msf.org/article/yemen-icrc-and-msf-alarmed-attacks-country’s-lifelines.

[102] Véase “Statement of Humanitarian Coordinator for Yemen, Johannes Van Der Klaauw, on the dire situation in Taizz City”, 24 de octubre de 2015; disponible en http://reliefweb.int/report/yemen/statement-humanitarian-coordinator-yemen-johannes-van-der-klaauw-dire-situation-taizz.

humanitaria urgente[103]. En diciembre, se entregó ayuda a centros de distribución en Taiz, pero aún no se había repartido en el momento de redactar este informe.

178. El asedio de Taiz ha llevado a la muerte a pacientes hospitalizados por enfermedades curables. Los informes de octubre sugieren que en tres hospitales, Thawrah[104], Rawdah y Jumhuri, se estaban agotando los suministros médicos y el combustible para hacer funcionar los generadores o bien ya se habían agotado, al igual que los tanques de oxígeno, las máquinas de diálisis y los medicamentos básicos (véase el anexo 49).

179. Además, el Grupo documentó la obstrucción de la asistencia humanitaria mediante la venta de suministros de ayuda humanitaria en el mercado negro de Ib y Saná por las fuerzas de los hutíes y los partidarios de Saleh y en Adén por miembros de la resistencia (véanse los anexos 49 y 50).

180. Además de las obstrucciones a la distribución de asistencia humanitaria realizadas en tierra, el Grupo documentó diez ataques aéreos de la coalición a rutas de transporte (rutas marítimas y aéreas), cuatro a rutas terrestres de suministro y cinco a almacenes de ayuda alimentaria (incluidos dos vehículos que transportaban ayuda y tres almacenes e instalaciones de almacenamiento de alimentos), así como ataques aéreos contra un almacén de Oxfam en el que se guardaba equipo para un proyecto hídrico financiado por la Unión Europea en Saada. El Grupo también documentó tres ataques de la coalición contra centros locales de producción agrícola y de alimentos.

C. Ataques contra el espacio humanitario

181. El Grupo documentó varios ataques contra organizaciones humanitarias perpetrados por todas las partes en el conflicto, entre ellos nueve casos de ataques contra organizaciones y organismos de ayuda humanitaria entre el 26 de marzo y el 20 de diciembre. También documentó al menos 29 ataques contra hospitales, muchos de los cuales estaban asociados con organizaciones humanitarias o participaban en la prestación de servicios humanitarios, y al menos un ataque contra una ambulancia.

182. La OMS informó el 1 de octubre de que 69 establecimientos sanitarios habían sido dañados o destruidos; 10 hospitales quedaron totalmente destruidos y 26 habían sufrido daños parciales, en tanto 6 centros de salud quedaron totalmente destruidos y 6 habían sufrido daños parciales (véanse los anexos 50 y 61)[105]. Además, la OMS informó de que 20 trabajadores sanitarios habían resultado heridos y 8 habían muerto, varias ambulancias habían sido alcanzadas por los ataques, cuatro vehículos habían sido saqueados y dos vehículos de vigilancia robados durante el desarrollo de las hostilidades. No se dieron detalles sobre la responsabilidad de los ataques.

[103] Véase “Responding to Yemen’s humanitarian crisis”, informe de la situación sobre el Yemen del PMA, núm. 18 (Programa Mundial de Alimentos, 13 de diciembre de 2015); disponible en http://documents.wfp.org/stellent/groups/public/documents/ep/wfp280159.pdf.

[104] Las fuerzas de los hutíes y los partidarios de Saleh comenzaron a bombardear el hospital de Thawrah el 25 de octubre de 2015.

[105] Véase Organización Mundial de la Salud, “Yemen: reported violence against health sector in crisis 2015”, (octubre de 2015); disponible en http://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/State-of-Crisis.pdf.

183. El Grupo documentó múltiples ocasiones en que fuerzas de los hutíes y los partidarios de Saleh y combatientes de la resistencia bombardearon hospitales de Taiz y Adén, atacaron al personal médico y saquearon los suministros médicos (véanse los anexos 48 y 50). El Grupo también documentó 22 casos de ataques aéreos de la coalición contra hospitales (véase el anexo 62).

184. El Grupo documentó casos en que las fuerzas de los hutíes y los partidarios de Saleh saquearon la ayuda alimentaria y asumieron temporalmente el control de las oficinas de las Naciones Unidas en Saná y Adén (véanse los anexos 48 y 50). Se documentó un ataque aéreo de la coalición a un almacén afiliado a una organización no gubernamental (véase el párr. 179) y tres ataques aéreos directos o que causaron daños colaterales a las oficinas de las Naciones Unidas en el Yemen.

185. El Grupo documentó ataques contra el personal humanitario, a saber, varias detenciones ilegales de trabajadores humanitarios, algunas de las cuales supuestamente incluyeron tortura[106]. Entre el 26 de marzo y el 20 de diciembre, el Grupo documentó seis casos relacionados con grupos armados en los que 23 trabajadores humanitarios fueron secuestrados (1 de ellos murió mientras estaba detenido), 6 murieron por disparos mientras viajaban en vehículos identificados como humanitarios y 17 fueron arrestados (8 de los cuales se cree que continúan detenidos o han desaparecido) (véase el anexo 50).

186. En respuesta a los ataques perpetrados contra sus edificios y vehículos, las organizaciones humanitarias han impuesto restricciones de acceso y seguridad, en particular al personal internacional[107]. El personal nacional constituye actualmente la primera línea de respuesta en muchas de las situaciones de mayor inseguridad, y suele quedar más vulnerable ante los ataques (véanse los anexos 50 y 58), lo que limita aún más el espacio humanitario en el país.

VII. Recomendaciones

187. El Grupo recomienda:

Cooperación con las partes interesadas y las organizaciones

a) Que el Presidente, en nombre del Comité, tome contacto con el Presidente y el Gobierno legítimo del Yemen, así como con los miembros de la coalición, a fin de proporcionar al Grupo un acceso sin trabas a personas, documentos y lugares del Yemen de modo que pueda ejecutar su mandato y facilitar la visita del Grupo al Yemen, en particular a Adén;

b) Que el Presidente, en nombre del Comité, tome contacto con los Estados Miembros identificados por el Grupo que aún no han respondido a sus preguntas formuladas en sus comunicaciones oficiales;

[106] Véase "Human Rights Watch condemns serious abuses of detainees in Yemen", *World Bulletin*, 2 de septiembre de 2015; disponible en www.worldbulletin.net/haber/163831/hrw-condemns-serious-abuses-of-detainees-in-yemen.

[107] Véase Julia Brooks, "Attacks on Yemeni aid workers imperil assistance in overshadowed conflict", 11 de septiembre de 2015; disponible en http://atha.se/blog/attacks-yemeni-aid-workers-imperil-assistance-overshadowed-conflict.

c) Que el Presidente, en nombre del Comité, aliente al Presidente del Yemen a entregar al Grupo la información que le ha solicitado, incluida la información para la identificación de yemeníes incluidos en la Lista y los nombres de funcionarios civiles y militares yemeníes que hayan participado en acciones que hayan supuesto una amenaza para la paz, la seguridad o la estabilidad del Yemen o prestado su apoyo a estas, en particular quienes hayan tenido participación en acciones que incumban exclusivamente a la autoridad del Gobierno legítimo del Yemen;

Grupos armados

d) Que el Consejo de Seguridad considere a las fuerzas de los hutíes y los partidarios de Saleh como un grupo armado híbrido integrado cuando elabore resoluciones y declaraciones de la Presidencia futuras sobre el Yemen, en particular cuando se refiera a la retirada de las fuerzas, la cesión de armas incautadas de las instituciones militares y de seguridad y el cese de las hostilidades;

e) Que el Consejo de Seguridad, cuando elabore resoluciones y declaraciones de la Presidencia futuras sobre el Yemen, considere la posibilidad de exigir que el Gobierno del Yemen establezca un mecanismo de investigación de antecedentes para asegurar que los excombatientes que se integren en los servicios de defensa y seguridad no hayan participado anteriormente en actos de terrorismo, violaciones del derecho internacional humanitario y abusos contra los derechos humanos;

Armas

f) Que el Consejo de Seguridad, en su próxima resolución sobre el Yemen, considere la posibilidad de exigir a todos los Estados Miembros que adopten las medidas necesarias para que el suministro directo o indirecto, la venta o la transferencia de armamentos y materiales conexos de cualquier tipo destinados al Yemen se autoricen únicamente para las fuerzas de seguridad bajo el control del Gobierno legítimo del Yemen, después de notificarlo al Comité;

g) Que el Consejo de Seguridad, en su próxima resolución sobre el Yemen, autorice a los Estados Miembros a que, actuando a título nacional o mediante asociaciones navales multinacionales de carácter voluntario, como las Fuerzas Marítimas Combinadas, y la coalición liderada por la Arabia Saudita, en cooperación con el Gobierno legítimo del Yemen, inspeccionen en alta mar frente a la costa del Yemen, incluidos el mar Arábigo, el golfo de Adén y el mar Rojo, los buques de los que tengan motivos razonables para creer que transportan armas o equipo militar destinados al Yemen pero de los que no se haya notificado al Comité, directa o indirectamente, en contravención del embargo de armas selectivo impuesto al Yemen, o que transporten armas o equipo militar destinados a personas o entidades designadas por el Comité;

h) Que el Consejo de Seguridad pida al Secretario General que refuerce al Grupo con un experto en armas para vigilar la aplicación del embargo de armas y la transferencia de armas al Gobierno legítimo del Yemen y con un experto en transporte marítimo y un experto en aviación para vigilar la aplicación del embargo de armas y coordinar las acciones con el mecanismo de verificación e inspección de las Naciones Unidas una vez que se haya establecido;

i) Que el Consejo de Seguridad, en su próxima resolución sobre el Yemen, considere la posibilidad de establecer directrices más precisas para la presentación de informes de inspección cuando el mecanismo de verificación e inspección de las Naciones Unidas participe en las inspecciones, en particular en lo que respecta al intercambio de información con el Grupo;

j) Que el Presidente, en nombre del Comité, tome contacto con los Estados Miembros vecinos del Yemen y los Estados Miembros que realizan operaciones en la región para recordarles sus obligaciones en virtud del párrafo 10 de la resolución 2117 (2013) y les pida que cooperen y compartan información sobre presuntos traficantes y rutas de tráfico, transacciones financieras sospechosas, actividades de intermediación en el comercio o desvíos de armas pequeñas y armas ligeras destinadas al Yemen, y cualquier otra información relacionada con la transferencia ilícita, la acumulación desestabilizadora o el uso indebido de armas pequeñas y armas ligeras, con el Gobierno legítimo del Yemen y con el Grupo;

Finanzas

k) Que el Presidente, en nombre del Comité, tome contacto con las Bahamas y los Emiratos Árabes Unidos y los aliente a presentar información en respuesta a las comunicaciones oficiales del Grupo sobre casos concretos relativos a la congelación de activos;

l) Que el Presidente, en nombre del Comité, tome contacto con los Estados Miembros en los que, según el presente informe, se han localizado activos que son de propiedad o están bajo el control directo o indirecto de personas designadas o de personas o entidades que actúan en su nombre o siguiendo sus instrucciones, o de entidades que son de propiedad de esas personas o están bajo su control, y les pida que proporcionen al Grupo información sobre las medidas adoptadas para congelar esos bienes en su territorio;

Derecho internacional humanitario

m) Que el Consejo de Seguridad, en sus resoluciones y declaraciones de la Presidencia futuras sobre el Yemen, haga referencia a los Estados Miembros que realizan operaciones militares en el Yemen y a todas las partes pertinentes en el conflicto y, teniendo en cuenta las recientes observaciones del Alto Comisionado de las Naciones Unidas para los Derechos Humanos, destaque su responsabilidad de respetar y defender el derecho internacional humanitario, en particular los principios de distinción y proporcionalidad, y el derecho internacional de los derechos humanos, incluida la necesidad de cooperar con el Grupo;

n) Que el Consejo de Seguridad considere la posibilidad de crear una comisión internacional de investigación para investigar las denuncias de violaciones del derecho internacional humanitario y el derecho internacional de los derechos humanos en el Yemen por todas las partes y para determinar la identidad de los autores de tales transgresiones a fin de que los responsables rindan cuentas de sus actos;

o) Que el Consejo de Seguridad aliente al Gobierno legítimo del Yemen a que adopte medidas para lograr que los autores de violaciones graves contra los niños en el Yemen rindan cuentas de sus actos, velando por que las necesidades concretas de los niños soldados sean tenidas en consideración en todas las conversaciones con las fuerzas de los hutíes y los partidarios de Saleh.

Annex 1: Correspondence sent and received by the Panel from 19 May to 28 December 2015

Entities addressed	Letters sent	Letters replied	Info provided	partially provided	Not provided	Remarks
AMISOM	1				1	
Arab Bank PLC	1	1		1		
Australia	2	2	2			
Bahamas	1					Expected*
Bahrain	5	3			2	
Canada	2	2	2			
China	1				1	
CMF	1	1	1			
Denmark	1				1	
Djibouti	4	3	2		1	
Egypt	3	2	1	1	1	
EU	1	1				
France	3	2	2			Expected*
Germany	4	4	4			
India	1				1	
Indonesia	1					Expected*
Iran	5	3	3		2	
Israel	1				1	
Italy	1	1	1			
Japan	1	1	1			
Jordan	3	2	1	1	1	
Kuwait	2				2	
Lebanon	1				1	
Malaysia	1					Expected*
Morocco	1	1		1		
Netherlands	2	2	2			
New Zealand	1	1	1			
Oman	3	3	3			

Entities addressed	Letters sent	Letters replied	Info provided	partially provided	Not provided	Remarks
Pakistan	1				1	
Portugal	1				1	
Qatar	5	4		1	1	
Russian Federation	4	4	4			
Saudi Arabia	9	9	8	1		
Senegal	1	1	1			
Singapore	1	1	1			
Sudan	1				1	
Switzerland	3	3	3			
Turkey	1	1	1			
UAE	10	4	4		6	
UK	5	5	5			
USA	4	4	4			
Yemen	3	2	2		1	
Total	103	73	59	6	26	4

*: Permanent Missions informed that replies are expected from their capitals.

Annex 2: List established and maintained by the Committee

2140 Sanctions List

Last updated on: 16 September 2015

The List established and maintained by the 2140 Committee

Generated on: 16 September 2015

Composition of the List

The list consists of the two sections specified below:
A. Individuals
B. Entities and other groups

Information about de-listing may be found on the Committee's website at:
http://www.un.org/sc/committees/1267/delisting.shtml

A. Individuals

YEi.002 Name: 1: ABDULLAH 2: YAHYA 3: AL HAKIM 4:
Name (original script): عبد الله يحيى الحاكم
Title: **Designation:** Huthi group second-in-command **DOB:** **a)** Approximately 1985 **b)** Between 1984 and 1986 **POB:** **a)** Dahyan, Yemen **b)** Sa'dah Governorate, Yemen **Good quality a.k.a.:** **a)** Abu Ali al Hakim **b)** Abu-Ali al-Hakim **c)** Abdallah al-Hakim **d)** Abu Ali Alhakim **e)** Abdallah al-Mu'ayyad **Low quality a.k.a.:** na **Nationality:** Yemen **Passport no:** na **National identification no:** na **Address:** Dahyan, Sa'dah Governorate, Yemen **Listed on:** 7 Nov. 2014 (amended on 20 Nov. 2014) **Other information:** Gender [Male].

YEi.004 Name: 1: ABDULMALIK 2: AL-HOUTHI 3: 4:
Title: na **Designation:** na **DOB:** na **POB:** na **Good quality a.k.a.:** na **Low quality a.k.a.:** na **Nationality:** na **Passport no:** na **National identification no:** na **Address:** na **Listed on:** 14 Apr. 2015 **Other information:** Leader of Yemen's Houthi Movement. Has engaged in acts that threaten the peace, security, or stability of Yemen.

YEi.001 Name: 1: ABD 2: AL-KHALIQ 3: AL-HUTHI 4:
Name (original script): عبدالخالق الحوثي
Title: **Designation:** Huthi military commander **DOB:** 1984 **POB:** na **Good quality a.k.a.:** **a)** Abd-al-Khaliq al-Huthi **b)** Abd-al-Khaliq Badr-al-Din al Huthi **c)** 'Abd al-Khaliq Badr al-Din al-Huthi **Low quality a.k.a.:** Abu-Yunus **Nationality:** Yemen **Passport no:** na **National identification no:** na **Address:** na **Listed on:** 7 Nov. 2014 (amended on 20 Nov. 2014) **Other information:** Gender [Male].

YEi.005 Name: 1: AHMED 2: ALI 3: ABDULLAH 4: SALEH
Name (original script): أحمد علي عبد الله صالح
Title: Former Ambassador, former Brigadier General **Designation:** na **DOB:** 25 Jul. 1972 **POB:** na **Good quality a.k.a.:** Ahmed Ali Abdullah Al-Ahmar **Low quality a.k.a.:** na **Nationality:** Yemeni **Passport no:** **a)** Yemeni passport number 17979 issued under name Ahmed Ali Abdullah Saleh (referred to in the diplomatic identity number no.:31/2013/20/003140 below) **b)** Yemeni passport number 02117777 issued on 08-11-2005 under name Ahmed Ali Abdullah Al-Ahmar (good quality a.k.a.) **c)** Yemeni passport number 06070777 issued on 03-12-2014 under name Ahmed Ali Abdullah Al-Ahmar (good quality a.k.a.) **National identification no:** na **Address:** United Arab Emirates **Listed on:** 14 Apr. 2015 (amended on 16 Sep. 2015) **Other information:** Has played a key role in facilitating the Houthi military expansion. Has engaged in acts that threaten the peace, security, or stability of Yemen. Ahmed Saleh is the son of the former President of the Republic of Yemen, Ali Abdullah Saleh (YEi.003). Ahmed Ali Abdullah Saleh comes from an area known as Bayt Al-Ahmar, which lies some 20 kilometres southeast of the capital, Sana'a. Diplomatic identity card no.:31/2013/20/003140, issued on 07-07-2013 by the United Arab Emirates' Ministry of Foreign Affairs under name Ahmed Ali Abdullah Saleh; current status: cancelled.

YEi.003 Name: 1: ALI 2: ABDULLAH 3: SALEH 4:
Name (original script): علي عبد الله صالح
Title: **Designation:** **a)** President of Yemen's General People's Congress party **b)** Former President of the Republic of Yemen **DOB:** **a)** 21 Mar. 1945 **b)** 21 Mar. 1946 **c)** 21 Mar. 1942 **d)** 21 Mar. 1947 **POB:** **a)** Bayt al-Ahmar, Sana'a Governorate, Yemen **b)** Sana'a, Yemen **c)** Sana'a, Sanhan, Al-Rib' al-Sharqi **Good quality a.k.a.:** Ali Abdallah Salih **Low quality a.k.a.:** na **Nationality:** Yemen **Passport no:** 00016161 (Yemen) **National identification no:** 01010744444 **Address:** na **Listed on:** 7 Nov. 2014 (amended on 20 Nov. 2014) **Other information:** Gender [Male].

B. Entities and other groups

Annex 3: Letter from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Sana'a, under the control of Ansar Allah, postponing the Panel's visit to Sana'a

Non official Translation:

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Yemen presents its compliments to Office of the United Nations Resident Coordinator in Sana'a.

With reference to the Office's correspondence dated 19 October 2015 related to the facilitation cot the Panel established pursuant Security Council resolution 2140(2014) for a visit to Yemen from 1 to 7 November 2015, the Ministry would like to inform the Office that the date is not convenient due to engagement of relevant services with other businesses. In order to ensure a successful visit, the Ministry wishes to suggest a new date.

The Ministry avails herself of this opportunity to renew to Office of the United Nations Resident Coordinator in Sana'a the assurances of its highest consideration.

الرقم: خ/م/٤٤٧
التاريخ: ٢/١١/٢٠١٥
الموافق: .....

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

الجمهورية اليمنية
وزارة الخارجية
مكتب الوزير

تهدي وزارة خارجية الجمهورية اليمنية أطيب تحياتها إلى مكتب المنسق المقيم لمنظمات الأمم المتحدة بصنعاء.

بالإشارة إلى مذكرة المكتب بدون رقم وتاريخ 2015/10/19م بخصوص طلب تسهيل مهمة فريق الخبراء المشكل بموجب قرار مجلس الأمن رقم 2140 للعام 2014م لبلادنا في الموعد المقترح من قبل المنسق للفترة من 1 – 7 نوفمبر 2015م، تود الوزارة إبلاغ المكتب بأن الموعد المقترح غير مناسب نظراً لارتباط الجهات المعنية ببعض الأعمال، وحرصاً على إنجاح الزيارة تأمل الوزارة تحديد موعد آخر.

تغتنم وزارة خارجية الجمهورية اليمنية هذه المناسبة لتعرب إلى مكتب المنسق المقيم لمنظمات الأمم المتحدة بصنعاء مجددا عن فائق تقديرها واحترامها.

الجمهورية اليمنية
الجمهورية اليمنية
وزارة الخارجية

إلى/

مكتب المنسق المقيم لمنظمات الأمم المتحدة

Annex 4: Constitutional declaration issued in Yemen by Ansar Allah on 6 February 2015

Article No. (1): Provisions of the applicable Constitution will remain valid unless they contradict with the provision of this Declaration.

Article No. (2): This Declaration organizes governance rules during the transitional period.

Article No. (3): Public rights and freedoms are guaranteed and the state is committed to protect them.

Article No. (4): The state foreign policy is based on commitment to good neighboring and non-interference in internal affairs of the state, in addition to approving peaceful and sound means to solve disputes, and cooperation to realize joint interests in a way preserving the state sovereignty, independence, security and the supreme interests.

Article No. (5): The Revolutionary Committee is the representative of the Revolution and from which the revolutionary committees branch in the governorates and districts across the country.

The Transitional National Council

Article No. (6): Based on a resolution by the Revolutionary Committee, a Transitional National Council shall be formed consisting of 551 members to replace the dissolved parliament, and to include components not represented in it. Members of the dissolved parliaments are entitled to join the Council.

Article No. (7): The internal bylaw of the Transitional National Council shall define its work system and rights and duties of the members.

Article No. (8): Presidency of the Republic during the transitional period will be assigned to a Presidential Council of 5 members to be selected by the Transitional National Council and to be approved by the Revolutionary Committee.

Article No. (9): The internal bylaw of the Presidential Council shall define its work system and rights and duties of the members.

The Transitional Government

Article No. (10): The Presidential Council assigns any of the Transitional National Council members or from outside it to form a transitional government of national competencies.

General Provisions

Article No. (11): The Revolutionary Committee is tasked with taking all the necessary procedures and measures to protect the state sovereignty, insure its security and stability and protect people rights and freedoms.

Article No. (12): Specializations of the Transitional National Council, Presidential Council and the government are to be specified by a complementary resolution to be issued by the Revolutionary Committee.

Article No. (13): Authorities of the transitional state shall commit during a period of two years to work to achieve requirements of the transitional period according to outcomes of the Comprehensive National Dialogue Conference and the Peace and National Partnership Agreement, including the revision of the new constitution draft, issuing laws required by the foundation phase and holding a referendum on the constitution in order to move forward to the permanent situation as well as carrying out the parliamentary and presidential elections according to its provisions.

Article No. (14): The normal legislations shall continue to be valid unless they explicitly or implicitly contradict with texts of this Declaration.

Article No. (15): This Declaration is effective from the date of its issuance.

Issued at the Republican Palace in Sana'a on 6 February 2015.

Constitutional Declaration Ceremony, Presidential Palce, Sana’a, 6 February 2015

https://www.youtube.com/watch?time_continue=48&v=eNkMhj3O13w, last accessed on 10 November 2015.

Annex 5: Revolutionary Committee

The Supreme Revolutionary Committee was established by Ansar Allah following the Constitutional Declaration of 6 February 2015, to act as an executive body after the resignation of President Hadi and Bahah Government.

The Supreme Revolution Committee is headed by Mohamed Ali Abdelkarim Amir Eddine Al Houthi "Abou Ahmed" known generally as Mohamed Ali Al Houthi. He became known when the Houthis took Sana'a on September 2014. He is believed to be a cousin of Abdulmalik Al Houthi (YEi.004).

Since he assumed his functions as head of the Revolutionary Committee, Mohamed Ali Alhouthi started to act as a de facto president of Yemen.

In late September 2015, Media showed Mohamed Ali Alhouthi visiting Ansar Allah combatant in the fronts in Al Houdaydah, Ma'rib and Ta'izz.

In Ta'izz footage taken of Mohamed Ali Al Houthi showed also Abdullah Yahya Al Hakim designated as (YEi.002) in the 2140 sanctions list.

The Supreme revolutionary Committee comprises:

1. Mohamed Ali Abdelkarim Amir Eddine Al Houthi AKA Abou Ahmed;
2. Youssef Alfaichi Aka Abou Malik ;
3. Taha Ben Ahmed Almoutawakil;
4. Mohamed Ahmed Meftah;
5. Mohamed Al Maqaleh;
6. Naif Ahmed Alqanes;
7. Khaled Almadani;
8. Ibtissam Mihamed AlHamdi;
9. Alia Faissal Abdellatif Achaabi;
10. Sadeq Abdallah Abou Chawarib;
11. Talal Aqlan.

Mohamed Ali Alhouthi visiting Salif port near Alhudaydah on 5 October 2015

Yemen street Web page, http://www.yemenstreet.net/news-14778.htm, last accessed, 20 October 2015

Mohamed Ali Alhouthi visiting Ta'izz with Abdullah Al Hakim, 26 September 2015

1- Mohamed Ali Al Houthi, Head of the Supreme revolution Committee, Acting head of the executive
2- Abdullah Yahya Abdullah Al Hakim "Abou Ali", (listed as YEi.002);
http://almawqea.net/news.php?id=2303, last accessed on 20 October 2015

Source: http://www.almasirahnews.com/?p=3741, last accessed on 11 November 2015

Annex 6: Islamic Republic of Iran-Yemen air transport cooperation

IRNA 1934 Islamic Republic News Agency

Home Politics Economy Art & Culture Sport Photo Archive

Zarif to meet several senior religious figures. 2 hours ago

Print Version | Send To Friend

Iran, Yemen sign MoU on air transport

Tehran, March 1, IRNA – Iranian and Yemeni aviation authorities have signed a memorandum of understanding on air transport cooperation.

The document was signed in Tehran on Saturday between the Civil Aviation and Meteorology Authority (CAMA) of Yemen and Iran's Civil Aviation Organization (CAO), reported Almayadeen TV Channel.

The MoU enables national carrier Yemen Airways as well as the Iranian carrier Mahan Air to operate 14 flights per week to the other country.

The acting head of the CAMA Mohammed Abdulqadir signed the agreement for his respective organization.

There is no direct flight between the two countries at present.

1771**1377

CAO.IRI

Most Viewed

Ex-diplomat highlights Iranian, French, Russian plan on Syria

Peugeot promises bright future, attractive offers

Iran warns Tel Aviv over vicious cycle of Israeli violence

Navy Commander

Source: Islamic Republic News Agency, 1 March 2015, http://www3.irna.ir/en/News/81524416/, last accessed on 12 November 2015

Rival Yemeni camps entrench as Iran flights arrive, AP, 1 March 2015, http://news.yahoo.com/first-iran-flight-arrives-rebel-held-yemeni-capital-112941975.html, last accessed on 03 December 2015.

Annex 7: Security Commission acting under the direction and/or on behalf of Ansar Allah

The Supreme Revolutionary Committee nominated on 6 February 2015, 18 members to serve in the Security Commission:

1. Major General Mahmoud Soubaihi, Acting Defense Minster (**escaped Sana'a to Aden, arrested by Houthis and put under detention)**;
2. Major General Jalal Arouichan, Acting Minister of Interior;
3. Major General Hamoud Khaled Soufi, Director of Political Security Office **(left Sana'a)**
4. Major Ali Hassan al Ahmadi, Director national Security Bureau NSB, joined Hadi **(joined Hadi);**
5. Major General Houssain Khirano, Chief of staff;
6. Brigadier General Zakaria Chami;
7. Major General Ahmed Mohsin Al Yafai;
8. Major General Abderrazak Al Marouni, Commander Special Operations Command;
9. Major General Awad Ben Farid;
10. Major General Abderraqib Thabet Assoubaihi;
11. Major General Ali Ben Ali Al Jaifi;
12. Major General Abdallah Mohnif;
13. Youssef Hassan Ismail Al Madani;
14. Abdallah Yahya Abdallah Al Hakim;
15. Abd Arrab Saleh Ahmed Jarfan;
16. Taha Hassan Al Madani;
17. Mohamed Daif Allah Saleh Sabhan;
18. Mohamed Abdelkarim Al Ghoumari.

Meeting of the Security Commission at the Ministry of Defense in Sana'a, 07 February

2015

Chaired by Major General Mahmoud Soubaihi, the four individuals in uniform are from Ansar Allah left to right: Youssef Hassan Ismail Al Madani, Abdallah Yahya Abdallah Al Hakim, Abd Arrab Saleh Ahmed Jarfan, Taha Hassan Al Madani, (screen shot from Yemeni TV chanels)

The Panel has identified some of key actors of the Security Commission involved in the Command and Control as well as coordination between Houthis and Saleh family.

Link to pro Saleh Bureacracy for administration and management		
Gen. Jalal Arrouichan Acting Minister of Interior	Gen. Hussein Khirano Acting Minister of defense	Gen. Zakaria Chami Ansar Allah Regular Officer

Link to Houthis Armed Groups		
Youssef Al Madani Ansar Allah	Abdallah Yahya AlHakim Ansar Allah	Taha Hassan Al Madani Ansar Allah
Link to pro Saleh units with special expertise and operational enablers		
Gen. Aberrazak Almarouni Special Operations	*Gen. Abd alRaqib alSubaihi **Close to Ahmed Ali Saleh**	Gen. Abdullah Mohnif Director Intelligence Services

Annex 8: Consultations facilitated by the United Nations

1. Participants to PNPA and Movenpick talks

1. Ansar Allah (Mahdi Machat and Hussein Al Azzi);
2. Al Haq Party (Hassan Zaid);
3. GPC (Abdul Karim Ali Al-Iryani);
4. National Democratic Alliance Parties (Kassem Sallam);
5. Arab Socialist Ba'ath Party (Mohamed Al Zubairy);
6. Islah (Abdul Wahab al-Ansi)
7. Yemeni Socialist Party YSP (Yahya Mansour Abou Sobo'a);
8. Yemeni Unionist Congregation (Abdullah Aobel)
9. Popular Front Union (Mohamed Arobai);
10. Nasserist (Abdullah Noaman, didn't sign);
11. Arrashad Party (Mohamed Moussa Al Amri);
12. Justice and Construction Party (Mohamed AboLuhoum);
13. Southern Hirak (Yassine Al Makkaoui).

2. Participants to First Geneva Consultations

Participants to Geneva talks as political constituents from Sana'a

1. Faika Alsayed – GPC;
2. Yahia Dowaid- GPC;
3. Aref Al-Zwka – GPC;
4. Yaser Al-Awadi- GPC;
5. Adel Qassem Abdu Al-Shugaa –GPC;
6. Obeid Bin-Dubeia - GPC;
7. Abu Bakr Al Qirbi -GPC;
8. Madhi Almshat -Ansar Allah;
9. Hamza Al-Houthi -Ansar Allah;
10. Ali Emad -Ansar Allah;
11. Abdulsalam Jaber -Ansar Allah;
12. Abdulmalek Alhajri -Ansar Allah;
13. Nasser Al-Nassiri Democratic Alliance;
14. Ghaleb Musad Hirak;
15. Mohamed Al-Zubairy Baath;
16. Bderrahman Al-Sakkaf -Yemeni Socialist Party;
17. Hassan Zaid -Al Haqq Party;
18. Mohammed Aboluhoum Justice and Construction;
19. Nabil Al Wazir Federation of Popular Forces.

Participants to Geneva talks as Government representatives

1. Riyad Yassin Abdullah;
2. Ezzeddin Al-Asbahi;
3. Ahmed bin Ahmed Al-Maisari;

4. Abdul Wahhab Al-Humaikani;
5. Abdel Aziz Joubari;
6. Fahd Salim Kafayen;
7. Othman Hussein Majli;
8. Ahmed Awad bin Mubarak;
9. Mohamed Al-Mukhlafi;
10. Mohamed Ali Al-Sakkaf;

3. Ansar Allah and GPC Participants to Muscat

1 Mahdi Almachat (Ansar Allah);
2 Hussein Alaazi (Ansar Allah)
3 Abdelmakek Alaajri (Ansar Allah)
4 Mohamed Ben Abdessalam (Ansar Allah)
5 Yahya Dowaid (GPC)
6 Yasser Alawadi (GPC)
7 Aref Azzoukka (GPC)
8 Abu baker Qorbi (GPC)

4. Participants to second Geneva Consultations

Participating to Geneva talks as political constituents from Sana'a

Ansar Allah:

1 Mahdi Almachat (Sa'dah);
2 Mohamed Ben Abdessalam (Sa'dah)
3 Hamid Radman Assem (Sana'a)
4 Abdelilah Hajr (Sana'a)
5. Salim Maghlis (Ta'izz)
6. Nasser Mahfouz Baqazqouz (Hadramout)

GPC:

1 Yasser Alawadi (Al Baydah)
2 Aref Azzoukka (Shabwah)
3 Abu baker Qorbi (Al Baydah)
4. Faiqa Assayed (Aden)-Woman
5 Yahya Dowaid (Sana'a)
6. Khaled Addini (Hadramout)

Participating to Geneva talks as Government representatives

1. Abdelmalik Abdeljalil Al Mekhlafi;
2. Abdelaziz Ahmed Joubari;
3. Mohamed Moussa Al Aamri (AlBaydah);
4. Yassine Omar Makkaoui (Aden);
5. Mohamed Said Assaadi (Abyan);
6. Mohamed Said Assaadi (Abyan);
7. Khaled Omar Bajneid (Hadramout);
8. Nehal Naji Al Awlaki (Shabouah)-Woman;
9. Abdellah Abdellah Al Alimi (Shabwah);
10. Shai'I Mohsein Azzandani(Dale'a);
11. Azzedin Al Asbahi (Ta'izz)
12. Mouine Abdelmalik Said (Ta'izz)

5. Political Parties allied to Ansar Allah

Press conference, Sana’a, 1 Spetember 2015: Ansar Allah and four allied parties announce their readiness to form a national Government.

http://www.sabanews.net/ar/print403059.htm

Left to right:Hamid Abdulmalek Alhajri (Al Karama, federation of parties allied to Ansar Allah), Hamid Assem (Nasserist Unionist People's Organisation), Hassan Zaid (Al Haq Party), Hamza Alhouthi (Ansar Allah), Mohamed Al Zubairy (Arab Socialist Ba'ath Party), Kassem Sallam, Nasser AL-Nassiri.

Annex 9: Inspection regime enforced by the coalition

List of Vessels which went through the inspection process by the coalition

M/V Name	Month	Destination	Boarded Y/N	Date Boarded
IRAN SHAHEED	May	Hudaydah	N	
ISTANBUL I	May	Aden	N	
AL NUBA I	May	Mokha	N	
ZAABEEL	May	Djibouti	N	
NAVIMOON	June	Hudaydah	Y	11-Jun-15
FREE STAR	June	Hudaydah	Y	11-Jun-15
EVANGELIA	June	Hudaydah	N	
RASS LAFFAN	June	Aden	N	
AL NUBA II	June	Mokha	N	
RAMA I	June	Aden	Y	17-Jun-15
CHANG HANG TAN SUO	June	Hudaydah	Y	14-Jun-15
PRYA	June	Hudaydah	N	
CASSENDRA	June	Hudaydah	Y	22-Jun-15
STELLA DI MARE	June	Hudaydah	N	
STARTRADER	June	Hudaydah	N	
LINA - Y	June	Salif	N	
ROYAL 8	June	Hudaydah	N	
VENUS	June	Mokha	N	
AREZOU	June	Hudaydah	N	
BEST WAVE	July	Hudaydah	Y	08-Jul-15
INCE INEBOLU	July	Salif	N	
RADHE	July	Hudaydah	N	
GEMA	July	Mokha	N	
SHAKER 1	August	Hudaydah	N	
PEARL OF ATHENA	August	Hudaydah	N	
TESSALINA	August	Hudaydah	Y	19-Aug-15
BOLERO	August	Salif	N	
MARWAN H	September	Salif	N	

M/V Name	Month	Destination	Boarded Y/N	Date Boarded
JABAL ALI	September	Aden	N	
AFRICAN 4	September	Aden	N	
EMIRATES PEACE	November	Nishtun	N	
MADINA I	November	Nishtun	N	

(source: Maritime Coalition Forces: list of vessels boarded may not be complete as information is provided by reports from third party)

Contact details for requesting clearances from the Evacuation and Humanitarian Operation Cell (EHOC) of the Saudi Ministry of Defence.

No Fly zone and Flight Restrictions

Following No Fly zone restrictions by the coalition all flights to and from Sana’a in Yemen have to be cleared

Flight schedule of 26 June 2015 with diplomatic clearance

رحلة خاصة	مسقط / صنعاء / مسقط	1300مطي	1200مطي	A320	MAJAN 525	554	ماي فلو العماني	1079
نقل اليمنيين العالقين في الخارج	عمان/بيشة/صنعاء/بيشة /عمان	1315مطي	1215مطي	A320	[illegible]	يمنية	اليمنية	1069
	عمان/بيشة/صنعاء/بيشة /عمان	1315مطي	1215مطي	A320	[illegible]			
	القاهرة/بيشة/صنعاء/بيشة /دبي	1445مطي	1315مطي	A310	[illegible]			

لطف معياد
مناوب النقل الجوي

محمد الهتاري
مناوب النقل الجوي

(Leaked and posted on social media, authenticity confirmed by confidential source)

Translation

Flight	Type	Itinerary
Oman (special flight for UN)*	Special flight	Muscat-Sana'a-Muscat
Yemenia	Passenger	Amman-**Bisha**-Sana'a-**Bisha**-Amman
Yemenia	Passenger	Amman-**Bisha**-Sana'a-**Bisha**-Amman
Yemenia	Passenger	Cairo-**Bisha**-Sana'a-**Bisha**-Cairo

*Flight serving to transport Delegation that participated in Geneva consultations

Flight schedule of 05 November 2015 with diplomatic clearance

استمارة الحركة للتصاريح العارضة ليوم الخميس بتاريخ 2015/11/05م

رقم التصريح	اسم المشغل	التسمية	رقم الرحلة	الطراز	زمن مغادرة	زمن وصول	زمن مغادرة	زمن وصول	خط السير	الغرض
1736	وزارة حالات الطوارئ الروسية	RA-16841	SUM 9701/3	IL 76	----	0700 عادي	0900 عادي	----	روسيا / صنعاء / روسيا	إجلاء وإستقدام موظفين روسيين ومساعدات إنسانية
1742	SOLENTA AVIATION	ZS DBK	LNO 130H	EMB 135	----	1230 عادي	1430 عادي	----	جيبوتي / صنعاء / جيبوتي	مساعدات طبية وتبرئة الدواء
1760	سلطنة عمان (خاصة بالأمم المتحدة)	OMANI	MAJAN 323	A320	---	1030 عادي	1230 عادي	----	مسقط / صنعاء / مسقط	رحلة خاصة
1770	اللجنة الدولية للصليب الأحمر	5Y-BVI	RED 309	BE 190EC	----	1300 محلي	1600 محلي	----	جيبوتي / صنعاء / جيبوتي	مساعدات إنسانية ونقل موظفين
1747	RUBY STAR	EW-441JH	RSB 5865	IL 76	----	0600 عادي	0800 عادي	----	الشارقة/بيشة/صنعاء/بيشة/الشارقة	شحنة أدوية تابعة لشركة النصل
1772	الخطوط الجوية اليمنية	يمنية	IY-633659	A310	----	1245 محلي	1400 محلي	----	عمان/بيشة/صنعاء/بيشة/عمان	رحلة تجارية
			IY-603854	A310	----	1245 محلي	1400 محلي	----	القاهرة/بيشة/صنعاء/بيشة/القاهرة	
			IY-645944	A320	1092 محلي	1150 محلي	1230 محلي	1000 محلي	سيئون/سقطرى/سيئون/عمان	1500 عمان

خالد حسين المتوكل
مناوب النقل جوي

سمير القادمي
مناوب النقل الجوي

الإدارة العامة للنقل الجوي
DIRECTORATE OF AIR TRANSPORT LICENSES & PERMISSIONS

(Leaked by activists and posted in social media)

Translation

Flight	Type	Itinerary
Russian Ministry of Emergency	Evacuation	Russia-Sana’a-Russia
Solenta aviation	Medical supplies	Djibouti-Sana’a-Djibouti
Oman (special flight for UN)	Special flight	Muscat-Sana’a-Muscat
Red Cross	Humanitarian	Djibouti-Sana’a-Djibouti
Ruby Star	Medical supplies	Shariqa-**Bisha**-Sana’a-**Bisha**-Shariqa
	For Aljabal Cie	
Yemenia*	Passenger	Amman- **Bisha**-Sana’a-**Bisha**-Amman
Yemenia	Passenger	Cairo- **Bisha**-Sana’a-**Bisha**-Cairo
Yemenia	Passenger	Sayun- Soqatra-Sayun-Amman

* Flight used to transport Ansar Allah and GPC delegation participating to the Muscat talks.

Annex 10: Profile of weapons serving as baseline to monitor potential violations of the targeted arms embargo

As a result of successive wars in Yemen, arms have proliferated both within the regular military as well as within tribal militias. Since the reunification of North and South Yemen in 1990, the country has continued to increase its military arsenal. Between 1994 and 2013, the major suppliers that have reported exports of conventional weapons to Yemen were Belarus, Bulgaria, Czech Republic, the Russian Federation, South Africa and Ukraine.[1] During this period, Yemen received at least 384 main battle tanks, 572 armoured combat vehicles, 193 artillery systems, 75 combat aircraft. In their annual reports to the UN Register of Conventional Arms from 2008 to 2014, Member States have also reported the export to Yemen of 108 light mortars, 60 heavy machine guns, 2,000 light machine guns, 40,700 assault rifles, 20,000 mortar rounds (120mm) and 4 millions weapon cartridges calibre 12,7x108 for medium machine gun.[2]

Yemen also has medium range and tactical ballistic missiles in its arsenals. South Yemen had acquired 6 SCUD-B missiles launchers as early as 1989 which were integrated in the Yemeni arsenal after reunification in 1990. Yemen also has short range (70 km) OTR 21 Tochka missiles, or SS21 SCARAB. SCUDs were used in the 1994 civil war and were fired at Sana'a and Aden by both North and South Yemen. In 2002, Spanish and US navy vessels intercepted a vessel flagged in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK) and found 15 disassembled Hwasong-6 missiles (the North Korean version named SCUD-C) and about 85 drums of a chemical—later identified by Yemeni officials as missile fuel. The SCUDs were allegedly part of an old deal that the Yemeni Socialist Party (YSP) had signed with the DPRK. Yemen has allegedly received 45 Hwasong-6 (SCUD-C) missiles from the DPRK. According to technical specifications from open sources, these types of missiles have a range from 300 to 500 km. They have been fired on many occasions towards south-western governorates of Saudi Arabia along the Yemeni borders.

[1] Member States are called upon to provide the UN Secretary-General annually with a report on their transfers of major conventional weapons. Since its inception in 1991, the United Nations Register of Conventional Arms has received reports from more than 170 States capturing the vast majority of official transfers. See http://www.un-register.org

[2] Since 2006, the General Assembly calls upon Member States to include, on a voluntary basis, their imports and exports of small arms in the annual national report on their arms imports and exports. see http://www.un-register.org/SmallArms/Index.aspx

List of conventional weapon transferred to Yemen as reported by Member States:

Exporting Country	Year	Number	Type
Belarus	**2000**	**27**	**T-72B (S)**
	2010	**66**	**T-805**
	2012	**14**	**T-80**
Bulgaria	**1994**	**56**	**Tank-62**
	1994	**6**	**Tank-55**
	1994	**10**	**166 Mine-Thrower**
	2010	**54**	**82mm mortar**
	2010	**36**	**120mm mortar**
	2010	**50**	**81mm mortar**
China	**2007**	**2**	**Missile launchers**
Czech Rep.	**2000**	**97**	**Tank T-55**
	2002	**35**	**T 55 AM2**
	2002	**30**	**100 mm tank gun TK10-T2S**
	2010	**15**	**BVP-1 with MG 14,5**
	2012	**10**	**APC**
	2013	**5**	**APC**
France	**1999**	**10**	**AML**
	1998	**5**	**AML**
Poland	**1999**	**20**	**Battle tank**
Moldava	**1994**	**13**	**Launch rocket "Uragan"**
	1994	**4**	**MIG-29 aircraft**
Russian Federation	**2000**	**1**	**APC**
	2000	**31**	**MBT**
	2002	**14**	**Combat aircraft**
	2004	**128**	**APC**
	2004	**2**	**Combat aircraft**
	2005	**60**	**APC**
	2005	**4**	**Combat aircraft**
	2005	**2**	**Attack helicopters**
	2010	**94**	**APC**
South Africa		**112**	**APC**

Ukraine	**1995**	**4**	**SU-22 aircraft**
	2003	**32**	**T- 72**
	2003	**36**	**BMP-2**
	2004	**64**	**BMP-2**
	2005	**12**	**L-39S**
	2006	**2**	**L-39S**
	2006	**4**	**MiG-21**
	2006	**6**	**Su-22**
	2007	**17**	**Mig-21**
	2007	**6**	**Su-22**
USA	**2006**	**30**	**M113A2 ACV**
	2006	**2**	**M577A2 APC**

Member states which reported transfer of conventional weapon to Yemen

http://www.un-register.org/HeavyWeapons/Index.aspx?CoI=YE&type=2&year=0&#lnkreg

Type of small arms used by Houthis, mostly AK type, fifth rifle from the left has characteristics similar to Saudi variant of G3A4.

Tribesmen loyal to the Houthi movement hold their weapons at a gathering to show their support for the group, in Yemen's capital Sanaa December 15, 2015. REUTERS/Khaled Abdullah,

http://www.reuters.com/news/picture/push-for-peace-in-yemen?articleId=USRTX1YMEL

Annex 11: 9M113 Konkurs anti-tank guided missile used in Yemen

Knonkurs system operated by a Houthi fighter allegedly against a Saudi Tank along the borders with Saudi Arabia

Screen shot from Almasirah video

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=dxnRSY_DPVs&feature=youtu.be, last accessed on 9 November 2015.

Konkurs system from another video

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=dxnRSY_DPVs&feature=youtu.be, last accessed on 9 November 2015.

Annex 12: Interdiction of the fishing dhow *Nassir* and seizure of smuggled weapons

Sequence of events related to the investigation:

- 15 September: Panel sends official communications to all Members States conducting operations in the area requesting information on potential seizures of arms;
- 25 September: Vessels of two Member States interdict the fishing dhow and seized weapon reported on media;
- 5 October: Panel sends official communications to Saudi Arabia and CMF requesting information on seizures of arms reported on media;
- 28 October: One confidential source confirms the seizure;
- 17 November: Panel received information from confidential source that an Australian vessel has been involved in the interdiction of the dhow and has seized weapons;
- 20 November: Panel sends official communications to Australia requesting information on seizures of arms by its vessel;
- 24 November: US reports to the Committee on Yemen and on Iran that one of its vessel in conjunction with another Member States has interdicted a dhow and seized weapons;
- 20 November: Panel sends official communications to Australia requesting information on seizures of arms by its vessel;
- 2 December: Panel sends a letter to USA requesting information on seized weapons and an inspection the weapons;
- 2 December: Australia replies to the Panel informing that in the course of a flag verification boarding, one of its vessel interdicted a ship which was found to be carrying weapons;
- 16 December: USA sends a letter inviting Panels on Iran and on Yemen to USA to inspect arms seized;
- 29 December: Panel conducted the inspection in USA of the arms seized

(According to information provided by a confidential source)

Dhow *Nassir* during Interdiction

Photo showing the flag verification operation (confidential source)

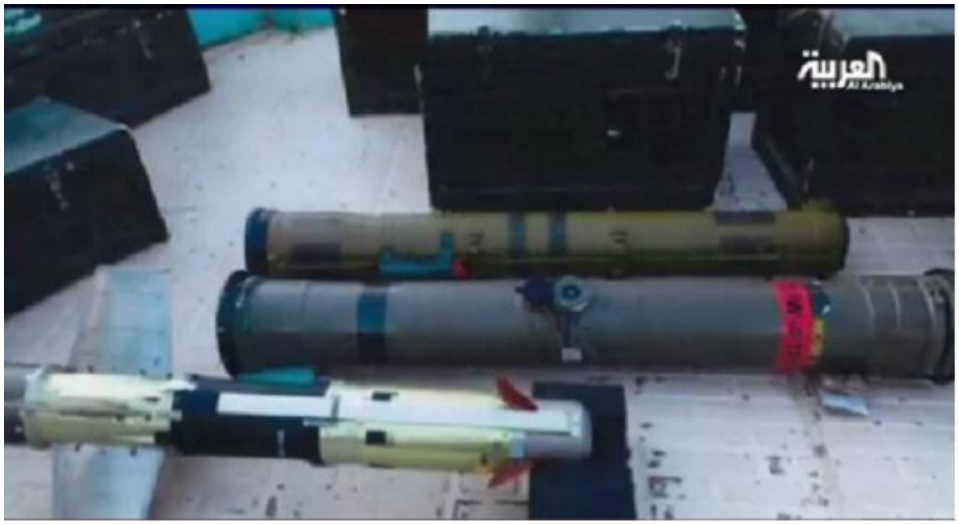
Weapons discovered during the Flag Verification Boarding on the *Nassir*

(US report, 24 November 2015)

Weapon Seized according to US report

56 TOW Anti-Tank Guided Missiles; 4 TOW Optical Sights; 4 TOW Tripod Mounts; 4 TOW Launch Tubes; 2 TOW Battery Sets; 2 TOW Launcher Assembly Units; 3 TOW Missile Guidance Systems; 14 TOW Battery Assemblies; and 19 9M113 AT Konkurs.

(US report, 24 November 2015)



Annex 13: Inspection of anti-tank guided missile seized by the United States from the *Nassir*

Following the US report on seizure, the Panel in conjunction with the Panel of Experts established pursuant to Security Council resolution 1929 (2010) on Iran were invited by the United states to inspect the seized weapons from the nassir that were in their possession. The inspection took place on 29 December in a US Government compound near Washington DC.

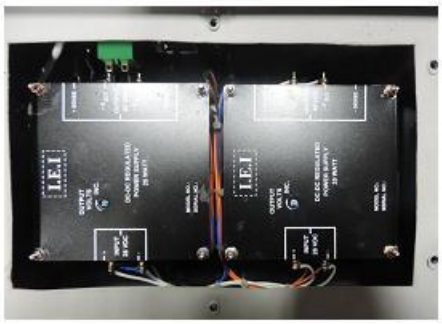
1. Obsevations on BGM71 TOW and associated equipment

6 of the 56 missiles ATGM BGM71 TOW seized, inspected by the Panel

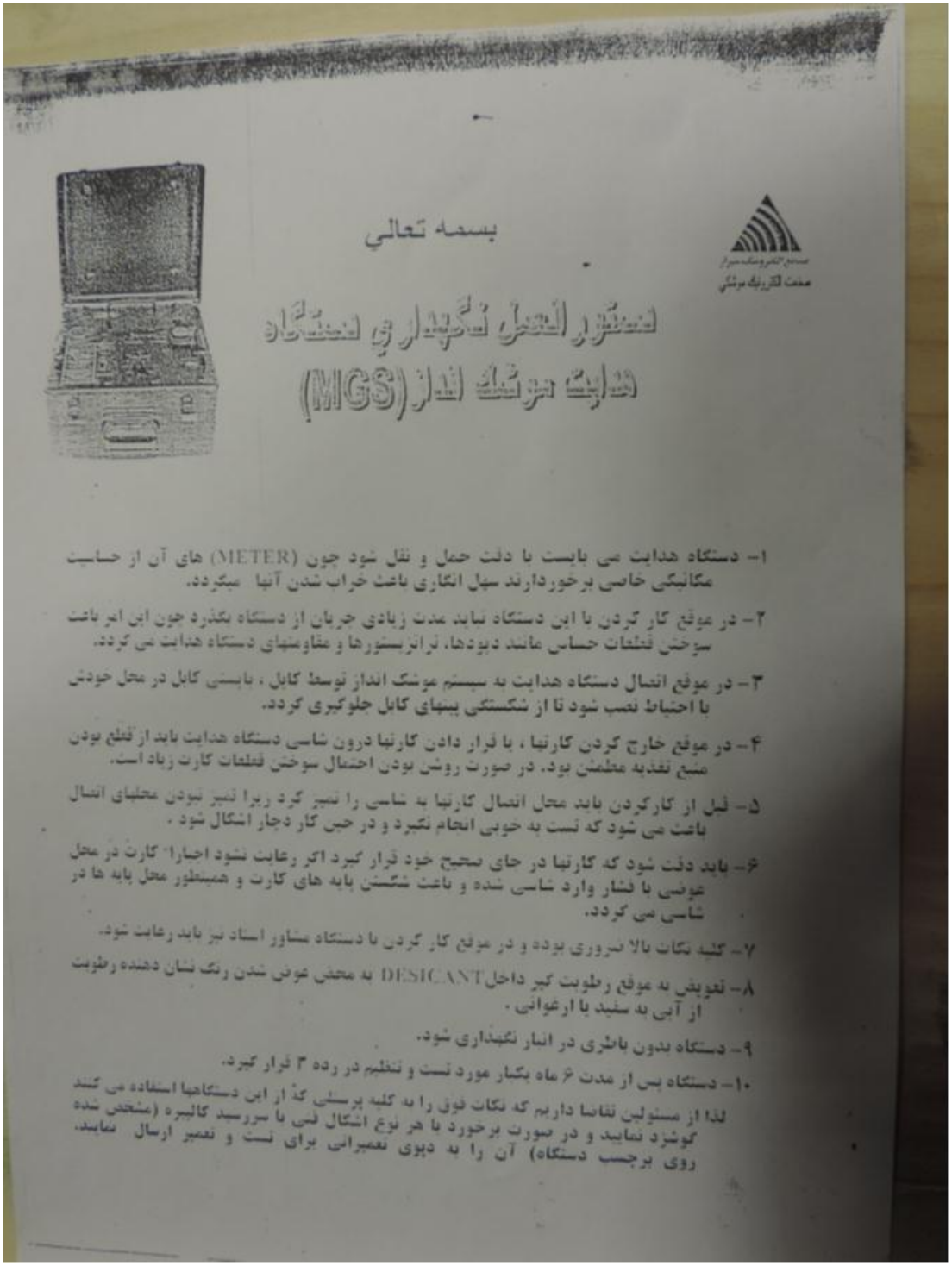
Marking and serial number

Top: Date 2013 on missiles likely date of overhaul

Markings and serial numbers on associated equipment indicating Iranian companies



Technical instruction in Persian language found by the Panel in a box containing the Missile Guidance System MGS for TOW



بسمه تعالی

دستور العمل نگهداری دستگاه هدایت موشک انداز (MGS)

۱- دستگاه هدایت می بایست با دقت حمل و نقل شود چون (METER) های آن از حساسیت مکانیکی خاصی برخوردارند سهل انگاری باعث خراب شدن آنها میگردد.

۲- در موقع کار کردن با این دستگاه نباید مدت زیادی جریان از دستگاه بگذرد چون این امر باعث سوختن قطعات حساس مانند دیودها، ترانزیستورها و مقاومتهای دستگاه هدایت می گردد.

۳- در موقع اتصال دستگاه هدایت به سیستم موشک انداز توسط کابل ، بایستی کابل در محل خودش با احتیاط نصب شود تا از شکستگی پینهای کابل جلوگیری گردد.

۴- در موقع خارج کردن کارتها ، با قرار دادن کارتها درون شاسی دستگاه هدایت باید از قطع بودن منبع تغذیه مطمئن بود. در صورت روشن بودن احتمال سوختن قطعات کارت زیاد است.

۵- قبل از کارکردن باید محل اتصال کارتها به شاسی را تمیز کرد زیرا تمیز نبودن محلهای اتصال باعث می شود که تست به خوبی انجام نگیرد و در حین کار دچار اشکال شود .

۶- باید دقت شود که کارتها در جای صحیح خود قرار گیرد اگر رعایت نشود اجبارا کارت در محل غیرصحیح با فشار وارد شاسی شده و باعث شکستن پایه های کارت و همینطور محل پایه ها در شاسی می گردد.

۷- کلید نکات بالا ضروری بوده و در موقع کار کردن با دستگاه مشاور استاد نیز باید رعایت شود.

۸- تعویض به موقع رطوبت گیر داخل DESICANT به محض عوض شدن رنگ نشان دهنده رطوبت از آبی به سفید یا ارغوانی .

۹- دستگاه بدون باطری در انبار نگهداری شود.

۱۰- دستگاه پس از مدت ۶ ماه بکار مورد تست و تنظیم در رده ۳ قرار گیرد.

لذا از مسئولین تقاضا داریم که نکات فوق را به کلیه پرسنلی که از این دستگاهها استفاده می کنند گوشزد نمایند و در صورت برخورد با هر نوع اشکال فنی با سررسید کالیبره (مشخص شده روی برچسب دستگاه) آن را به دپوی تعمیراتی برای تست و تعمیر ارسال نمایند.

2. Obsevations on ATGM 9M113 Konkurs and associated equipment

4 of the 19 missiles ATGM 9M113 Konkurs seized, inspected by the Panel

9M113 Konkurs on its mount inspected by the Panel

Marking and serial number likely similar to Iranian models

Marking and serial number likely similar to Russian models

Markings and serial numbers on mount and optical system with characteristics similar to Russian models

3. ATGM 9M113 Konkurs observed in the region (Hezbollah, Iran and)

Konkurs operated by Hezbollah in Southern Lebanon (2006)

August 14, 2006 A Russian-made anti-tank missile launcher captured by IDF forces in southern Lebanon belonging to Hezbollah.

https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Flickr_-_Israel_Defense_Forces_-_Russian-Made_Missile_Found_in_Hezbollah_Hands.jpg, last accessed on 09 November 2015.

Konkurs model held by Iranian forces

Annex 14: Plundering of the Nineteenth Brigade in Bayhan

On 14 February, local media reported that Ansar Asharia attacked the main military compound situated in Baihan in Chabwa governorate which comprises the majority of equipment of the 19th Infantry Brigade.

According to the order of battle of the Brigade in possession of the Panel, the Brigade had a registered strength of 3971 troops but only around 1390 troops were declared to be operational in the area during the attack and less than 35 were in fact present in the compound and were allowed to leave without their weapon after mediation by local sheikhs.

During the attack there was almost no resistance as only one soldier was killed and six wounded. Open sources stated that local tribes took control of looted arms and ammunition in Byahan and from two other battalions in Salim and Hai Ben Aqil in Shabwah.

Senior Yemeni officer in Riyadh confirmed to the Panel during an interview in September that troops of the 19th brigade were still in their homes.

According to the Brigade's order of battle, equipment and ammunition held by the Brigade comprise:

- 47 heavy artillery gun calibre up to 122;
- 143 machine gun (medium and heavy);
- x2460 riffles;
- 104 rocket propelled grenade launchers;
- 24 tank T55 and 1 T62,
- 9 Armoured personnel carriers;
- 45 pickups; 16000 shells for artillery
- 270 anti tank missiles
- 5400 propelled grenades;
- More than 1.8 millions cartridges for riffles and machine guns.

Entrance of Headquarters 19th Infantry Brigade in Bayhan, stormed by Ansar Asharia, The group raised it flag and is taking a T55 tank. Markings in Arabic on the gate indicates Headquarters on the 19th Brigade, see http://yemen-press.com/uploaded_files/ups/yp12-02-2015-66298.jpg, last accessed on 23 december 2015.

Translation (Order of Battle 19th Brigade)

Brigade Commander: Hamid Yahya Assaoumali

1. Order of battle (Personnel):

- Total Strength: 3971;
- Officers: 387, NCO and Rank: 3584 (according to salaries disbursed in December 2015)
- Personnel registered: 4044
- Personnel declared operational: less than 45%
- Personnel present during the attack: less than 35%

2. Table of equipment for the Brigade: See above (list of equipment looted)

قوام وجاهزية اللواء / ١٩ مش – بيحان

أولاً :- جاهزية القوى البشرية :-

١. إجمالي القوة البشرية (٣٩,٧١) ضابط وفرد على النحو التالي :-
ضباط (٣٨٧) – صف ضباط وأفراد (٣٥٨٤) مستلمي مرتب شهر ديسمبر ٢٠١٤م من الدائرة المالية
أما كشوفات اللواء فأجمالي القوة (٤٠٤٤) .

٢. نسبة الجاهزية البشرية المتواجدة في اللواء لا تتجاوز (٤٥ %) .

٣. نسبة التواجد أثناء حادثة الهجوم على اللواء والاستيلاء عليه لا تتجاوز (٣٥ %) تقريباً

ثانياً الجاهزية القتالية (الاسلحة)

الدبابات	المدفعية	الرشاشات	معدلات	قواعد صواريخ	قذائف	بنادق الية	ذخائر
- تي ٥٥ (٢٤) - تي ٦٢ (١) الاجمالي (٢٥)	- مدافع متنوعة (٣٦) . - دفاع جوي (٢٤) .	(٥٧) رشاش متنوع	(٦٣) معدل متنوع	(٢٠) قاعدة + عدد (٩) أجهزة اطلاق بترس	(١٠٤) قذائف	(٢٤١٥) بندقية + عشر بنادق كنده	ذخائر متنوعة بكمية كبيرة التفاصيل في المرفقات

ثالثاً : المعدات والسيارات (أنظر المرفق)

رابعاً : قيادة اللواء هم :-

- عميد ركن / حامد يحيى الصوملي — قائد اللواء .
- عقيد ركن / علي قائد يحيى مطير — رئيس أركان اللواء .
- عقيد ركن / أحمد محمد الغشم — رئيس عمليات اللواء .

Annex 15: Airdrop and supply of arms to the resistance

Weapons and ammunition airdropped in southern areas Yemen

http://aawsat.com/sites/default/files/styles/galleryformatter_thumb/public/1428086211267469100.jpg?itok=mvziXUf1

www.almashhad-alyemeni.com/news49896.html

Heckler & Koch G3A4 rifle and 7.62×51 ammunition box with inscription indicating Saudi Origin

http://aawsat.com/sites/default/files/styles/galleryformatter_thumb/public/1428086211267469100.jpg?itok=mvziXUf1

Rocket propelled grenades intended to resistance finishing in Houthis hands

Houthis show rocket propelled grenades with characteristics similar to RPG 26. RPG with similar characteristics have been supplied by the coalition to Resistance Forces in Aden and Ta’izz. Houthis declare that they get these weapons which were airdropped by the coalition by mistake. On a note they have written “Thank you Salman (King Salman), Thank Mekhlafi (Hamoud Mekhlafi a resistance leader in Ta’izz).

http://www.ibb-press.net/user_images/news/29-04-15-290641263.jpg

Weapon seized in Sana'a in September 2015,
https://pbs.twimg.com/media/COKo6kSWgAAov16.jpg

Ammunition used to build improvised explosive device (IED)

Left: Vehicle-borne improvised explosive device (VBIED), discovered by Houthis in Ibb on 21 December 2015 (shared with the panel by activists).

Anti tank mines TM 48 and TM 57, Russian made.

Annex 16: Armoured combat vehicles provided by the coalition to alleged Salafist in Ta‘izz

http://www.emirates247.com/news/region/uae-saudi-send-weapons-to-taiz-resistance-2015-11-07-1.609560

http://shabwahalhadath.net/uploads/pics/1446403389.jpeg

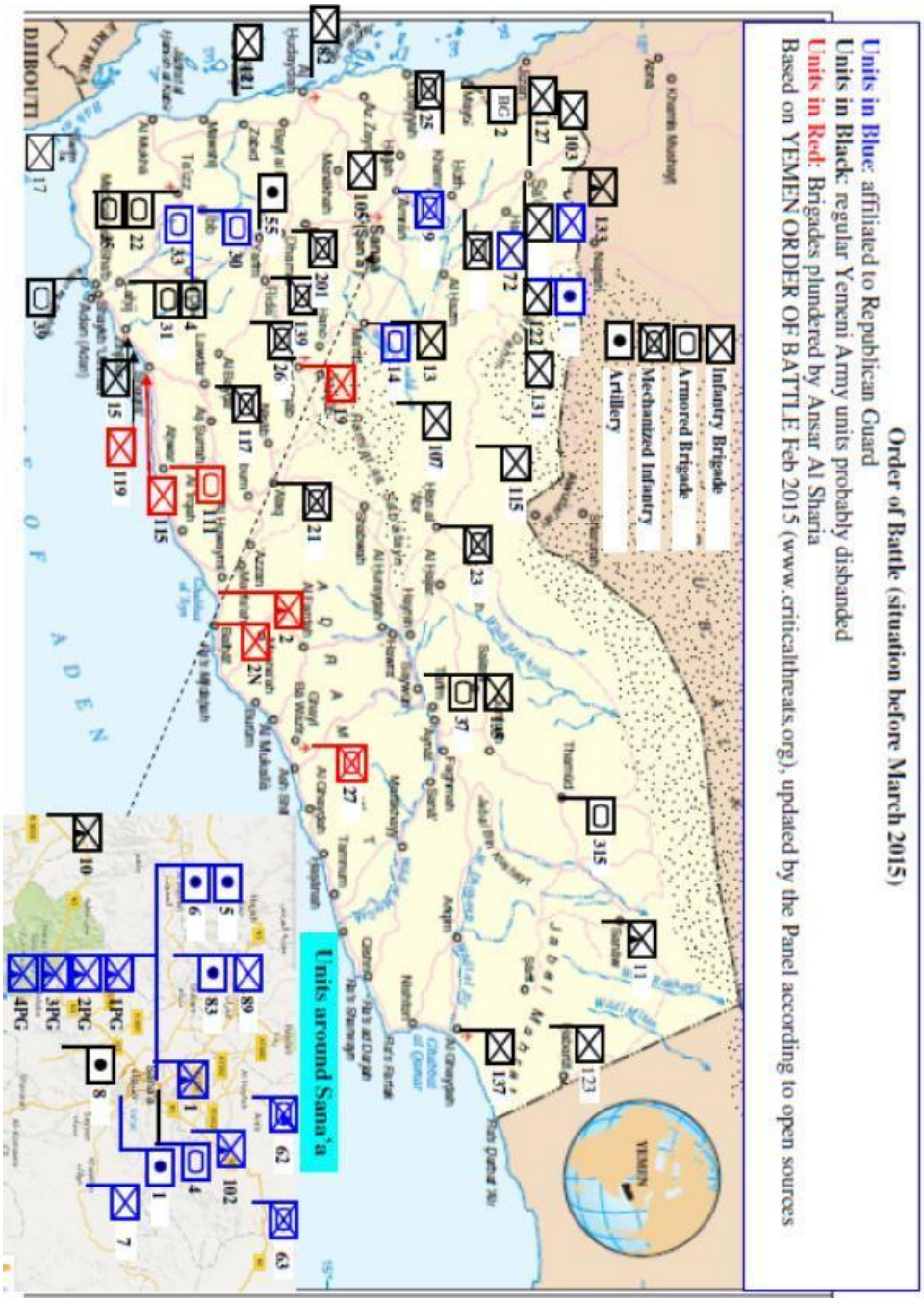
Annex 17: Arms supplied by the coalition sold by the resistance

Type US M4 for sale 1000000 Yemeni Rial ie (around 5000 USD)

Type G3A4 Saudi 600000 Yemeni Rials ie (around 3000 USD)

Type AK 74: 1 Million Rial (around 5000 USD)

Annex 18: Order of battle of Yemen military units before the start of the coalition campaign (updated based on media reports)



Annex 19: Examples of wealth accrued by Ali Abdullah Saleh (YEi.003)

Arms and ammunition deals: An arms trader accomplished an arm deal of $ 200 million consisting in purchasing 50,000 machine guns at a unitary price of $ 150 which were later sold at $ 600 each. Half of the profit was for Ali Abdullah Saleh (YEi.003) who facilitated the purchase of the weapons by taking advantage of his position as President of the Country. Another example is the purchase of 1000 bullets for machine guns at a unitary price of $ 0.50 each. Later on, each unit was sold at $ 1.

Education: Records of teachers and civil servants were also artificially manipulated to obtain funds for those none existing or "ghost" workers. On papers, Ali Abdullah Saleh's government accounted for 9 children to 1 teacher, although the reality was different to the point that a large number of schools were empty. The designated individual tricked inspections from control authorities by artificially filling schools during inspections days.

Health: The Panel has been informed that during the many years of Ali Abdullah Saleh (YEi.003) in power, not a single hospital was built. Many hospitals and medical centers only existed on papers, again, as set up to divert funds from the states' budget.

Money Laundering: In one occasion, Ali Adbullah Saleh (YEi.003) allocated $ 4 million to buy $ 20 million obtained from illicit gains. The $ 20 million were deposited in the Central Bank of Yemen and further withdrawn clean.

Military and Defense: The military forces were largely tainted with corruption. Ali Abdullah Saleh (YEi.003) used to artificially inflate the numbers of active soldiers and military facilities to obtain illicit gains. For instance a list of 1,500 soldiers appeared as if there were 80,000 soldiers. Therefore, the designated individual was able to collect wages of those "ghost soldiers" on a monthly basis. The same was made to collect maintenance expense for non-existing military facilities.

Ministry of roads and reconstruction: The Ministry did not approved a single contract unless obtaining 16% kickback in cash. Overall cost of projects were increased to obtain more gains. For instance, a $ 15 million worth contract was presented as $ 80 million worth project contract.

Oil companies and contractors: The Panel was assured that Ali Abdullah Saleh (YEi.003) was the direct recipient of 20% commission of the country's oil production. The Panel received assurances that all oil companies operating in the country were aware of this situation. Basically, every oil contract was made in parallel. One in Sana'a to be presented to the Yemeni Parliament for approval with the exact conditions of the agreement, while a parallel contract was signed in a Gulf country. The later established the conditions of the kickback to be paid to Ali Abdullah Saleh (YEi.003).

In summary, all funds illicitly obtained from corruption were distributed, laundered and watered down through a well-established and complicated financial network. Anyone refusing to be part of it was immediately ousted from the government.

Source: Panel of Experts' interview with the highest level Yemeni Government official on 11 June 2015 in Riyadh, Saudi Arabia

Annex 20: Compulsory donations

Receipt for payment of funds for the central commission for collection of donations for God's sake (sabil allah).

Shared by activists with the Panel.

Letter allegedly sent to to Kamran Industry and Investment Company, dated 9 December 2015, asking to provide 10 Millions Yemeni Rials for Houthi activists

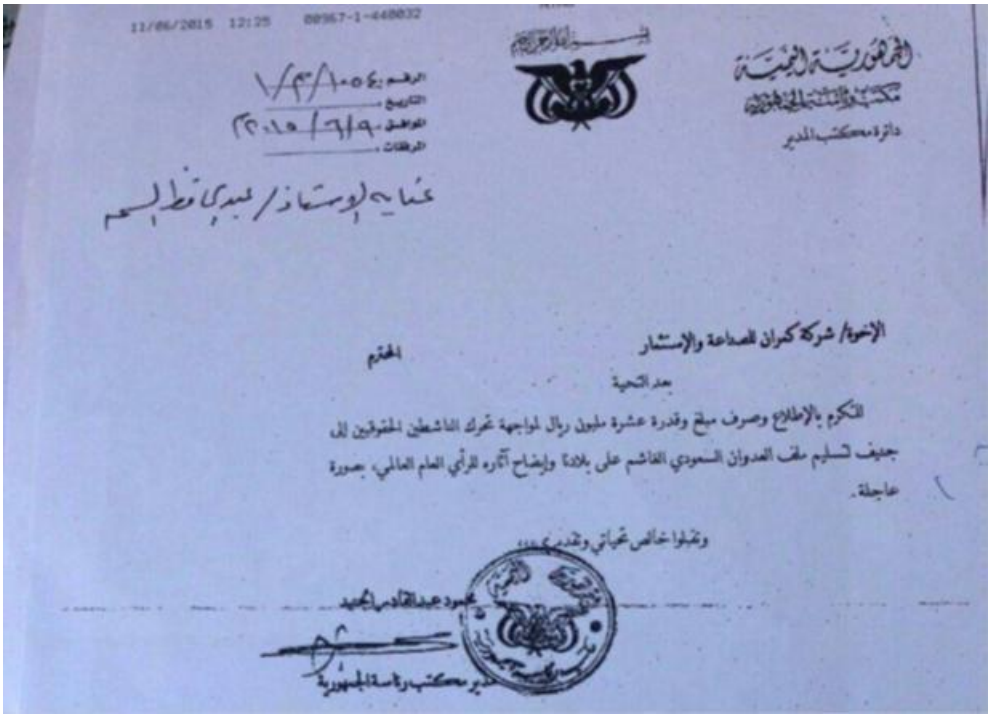
Translation:

Kindly provide a sum of 10 Millions Rials that would be used to fund travels of Human Rights activists to Geneva to submit reports on Saudi aggression and to present its effect to the international public opinion.

Signed

Mohamed Abdelkader Aljunaid

Director of the office of the President



11/06/2015 12:25 00967-1-448032

الجمهورية اليمنية
مكتب رئاسة الجمهورية
دائرة مكتب المدير

الرقم: ١/٣٨٠٥٤
التاريخ:
الموافق: ٩/٦/٢٠١٥
المرفقات:

عناية الوستاذ/ عبدالحافظ السم

الإخوة/ شركة كمران للصناعة والاستثمار

المحترم

بعد التحية

التكرم بالإطلاع وصرف مبلغ وقدرة عشرة مليون ريال لمواجهة تحرك الناشطين الحقوقيين الى جيف لتسليم ملف العدوان السعودي الغاشم على بلادنا وإيضاح آثاره للرأي العام العالمي، بصورة عاجلة.

وتقبلوا خالص تحياتي وتقديري

محمود عبدالقادر الجديد

مدير مكتب رئاسة الجمهورية

See, http://almashhad-alyemeni.com/news65772.html, last accessed on 23 December 2015.

Annex 21. Description of companies entailing one of the networks of Ali Abdullah Saleh (YEi.003)

In addition to the outline of the worldwide financial network described in the text of the report, the Panel wishes to outline and describe in more detail the companies comprising one of the financial structures used by the designated sanctioned individuals Ali Abdullah Saleh (YEi.003) or those acting on their behalf, to conduct business operations or to hide ownership of individual under sanctions and allow transactions.

1. The Pact Trust

The Trust was settled by designated individual Ali Abdullah Saleh (YEi.003) and is the owner of a number of companies as indicated in the following paragraphs. Beneficiaries of the Trust are members if his family entourage.

2. New World Trust Corporation NWT

New World Trust Corporation NWT is the trustee of the Pact Trust. The Company was registered in the province of Newbrunswick, Canada, number 012167 of 16 June 1977 at the address One Germain Street, Suite 1500, PO Box 1324, Saint John, New Brunswick, E2L 4H8 Canada.

The address of the head office of New World Trust Corporation NWT, matches that of a law office firm in Saint John, Newbrunswick, while its mailing address matches that of NWT Magament SA, in Geneva, according to the latter´s website (www.newworldtrust.)”

3. NWT Nominees Limited now NWT Services Limited

NWT Nominees Limited with address at Winterbotham Place, Marlborough and Queen Streets, PO Box N-3026 Nassau Bahamas is the trustee for New World Trust Corporation NWT in Canada which was in turn the trustee of the Pact Trust. NWT Nominees Limited later changed its name to NWT Services Limited.

NWT Services Limited was also the sole shareholder of three companies (Albula Limited, Weisen Limited and Foxford Management Limited), which ownership was later transferred to Khaled Ali Abdullah Saleh. The Company latest address appeared at Aleman, Cordero, Galindo & Lee Trust (BVI) Limited 3rd Floor, Geneva Place, Waterfront Drive, P.O. Box 3175, Road Town, Tortola, British Virgin Islands.

4. NWT Directors Limited, formerly NWT Directors Inc.

NWT Directors Limited a company incorporated in the Common Wealth of the Bahamas. It appears as the signing party that transferred the shares of Albula Limited and Weisen Limited from NWT Services Limited to Khaled Ali Abdullah Saleh. NWT Directors Limited address is the same as NWT Services Limited

above. New Directors Limited further continued as a British Virgin Islands registered company effectively from 29 May 2103.

5. NWT Management S.A.

As indicated above, Canadian authorities confirmed that the mailing address of New World Trust Corporation (NWT) matches that of NWT Management in Geneva, Switzerland "according to the latter's website (www.newworldtrust.)" Also, NWT Management address appears as Rue Muzy 10, 1207 Genève, Switzerland, which matches the address of the company NWT Group (NWT).

6. Albula Limited, formerly Harrison Limited

Albula Limited, register number E29459 was incorporated by Charted Trust in the Turks and Caicos Islands in July 2000 under the original name Harrison Limited, and in 2001, that name was changed to the present name. According to official information in possession of the Panel, the instruction to incorporate the company came from NWT Management SA of Geneva, Switzerland. Further, all subsequent instructions came from that company up to early 2015.

7. Foxford Management Limited

Foxford Management Limited, register number 125174 was incorporated on 4 October 2002 at the Common Wealth of the Bahamas.

8. Weisen Limited, formerly Centaure Limited

Weisen Limited, register number 395883 was incorporated on 6 July 2002 at the British Virgin Islands.

Annex 22. Pact Trust settled by Ali Abdullah Saleh (YEi.003)

Pact Trust	Trustee of Trust	New World Trust Corporation
	Settlor (Funder) of Trust	Ali Abdullah Saleh (UIN: 0101074444, Nationality: Yemeni, Date of Birth: 21 Mar 42 or 21 Mar 45 or 21 Mar 46 or 21 Mar 47)
	Other information	Ali Abdullah Saleh and his family members.
	Beneficiary of Trust	The names of the beneficiaries are as follows: a. Ali Abdullah Saleh; b. Ahmad Ali Abdullah Saleh; c. Bilqis Ali Abdullah Saleh; d. Fowzia Ali Abdullah Saleh; e. Saba Ali Abdullah Saleh; f. Altaf Ali Abdullah Saleh; g. Wafa Ali Abdullah Saleh; and h. Iman Ali Abdullah Saleh
New World Trust Corporation	Entity's Address	Unknown
	Registration Number	012167
	Country of Incorporation	Canada
	Date of Incorporation	16 June 1977
	Incorporation	

Annex 23: Pact Trust and New World Trust Corporation

DECLARATION OF ORGANISED ASSOCIATIONS OF INDIVIDUALS, ASSETS OR PATRIMONY WITH OR WITHOUT SPECIFIC BENEFICIAL OWNERS

PURSUANT TO POINTS 43 & 44 OF THE AGREEMENT ON THE SWISS BANK'S CODE OF CONDUCT WITH REGARD TO THE EXERCISE OF DUE DILIGENCE (CDB 08), THE UNDERSIGNED HEREBY DECLARE(S) THAT, AS TRUSTEE(S), BOARD MEMBER(S) OF THE FOUNDATION OR BOARD MEMBER(S) OF AN UNDERLYING COMPANY BELONGING TO THE TRUST OR FOUNDATION, ETC. AND IN SUCH CAPACITY, PROVIDE(S), TO THE BEST OF HIS/HER/THEIR KNOWLEDGE, THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION:

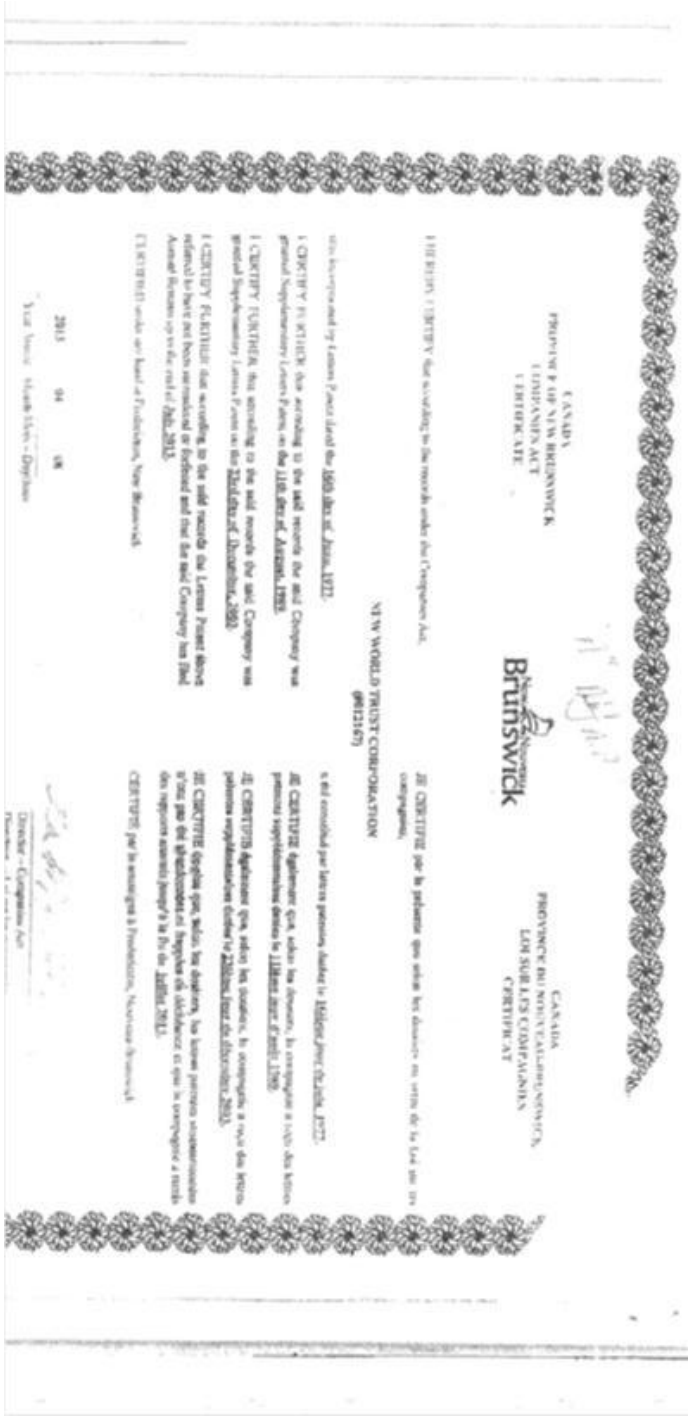
Name of trust / foundation: The Pact Trust

Type of entity (e.g. revocable / irrevocable and / or discretionary trust, foundation): Discretionary, Revocable, Reserved Power Trust - Cayman Islands

	Full Name(s)	Date of Birth	Nationality	Legal Address (including country)
Actual settlor(s) (not fiduciary):	His Excellency Ali Abdulla Saleh	21.03.1942	Yemeni	Sana'a, Yemen
Person(s) who may revoke the entity (revocable trust / foundation):	The Settlor	21.03.1942	Yemeni	Sana'a, Yemen
Trustee(s) / Board members of a foundation, etc.:	New World Trust Corporation	16.06.1977	Canadian	One Germain Street, Suite 1500, Po Box 1324
	as trustee of the Pact Trust			Saint John, New Brunswick, E2L 4H8, Canada
Curator / Protector*:	n/a			
Person(s) authorized to instruct the above or their agents*:	The Settlor	21.03.1942	Yemeni	Sana'a, Yemen
First beneficiaries**:	The Settlor	21.03.1942	Yemeni	Sana'a, Yemen
	The descendants of the Settlor			

PLEASE CONTINUE ON ADDITIONAL SHEETS IF SPACE IS NOT SUFFICIENT

Annex 24: Certificate of incorporation of New World Trust Corporation



CANADA
PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK
COMPANIES ACT
CERTIFICATE

Brunswick

CANADA
PROVINCE DU NOUVEAU-BRUNSWICK
LOI SUR LES COMPAGNIES
CERTIFICAT

NEW WORLD TRUST CORPORATION
(#812167)

2013 04 08

Director – Companies Act

Annex 25: NWT Nominees Limited (current NWT Services Limited)

DECLARATION OF TRUST

We, NWT Nominees Limited of Winterbotham Place, Marlborough & Queen Streets, PO Box N-3026, Nassau, Bahamas ***HEREBY ACKNOWLEDGE AND DECLARE*** *that we hold the shares shown in the schedule hereto registered in our name as nominee and trustee for New World Trust Corporation of Suite 1500, One Brunswick Square, Germain Street, St John, New Brunswick, Canada* ***as Trustee of the Pact Trust*** *(hereinafter called "the Owner") AND* ***WE UNDERTAKE AND AGREE*** *not to transfer deal with or dispose of the said shares save as the Owner may from time to time direct* ***AND WE HEREBY DECLARE*** *that we or our legal representative will at all times hereafter stand possessed of the said shares and of all distributions in respect thereof in Trust for the Owner or their assigns and will at all time hereafter deal with and dispose of the said shares and exercise the votes thereby conferred as the Owner or their assigns shall from time to time direct or determine.*

IN WITNESS WHEREOF *these presents have entered into the declaration this 10th March 2014 with effect from 20th September 2001.*

SCHEDULE

One Ordinary Share of USD 1.00 in the undertaking known as ***ALBULA LIMITED*** *a company incorporated in the Turks & Caicos Islands with its registered office at Regent House, Suite F206, Regent Village, Grace Bay, Providenciales.*

SIGNED by the above named
NWT Nominees Limited
in the presence of:

DIRECTOR

Annex 26: NWT Nominees Limited and Albula Limited

Entity	Type of Information	Available Information	Details
1.Albula Limited	Incorporation	Registration Number	E. 29459
		Country of Incorporation	Turks & Caicos Islands
		Date of Incorporation	10 July 2000
		Entity's Registered Address	The Chartered Trust Company Limited Town Centre Building Providenciales Turks and Caicos Island
		Directors & Shareholder details	**Director & Shareholder:** NWT Nominees Limited (100% shareholdings) **Address:** Winterbotham Place, Marlborough & Queen Streets PO Box N-7523, Nassau, Bahamas
	Account Information	Account Number	6000108
		Date Opened	10 April 2013
		Account Type	Current (in Euro, GBP and Swiss Francs)
		Date Closed	9 January 2015
		Closing Balance	USD 0.00
		Bank where account is maintained	First Gulf Bank
		Authorized Signatories	a. Angelo De Riz (UIN.: X0182997, Country of Issue: Switzerland, Nationality: Swiss, DOB: 31 Oct 72); b. Supreeya Nishta Tacouri (UIN.: 516680564, Country of Issue: United Kingdom, Nationality: British, DOB: 21 Jan 71); c. Kim Grover (UIN.: 706824571, Country of Issue: United Kingdom, Nationality: British, DOB: 7 Jul 73); d. Benjamin Philippe Verne (UIN.: 05RE67883, Country of Issue: France, Nationality: French, DOB: 9 Oct 71); e. Anna Kathleen Nydegger (UIN.: M9155948, Country of Issue: Australia, Nationality: Australian, DOB: 22 Jun 79); f. Bernard John Hess (UIN.: F2014483, Country of Issue: Switzerland, Nationality: Swiss, DOB: 20 Jun 52); and

g. Colin Richard Walker (UIN.: 622122709, Country of Issue: Jersey, Nationality: British, DOB: 30 Aug 51).

Annex 27: NWT Nominees Limited and Foxford Management Limited

			g. Colin Richard Walker (UIN.: 622122709, Country of Issue: Jersey, Nationality: British, DOB: 30 Aug 51).
2. Foxford Management Limited	Incorporation	Registration Number	1251749
		Country of Incorporation	Bahamas
		Date of Incorporation	4 October 2002
		Entity's Registered Address	New World Nassau Limited 107 Shirley Street Nassau Bahamas
		Directors & Shareholder details	**Director & Shareholder**: NWT Nominees Limited (100% shareholdings) **Address:** Winterbotham Place, Marlborough & Queen Streets PO Box N-7523, Nassau, Bahamas
	Account Information	Account Number	6000109
		Date Opened	10 April 2013
		Account Type	Current (in Euro, GBP and Swiss Francs)
		Date Closed	9 January 2015
		Closing Balance	USD 0.00
		Bank where account is maintained	First Gulf Bank
		Authorised Signatories	a. Angelo De Riz (UIN.: X0182997, Country of Issue: Switzerland, Nationality: Swiss, DOB: 31 Oct 72); b. Supreeya Nishta Tacouri (UIN.: 516680564, Country of Issue: United Kingdom, Nationality: British, DOB: 21 Jan 71); c. Kim Grewer (UIN.: 706824571, Country of Issue: United Kingdom, Nationality: British, DOB: 7 Jul 73); d. Benjamin Philippe Verne (UIN.: 059667883, Country of Issue: France, Nationality: French, DOB: 9 Oct 71); e. Anna Kathleen Nydegger (UIN.: M9155948, Country of Issue: Australia, Nationality: Australian, DOB: 22 Jun 79); f. Bernard John Hess (UIN.: F2014483, Country of Issue: Switzerland, Nationality: Swiss, DOB: 20 Jun 52); and

g. Colin Richard Walker (UIN.: 622122709, Country of Issue: Jersey, Nationality: British, DOB: 30 Aug 51).

Annex 28: NWT Nominees Limited and Weisen Limited

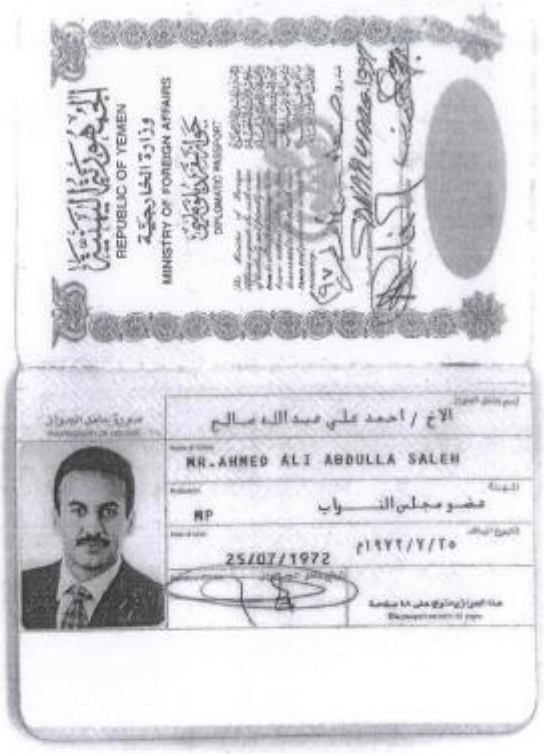
			g. Colin Richard Walker (UIN.: 622122709, Country of Issue: Jersey, Nationality: British, DOB: 30 Aug 51).
3. Weisen Limited	Incorporation	Registration Number	395883
		Country of Incorporation	British Virgin Islands
		Date of Incorporation	6 July 2000
		Entity's Registered Address	Caribbean Corporate Services Limited 3rd Floor, Omar Hodge Building Wickhams Cay I PO Box 362 Road Town, Tortola British Virgin Islands
		Directors & Shareholder details	**Director & Shareholder:** NWT Nominees Limited (100% shareholdings) **Address:** Winterbotham Place, Marlborough & Queen Streets PO Box N-7523, Nassau, Bahamas
	Account Information	Account Number	6000107
		Date Opened	10 April 2013
		Account Type	Current (in Euro, GBP and Swiss Francs)
		Date Closed	9 January 2015
		Closing Balance	USD 0.00
		Bank where account is maintained	First Gulf Bank
		Authorized Signatories	a. Angelo De Riz (UIN.: X0182997, Country of Issue: Switzerland, Nationality: Swiss, DOB: 31 Oct 72); b. Supreeya Nishta Tacouri (UIN.: 516680564, Country of Issue: United Kingdom, Nationality: British, DOB: 21 Jan 71); c. Kim Grover (UIN.: 706824571, Country of Issue: United Kingdom, Nationality: British, DOB: 7 Jul 73); d. Benjamin Philippe Verne (UIN.: 05RE67883, Country of Issue: France, Nationality: French, DOB: 9 Oct 71); e. Anna Kathleen Nydegger (UIN.: M9155948, Country of Issue: Australia, Nationality: Australian, DOB: 22 Jun 79); f. Bernard John Hess (UIN.: F2014483, Country of Issue: Switzerland,

g. Colin Richard Walker (UIN.: 622122709, Country of Issue: Jersey, Nationality: British, DOB: 30 Aug 51).

Annex 29: Financial network of NWT Nominees Limited compared with a third company

NWT Nominees Limited	Third Europe based Company
Canada	Canada
Common Wealth of the Bahamas	British Virgin Islands
British Virgin Islands	Hong Kong
Singapore	Republic of Mauritius
Switzerland	Nevis Island
Turks and Caicos Islands	
United Arab Emirates	

Annex 30: Copy of the diplomatic passport of Ahmed Ali Abdullah Saleh (YEi.005)



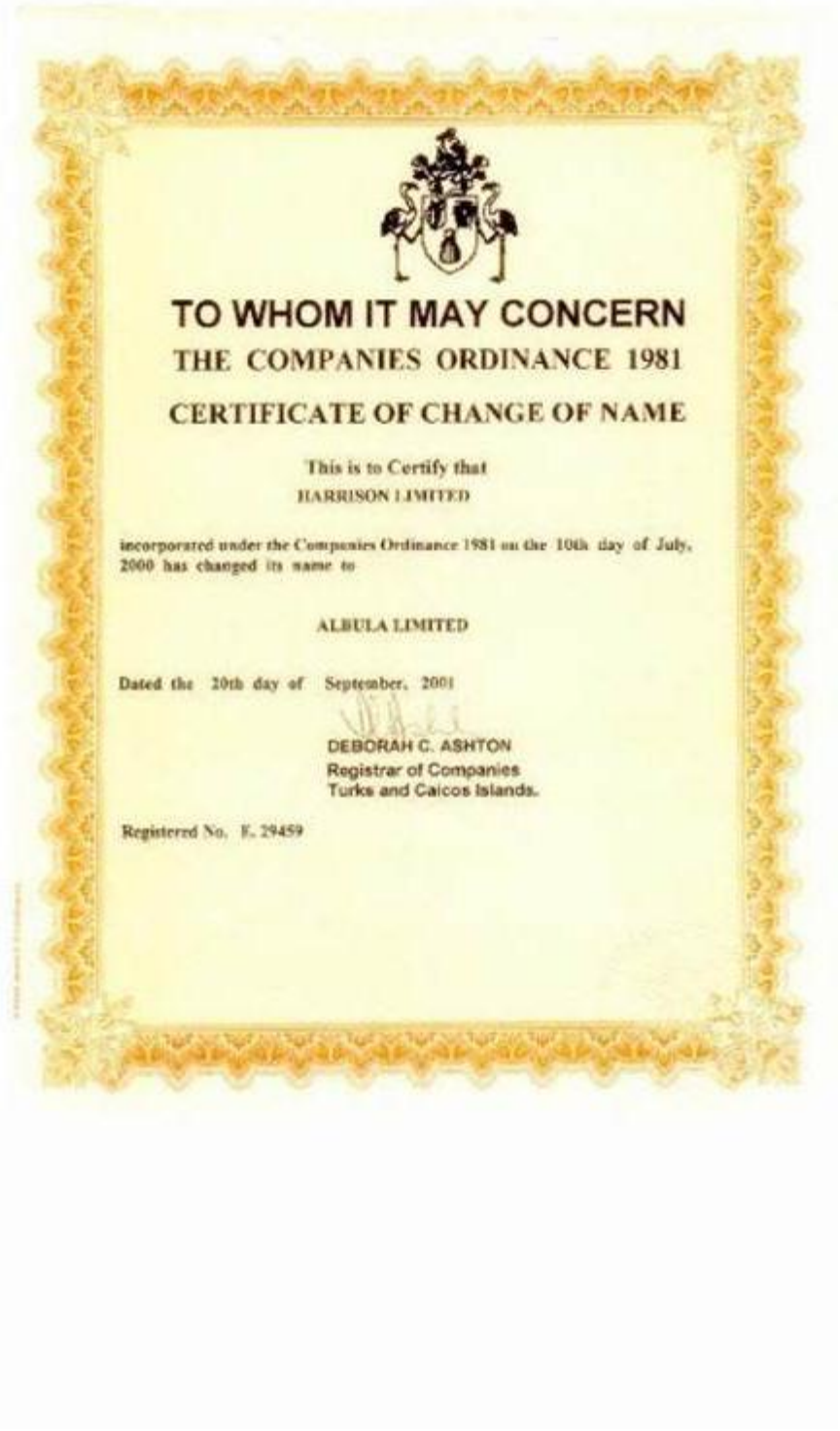
CONFIRMED A TRUE COPY

Certified True Copy
Newhaven Corporate Services (B.V.I.) Limited
Date: 8 Dec. 2011

I Colin Walker, Chartered Certified Accountant, No 6826684, hereby declare that this is a true copy of the original and a true likeness of the person.

Date: 3 December 2012 Signature:

Annex 31: Certificate of incorporation of Albula Limited



TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN

THE COMPANIES ORDINANCE 1981

CERTIFICATE OF CHANGE OF NAME

This is to Certify that

HARRISON LIMITED

incorporated under the Companies Ordinance 1981 on the 10th day of July, 2000 has changed its name to

ALBULA LIMITED

Dated the 20th day of September, 2001

DEBORAH C. ASHTON
Registrar of Companies
Turks and Caicos Islands.

Registered No. E. 29459

Annex 32: Albula Limited (formerly Harrison Limited) located at the premises of Chartered Trust Company

THE COMPANIES ORDINANCE 1981
TURKS AND CAICOS ISLANDS

MEMORANDUM OF ASSOCIATION of

Company No. E 29459
Recorded in the Turks & Caicos Islands Companies Registry on
JUL 10 2000
Signed

HARRISON LIMITED

An Exempted Company Limited By Shares.

1. The name of the Company is **HARRISON LIMITED**

2. The Company is an exempted company registered under Part VII of the Companies Ordinance 1981.

3. The Registered Office of the Company will be situated in the Turks and Caicos Islands, at the premises of The Chartered Trust Company Limited, Town Centre Building, Providenciales.

4. The liability of each member of the Company is limited to the amount for the time being unpaid, if any, on the shares held by such member.

5. The share capital of the Company is as set out hereunder with power for the Company insofar as is permitted by law to redeem any of its shares and to increase or reduce the said capital subject to the provisions of the Companies Ordinance 1981 and the Articles of Association of the Company and to issue any part of its capital whether original redeemed or increased with or without any preference, priority or special privilege or subject to any postponement of rights or to any conditions or restrictions and to that end, unless the conditions of issue shall otherwise expressly declare, every issue of shares whether declared to be preference or otherwise shall be subject to the powers hereinbefore contained.

US$5,000.00 divided into 5,000 shares of US$1.00 each par value

Annex 33: Share certificate of Albula Limited

SHARE CERTIFICATE NUMBER: 2

NUMBER OF SHARES: One

ALBULA LIMITED

Authorised Capital: US$5,000.00 divided into 5,000 shares of US$1.00 each per value

Incorporated with limited liability in the Turks & Caicos Islands

This Certifies that NWT Nominees Limited

is the Registered Proprietor of One

fully paid Ordinary Shares of US$1.00 each

numbered 1 to - inclusive

in the Capital of the Company and subject to the Memorandum and Articles of Association thereof.

In Witness Whereof, the Company has caused this Share Certificate to be executed under its Common Seal this 20th day of September A.D. 2001

Secretary

Director

SEMINOLE FORM 1018-1

Cancelled 5/11/07

Annex 34: Khaled Saleh (Khaled Ali Abdullah Saleh), new shareholder of Albula Limited

Register of Members and Share Ledger

Name of Company:	Albula Limited	Company Number: E.29459

Member details

Name	SALEH Khaled	Profession	
Former name			
Address	Po Box 32241, Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates		
Passport number/Issuing Place	00012000, Ministry of foreign affairs-yemen	ID Number	Nationality Yemen
Company number		Place of Incorporation	

Share details

Class of share	Denomination	Current holding	Date entered as a member	Date ceased to be a member
Ordinary	USD1.00	1.00	23-Oct-2014	

Shares acquired

Date of acquisition as member	Number of shares acquired	Certificate number	Distinctive numbers of shares	Total Consideration USD	Amount still payable USD	Notes
23-Oct-2014	1.00	8		1.00	0.00	Allotment

Shares transferred/disposed

Date of transfer	Number of shares transferred/disposed	Certificate number	New Certificate number (if any)	Distinctive numbers of shares	Total Consideration USD	Transferee/Disposal Method

23/10/14

Page 1 of 2

Date printed 24 October, 2014

Annex 35: Tilsit Real State B.V.: notes to the financial statement

4

TILSIT REAL ESTATE B.V.

Notes to the Financial Statements (EURO)

1. GENERAL

Tilsit Real Estate B.V. is a Dutch private company with limited liability, incorporated in Amsterdam on December 27, 1976.
The Company mainly acts as a real estate company.

Since February 2006 Mr. Ahmed Ali Abdullah Al Ahmar is the only shareholder.

Since March 2006 the apartment is being under a total reconstruction. We expect the completion by mid 2011.

The company bought another apartment in the same building July 29, 2010.

The debt to the shareholder has been converted to a premium reserve.

2. SUMMARY OF PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

(a) General

The accompanying financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions of the fourth Directive of the European Community as set forth in Title 9, Book 2 of the Dutch Civil Code.
The annual report shows a negative equity. Due to the fact that it is not impossible that the business operations will be maintained in the longer term, the accounting principles applied are based on the assumption that the company will be able to continue as a going concern.

(b) Foreign currencies

All assets and liabilities denominated in currencies other than Euros have been translated at the rates of exchange prevailing on balance sheet date. All transactions in foreign currencies have been translated into Euros at rates of exchange approximating those prevailing on the dates of the transactions. Unless otherwise indicated, any resulting exchange differences are included in the Profit and Loss Account.

(c) Tangible fixed assets

Annex 36: Apartment No. 1, assets of Tilsit: Ahmed Ali Abdullah Saleh (YEi.005)

seventyonethousand sixhundredeightysix euro (€ 2,071,686.00) and the purchase price of the transfer of the Receivable amounts to one million seventy-eight thousand threehundred and fourteen euro (€ 1,078,314.00), also a total purchase price of threemillion onehundred and fifythousand euro (€ 3,150,000.00). ----------
The Transferee has paid the purchase price into a trust account of the Actus Notarissen partnership in accordance with the notarial settlement. ----------
The Transferee confers irrevocable agency to the Actus Notarissen partnership for the immediate transfer of the purchase price on the cheque account indicated by the Transferor, with expenses to be paid by the Transferee. ----------
The Transferor hereby grants the Transferee discharge for paying the purchase price in the above manner. ----------

STIPULATIONS AND PROVISIONS ----------

D. I. **Stipulations and provisions of the contracts of sale** ----------
Save as otherwise provided in the present Deed, the aforesaid agreements of sale and transfer were concluded subject to the stipulations and provisions as mentioned hereafter. ----------

II. **Other stipulations and provisions** ----------
When entering into the aforesaid agreements of sale and transfer, the following additional provisions were agreed upon: ----------

1. **Transferor's guarantees** ----------
The Transferor warrants and represents to Transferee as follows: ----------

a. shares paid up in full: ----------
the transferred shares constitute onehundred percent (100%) of the Company's issued capital and have all been paid up in full; ----------

b. full and free title to the shares: ----------
the full and free title to the sold shares is hereby transferred, therefore free from any pledge, usufruct, attachment, issue of depositary receipts, and any other right that a third party might exercise in respect thereof on any ground whatsoever; ----------

c. shareholders' resolutions: ----------
no shareholders' resolutions have been passed in respect of the issue of shares, distributions of dividend, reserves or capital which have yet to be carried out, nor have any other shareholders' resolutions been passed unbeknownst to the Transferee; ----------

d. prevailing Articles of Association of the Company: ----------

Annex 36 continued

for dissolution pursuant to Section 185 of Book 2 of the Netherlands Civil --- Code been filed by the Public Prosecutor, nor can the Company be dissolved pursuant to an order of the Chamber of Commerce and Industry that it comes under, now that it does not satisfy the criteria referred to in Section 19 (a) of - Book 2 of the Netherlands Civil Code; the Company has therefore not -------- received any notification of the intention of the said Chamber to dissolve the Company; ----------

g. no ban on transfer of the shares sold ----------
the shares sold are not subject to any ban on transfer pursuant to Section 22 -- (a) of Book 2 of the Netherlands Civil Code; ----------

h. commercial register ----------
the Company is currently registered in the commercial register of the --------- Chamber of Commerce at Alkmaar under number 33150037; ----------
the information regarding the Company which is registered in the commercial register is correct and complete. ----------

2. **Date of transfer of dividends, benefits and burdens** ----------

a. All benefits, burdens and dividends of the shares transferred shall be for the -- Transferee's account as from the present date. ----------

b. Any dividends not yet declared and any other payments in respect of shares -- shall also be for the Transferee's account as from the date stated in paragraph 2.a. ----------

3. **Real estate** ----------

The principle asset of the Company is a flat on the third floor, stair case A, in the - building situated at Rue Tilsit 5, Avenue Hoche 66, avenue Wagram 2, Place ----- Charles de Gaulle without number, 75008 Paris (France), filed with the Land ----- Registry under Section 0802 AV n° 2, place called – Rue de Tilsit – for 17a 02ca, the flat consisting of an entrance hall, a living room, a dining room, three --------- bedrooms, two bathrooms, waterclosets, a separate water closet, a kitchen, a ------ pantry and a service entrance (lot 62); a cellar in the basement (lot 7); a room on - the fourth floor with view in the court (lot 51); a room on the fourth floor with ---- view on Rue de Tilsit (lot 50) and a parking in the court (lot 57/nr.5). (the "**Real -- Estate**"). ----------

The Company has the full legal and beneficial ownership of the real estate free --- and clear from any encumbrance or mortgage. ----------

The real estate is completely known to the Transferee, who abandons a further ---- description of it in this Deed. ----------

The person appearing sub 2, acting in his capacity of independently authorised ---

Annex 37: Apartment No. 2, Assets of Tilsit: Ahmed Ali Abdullah Saleh (YEi.005)

THIS CASH COLLATERAL AGREEMENT IS MADE ON 29th July 2010 BETWEEN:

(1) **TILSIT REAL ESTATE B.V.**, a private limited company with a share capital of EUR 11,344.51 organized and existing under the laws of Netherlands, whose registered office is located Amsterdam, and whose principal place of business is located at Simon Carmiggeltstraat 5, 1822MA Alkmar, Netherlands, registered in the commercial register of the Chamber of Commerce at Alkmaar under file number 33150937, represented by Albert Hagelen duly authorized for the purpose herein,

(hereinafter referred to as the "**Obligor**");

(2) **EUROPE ARAB BANK PLC**, a company duly organized under the laws of England and Wales, which registered office is located at 13-15 Moorgate, London EC2R 6AD, United Kingdom, with registered number 5575857, acting through its Paris Branch located 26, avenue des Champs-Elysées, 75008 Paris registered under n° RCS Paris B 492 934 310 at the Trade and Companies Registry represented by Mrs. Nadine Cazaubieilh and Mr. Gilles Charmey duly authorized for the purpose herein,

(hereinafter referred to as the "**Beneficiary**" or "**EAB**")

The Obligor and the Beneficiary hereinafter jointly referred to as the "**Parties**" and individually as a "**Party**".

RECITAL:

A. The Borrower is a Dutch limited liability company created in December 1976 that mainly acts as a real estate company and its current principal asset is an apartment with a total square footage of 220m², located 5 rue de Tilsitt in Paris (on the 3rd floor). The Borrower is in the process of purchasing a second apartment with a total square footage of 335m² at the same address (on the 2nd floor) (the "**Property**").

B. The Borrower, which is in particular willing to finance the acquisition of the Property, contacted the Lender.

C. The Lender issued in this respect an offer letter in connection with this refinancing in favour of the Borrower on July 15th, 2010; such letter being accepted by the Borrower.

D. The Parties have therefore agreed to enter into a loan facility agreement (hereinafter the "**Loan Agreement**") which sets out the terms on and subject to which the Lender has agreed to make available to the Borrower a loan facility of a maximum amount of six millions Euro (EUR 6,000,000).

Annex 38: Khaled Ali Abdullah Saleh, sole director of Albula Limited

TURKS & CAICOS ISLANDS

THE COMPANIES ORDINANCE 1981

CERTIFICATE OF INCUMBENCY

ALBULA LIMITED
(formerly Harrison Limited)

We, **Unicorn Administration Limited** of Regent House-Suite F206, Regent Village, Grace Bay, Providenciales, Turks & Caicos Islands, being the duly appointed Resident Representative of the Company do hereby declare that we have examined its Memorandum & Articles of Association, Certificate of Incorporation and other requisite resolutions passed by the Company and can therefore **CERTIFY THAT:-**

1) The Company was originally registered as an Exempted Company under the name of HARRISON LIMITED pursuant to the provisions of the Companies Ordinance 1981 of the Turks & Caicos Islands on:-

10th July 2000

2) The Company changed its name to ALBULA LIMITED by resolution passed pursuant to the provisions of the said Companies Ordinance 1981 on 21st August 2001 as evidenced by Certificate of Change of Name issued by the Registrar of Companies of the Turks & Caicos Islands on:-

20th day of September 2001

3) The Company is registered at the Companies Registry of the Turks & Caicos Islands in Grand Turk under the registered number:-

E.29459

4) The Company's registered office is located at:-

Regent House-Suite F206
Regent Village, Grace Bay Road
Grace Bay, Providenciales
Turks & Caicos Islands
British West Indies

[redacted]

5) By resolutions of the Shareholder of the Company, the following person was appointed to the Board of Directors to hold office as Sole Director subject to all the provisions of the Company's Articles of Association until resignation or replacement in accordance with Regulation 24 thereof:-

Khaled Ali Abdullah Saleh of 38 Al Raha Blvd, Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates

[redacted]

Annex 38 continued

Register of Directors

Name of company: Albula Limited — Company Number: E.29459

Name and Given names:	Marjorie Mary Du Feu		
Former names:	Vicey - maiden name	NRIC/JIN/FIN number:	
Aliases:		Passport number:	62235509
Usual residential address:	-	Nationality:	British
		Date of birth:	7-Dec-1959
		Business occupation:	Managing Director
		Position:	Director
Business address:	-	Date of appointment:	7-Jul-2003
		Date of resignation:	22-Nov-2005
		Notes:	
		Particulars of other directorships:	

Name and Given names:	SALEH Khaled		
Former names:		NRIC/JIN/FIN number:	
Aliases:		Passport number:	00013839, Ministry of foreign affairs-uae/a
Usual residential address:	Po Box 32291, Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates.	Nationality:	Yemen
		Date of birth:	24-Jul-1987
		Business occupation:	
		Position:	Director
Business address:	-	Date of appointment:	23-Oct-2014
		Date of resignation:	
		Notes:	
		Particulars of other directorships:	

Annex 39: Transfer of the entire issued shares of Albula Limited to Khaled Ali Abdullah Saleh

DIRECTOR'S RESOLUTION
ALBULA LIMITED
(the 'Company')

Company Number E29459

DATED
23rd October 2014

Resolution of the sole Director passed pursuant to the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Company and the laws of the Turks & Caicos Islands

IT IS NOTED that Share Certificate N°2 dated 4th October 2002 in favour of NWT Services Limited (formerly NWT Nominees Limited) (the 'Owner') represents the entire issued share capital of the Company, being 1 ordinary share of US$1.00 and that NWT Directors Limited (the 'Resigning Director') is the sole director of the Company.

IT IS NOTED that instructions have been received from the Owner to transfer the entire issued share capital of the Company to Khaled Ali Abdullah Saleh holder of Yemeni passport N° 00013939 (the 'Ultimate Owner') and to appoint the Ultimate Owner as sole director of the Company.

IT IS RESOLVED to cancel Share Certificate N°2 in favour of the Owner and to issue Share Certificate N°3 for 1 ordinary share of US$1.00 in the Company in favour of the Ultimate Owner, a copy of which is attached and forms an integral part of this resolution.

IT IS FURTHER RESOLVED to accept the appointment of the Ultimate Owner as sole director of the Company with effect from this day, the evidence of his acceptance being confirmed by his countersigning of this resolution, and to hereby tender the Resigning Director's resignation as sole director of the Company, with immediate effect, without compensation either for loss of office or otherwise.

NWT Directors Limited

KHALED ALI ABDULLAH SALEH

Annex 40: Khaled Ali Abdullah Saleh: certificate of incumbency, Albula Limited

TURKS & CAICOS ISLANDS

THE COMPANIES ORDINANCE 1981

CERTIFICATE OF INCUMBENCY

ALBULA LIMITED
(formerly Harrison Limited)

We, **Unicorn Administration Limited** of Regent House-Suite F206, Regent Village, Grace Bay, Providenciales, Turks & Caicos Islands, being the duly appointed Resident Representative of the Company do hereby declare that we have examined its Memorandum & Articles of Association, Certificate of Incorporation and other requisite resolutions passed by the Company and can therefore **CERTIFY THAT:-**

1) The Company was originally registered as an Exempted Company under the name of HARRISON LIMITED pursuant to the provisions of the Companies Ordinance 1981 of the Turks & Caicos Islands on:-

10th July 2000

2) The Company changed its name to ALBULA LIMITED by resolution passed pursuant to the provisions of the said Companies Ordinance 1981 on 21st August 2001 as evidenced by Certificate of Change of Name issued by the Registrar of Companies of the Turks & Caicos Islands on:-

20th day of September 2001

3) The Company is registered at the Companies Registry of the Turks & Caicos Islands in Grand Turk under the registered number:-

E.29459

4) The Company's registered office is located at:-

Regent House-Suite F206
Regent Village, Grace Bay Road
Grace Bay, Providenciales
Turks & Caicos Islands
British West Indies

[redacted]

5) By resolutions of the Shareholder of the Company, the following person was appointed to the Board of Directors to hold office as Sole Director subject to all the provisions of the Company's Articles of Association until resignation or replacement in accordance with Regulation 24 thereof:-

Khaled Ali Abdullah Saleh of 38 Al Raha Blvd, Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates

[redacted]

Annex 40 continued

Page 2

6) By resolution of the Board of Directors, the following person was appointed to the office set opposite his name, to hold such office until removed by resolution of the Board of Directors:-

Khaled Ali Abdullah Saleh - Secretary

7) Insofar as evidenced by the corporate records kept at the Registered Office of the Company, the Company is in good standing with the Turks & Caicos Islands Financial Services Commission.

IN WITNESS whereof we have caused our Common Seal to be hereunto affixed this:-

18th day of November 2014

UNICORN ADMINISTRATION LIMITED
Resident Representative
Regent House-Suite F206, Regent Village
Grace Bay, Providenciales, Turks & Caicos Islands
British West Indies

AUTHENTICATION

I, RICHARD FRANK SAVORY, QC of Grace Bay, Providenciales, Turks & Caicos Islands, Notary Public HEREBY CERTIFY that on the date hereof this Certificate was executed under Common Seal in the presence of Peter Allan Savory and Patricia Rosalie Ece who have hereunto in my presence witnessed the Common Seal of UNICORN ADMINISTRATION LIMITED, a Company incorporated in the Turks and Caicos Islands.

[redacted]

Annex 41: Khaled Ali Abdullah Saleh: handwritten address and signature

First & Last Names and Address	Title or Function	Specimen Signature	Signing Authority*
1. KHALED ALI ABDULLAH SALEH	DIRECTOR		INDIVIDUAL

Full name (or Company)	Date of Birth	Nationality	Address (Domicile), Country
KHALED ALI ABDULLAH SALEH	02/08/1987	YEMEN	Po Box 32291 Abu Dhabi U.A.E.
			Al- Raha Blvd TH 38 MD

Annex 42: Transfer of the entire issued shares of Weisen Limited to Khaled Ali Abdullah Saleh

DIRECTOR'S RESOLUTION
WEISEN LIMITED
(the 'Company')

Company Number 395883

DATED
23rd October 2014

Resolution of the sole Director passed pursuant to the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Company and the laws of the British Virgin Islands

IT IS NOTED that Share Certificate N°2 dated 10th March 2014 in favour of NWT Services Limited (formerly NWT Nominees Limited) (the 'Owner') represents the entire issued share capital of the Company, being 1 ordinary share of US$1.00 and that NWT Directors Limited (the 'Resigning Director') is the sole director of the Company.

IT IS NOTED that instructions have been received from the Owner to transfer the entire issued share capital of the Company to Khaled Ali Abdullah Saleh holder of Yemeni passport N° 00013939 (the 'Ultimate Owner') and to appoint the Ultimate Owner as sole director of the Company.

IT IS RESOLVED to cancel Share Certificate N°2 in favour of the Owner and to issue Share Certificate N°3 for 1 ordinary share of US$1.00 in the Company in favour of the Ultimate Owner, a copy of which is attached and forms an integral part of this resolution.

IT IS FURTHER RESOLVED to accept the appointment of the Ultimate Owner as sole director of the Company with effect from this day, the evidence of his acceptance being confirmed by his countersigning of this resolution, and to hereby tender the Resigning Director's resignation as sole director of the Company, with immediate effect, without compensation either for loss of office or otherwise.

NWT Directors Limited

KHALED ALI ABDULLAH SALEH

Annex 43: Khaled Ali Abdullah Saleh, certificate of incumbency of membership of Weisen Limited

NEWHAVEN BVI

Newhaven Corporate Services (B.V.I.) Limited
3rd Floor, J & C Building
P.O. Box 362
Road Town, Tortola
British Virgin Islands
VG1110

Telephone: 284-494-5108
Facsimile: 284-494-4704
Email: info@newhavenbvi.net
Website: www.newhavenbvi.net

WEISEN LIMITED
(the "Company")

CERTIFICATE OF INCUMBENCY OF MEMBERSHIP

We, Newhaven Corporate Services (B.V.I.) Limited of 3rd Floor, J & C Building, P.O. Box 362, Road Town, Tortola, British Virgin Islands, VG1110, being the Registered Agent of the above Company hereby certify to the best of our knowledge and belief:

1. Newhaven Corporate Services (B.V.I.) Limited is the Registered Agent of and provides the Registered Office for the Company.
2. The Registered office and address of the Company is 3rd Floor, J & C Building, P.O. Box 362, Road Town, Tortola, British Virgin Islands, VG1110.
3. According to the records available at the Registered Office of the Company, the Company is duly incorporated, validly existing and in good standing under the laws of the British Virgin Islands.
4. The Company does not maintain a Register of Mortgages and Charges.
5. According to the records available at the Registered Office of the Company, no proceedings are pending or threatened against the Company.
6. No action has been taken to wind-up the Company or to appoint a receiver over its assets.
7. The Company was incorporated on 6th July, 2000.
8. The Company Registration Number is 395883.
9. The Current Director is as follows:

Name	Office held	Date of Appointment
Khaled Ali Abdullah Saleh	Director	23 October 2014

10. The Authorised Share Capital is 50,000 par value shares of a single class.
11. The Issued Share Capital is US$1.00.

[redacted]

Annex 43 continued

12. The Current Shareholder is as follows:

Name	No. of Share Held
Khaled Ali Abdullah Saleh	1

We also confirm that the share currently issued is in Registered Format.

We issue this certificate relying solely on the documents that have been delivered to us by the directors, officers, and members of the above-named Company to be kept by us as Registered Agent of the Company at the Company's Registered Office in the British Virgin Islands. We have assumed that such documents are true and accurate and have assumed that all signatures and seals contained in such documents are genuine and correspond to the signatures and seals of the persons that purport to be signing or sealing the said documents.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the undersigned has executed this certificate this 14th day of November, 2014.

Newhaven Corporate Services (B.V.I.) Limited
Registered Agent

[redacted]

Annex 44: Khaled Ali Abdullah Saleh, register of members and share ledger, Weisen Limited

Register of Members and Share Ledger

Name of Company:	Weisen Limited	Company Number: 395883

Member details

Name	SALEH Khaled		Profession	
Former name				
Address	Po Box 32291, Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates.			
Passport number/Issuing Place	00019938, Ministry of foreign affairs-sana'a	ID Number	Nationality	Yemen
Company number			Place of incorporation	

Share details

Class of share	Denomination	Current holding	Date entered as a member	Date ceased to be a member
Ordinary	USD1.00	1.00	23-Oct-2014	

Shares acquired

Date of acquisition or transfer	Number of shares acquired	Certificate number	Distinctive numbers of shares	Total Consideration USD	Amount still payable USD	Notes
23-Oct-2014	1.00	3		1.00	0.00	Allotment

Shares transferred/disposed

Date of transfer	Number of shares transferred/ disposed	Certificate number	New Certificate number (if any)	Distinctive numbers of shares	Total Consideration USD	Transferee/Disposal Method

Page 1 of 3 28/10/14 Date printed 24 October, 2014

Annex 45: Khaled Ali Abdullah Saleh, register of directors, Weisen Limited

Register of Directors

Name of company: Weisen Limited — Company Number: 395883

Corporate Name:	NWT Directors Limited		
Former names:			
Aliases:			N/A
Principal office of corporation:	Aiolman, Cordeiro, Galindo & Law Trust (BVI) Limited, 3rd Floor, Geneva Place, Waterfront Drive, P.O. Box 3175, Road Town, Tortola, British Virgin Islands.	Registration number:	1779903
		Place of incorporation:	BVI
		Date of incorporation:	18-Jul-1991
		Business occupation:	Corporate Director and Secretary
		Position:	Director
Business address:	Aiolman, Cordeiro, Galindo & Law Trust (BVI) Limited, 3rd Floor, Geneva Place, Waterfront Drive, P.O. Box 3175, Road Town, Tortola, British Virgin Islands.	Date of appointment:	6-Jul-2009
		Date of resignation:	23-Oct-2014
		Notes:	
		Particulars of other directorships:	Previously a Bahamian Incorporated company (no 58645) but continued as a BVI registered company with effect from the 29 May 2013.

Name and Given names:	SALEH Khaled		
Former names:		MRC/SSN/FIN number:	
Aliases:		Passport number:	00013008, Ministry of foreign affairs-sana'a
Usual residential address:	Po Box 32291, Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates.	Nationality:	Yemen
		Date of birth:	2-Aug-1967
		Business occupation:	
		Position:	Director
Business address:	-	Date of appointment:	23-Oct-2014
		Date of resignation:	
		Notes:	
		Particulars of other directorships:	

27/10/14

Page 1 of 1 — Date printed: 24 October, 2014

Annex 46: Khaled Ali Abdullah Saleh, handwritten signature before the bank, Weisen Limited

RESOLVED that all general signing authority previously granted to any officers and/or other persons to repres-nt the Company towards the Bank are hereby cancelled.

28/10/14
DATE

WEISEN LIMITED
COMPANY NAME
PLEASE TYPE OR PRINT IN BLOCK LETTERS

SIGNATORIES

KHALED ALI ABDULLAH SALEH
NAME(S) OF SIGNATORY(IES)
PLEASE TYPE OR PRINT IN BLOCK LETTERS

Annex 47: Documented international humanitarian law violations

Attack by Characteristic	No. of Specific Incidents Recorded from the Coalition	No. of Specific Incidents Recorded from the Houthi-Saleh forces
Attacks on farms and agricultural areas	**3**	--
Attacks on residential areas and villages	**41** (individual air strikes)	**4** (multiple cases based upon Aden, Ta'izz, Sana'a and Ibb)
Attacks on schools	**8**	**Multiple** (including flighting in and around school buildings)
Attacks on mosques	**3**	--
Attacks on hospitals, Health Clinics, Medical facilities, including medical personnel	**22**	**7**
Attacks on IDP and refugee Camps	**9**	**3**
Attacks on Humanitarian organisations and national NGOs	**7**	**2**
Attacks on Ports	**1**	--
Attacks on Dhows and Fishing Vessels, including fishing market villages	**5**	**2**
Attacks on Factories	**4** (including 1 food storage warehouse)	--
Attacks on Food Distribution	**2**	**2** (cases of aid being sold on the black market)
Attacks on airports	**9**	--
Attacks on key road supply routes, including sieges	**4**	**2** (multiple cases from Aden and Ta'izz)
Attacks on civilian gatherings	**3**	--
Attacks on Government Buildings	**3**	--
Attacks on homes of political opponents	**1**	**Multiple**
Attacks on marketplaces	**10**	--
Attacks on heritage buildings, places, things	**9**	--
Attacks on vehicles transporting aid	**2**	--
Attacks on vehicles transporting civilians	**5** (including 1 ambulance)	**Multiple**

Sniper shooting	--	**12** (including one case of a sniper shooting at a medical personnel)
Attacks upon troops *hors de combat*	--	**3** (including one case of the Houthi-Saleh forces denying treatment to an opposition combatant)
Attacks upon Embassies	**1**	**1**

Annex 48: Houthi-Saleh forces in Aden

Houthi-Saleh Occupation of Aden: Sources told the Panel that the people of Aden took up arms to defend themselves in late March 2015, as the Houthi-Saleh forces and allied united encircled Aden and took control of the land routes into the city;[3] during this period several civilians were killed in a series of explosions at an arms depot in Aden.[4]

Houthi-Saleh Shelling and Snipers' targeting Civilians: Yemeni refugees from Aden, told the Panel that "Houthi-Saleh forces snipers" had taken over buildings in Sabir, and put snipers on the rooftops early in the takeover. The Panel found reports of a sniper attack occurring on 31 March 2015, a young woman activist, who had been supporting the delivery of medical aid, who was shot and killed by Houthi-Saleh forces snipers, corresponding to information provided by an INGO and Yemeni refugees on the types of attacks that snipers were undertaking.[5] By 1 April 2015, Houthi-Saleh force snipers were on the rooftops of the Aden Mall, the Mercure Hotel, the Sana'a Wedding Hall and the Yemen Continental Hotel.[6] Many snipers were also based in Kormaskar, Aden.[7]

[3] Interviews with Yemeni refugees in Markazi, Obock, and in Djibouti City. Also information provided by some United Nations staff who had been based in Aden.
[4] Reuters, "Explosions at Aden's largest arms depot – witnesses", at http://uk.reuters.com/article/uk-yemen-security-explosions-idUKKBN0MO0FR20150328 [last accessed on 2 December 2015].
[5] Local activist reported on social media from Aden.
[6] Ibid.
[7] Ibid.

All photographs uploaded on social media by commentators, critics and local journalists in Aden

The Panel was told that because of the accuracy of the snipers' targeting, many of the former local residents (who were currently based as refugees in Djibouti) had believed that the snipers came from ex-President Saleh's elite forces of the Republican Guards.[8] Yemeni refugees told the Panel that the snipers had targeted "anyone who moved" in Al-Dhale and in Aden, including women and children. Six refugees and two medical INGOs told the Panel that snipers had targeted civilians in Aden as they tried to access medical assistance.[9] The Panel documented corresponding reports occurring on 17 and 18 April 2015, where two women had been struck by gunfire in two separate incidents and had died before relatives could find a medical facility that could treat them.[10] On 18 April 2015, another four women were shot and killed by the snipers in Aden. On 22 April 2015, a small child was shot and killed by snipers in Aden.[11]

[8] Five refugees in Markazi, Obock, Djibouti, told the Panel that they believed this. A Yemeni citizen, working for an INGO in Aden, also told the Panel this and went on to say with another young male refugee, that the Houthi-Saleh forces were already embedded and heavily armed, as if in preparation for the attack on Aden.

[9] Also confirmed by 15 Yemeni women refugees during a focus group meeting conducted by the Panel in Djibouti City, Djibouti, during July 2015.

[10] HRW (7 May 2015) "Yemen: Pro-Houthi Forces Attack, Detain Civilians - Abuses Further Imperil Aden Residents" at, https://www.hrw.org/news/2015/05/07/yemen-pro-houthi-forces-attack-detain-civilians [last accessed on 2 November 2015].

[11] Social Media reporting corresponding with testimony gathered from refugees in Djibouti and interviews with two medical INGOs who had been working in Aden.

One medical INGO and two human rights INGOs, along with one United Nations agency, told the Panel that Houthi-Saleh force sniper attacks had also focused upon targeting medical facilities and personnel. The Panel documented corroborative information of an attack occurring on 27 April 2015, where Houthi-Saleh force snipers had targeted a WHO Medical Warehouse, by shooting at them and in doing so not allowing workers to enter the building to obtain supplies for distribution to clinics and hospitals.[12]

Multiple refugees told the Panel that several residential areas of Aden had come under attack for shelling by Houthi-Saleh forces. The Panel documented corroborative reports of late April shelling attacks on Khormakar, Crater and Enma. Refugees and a United Nations staff member told the Panel that as a result of the shelling and snipers attacks, people were unable to flee their homes and bury the dead. Local people were running out of food and unable to leave their homes. In this manner, refugees and an INGO explained to the Panel that aid and food were thereby prevented from being distributed to areas the snipers were located in, and volunteer aid workers attempting to deliver food, were targeted by snipers. The Panel was also told by three INGOs, including one medical organisation, and one United Nations agency staff member, that ambulances had also come under attack from snipers, making the delivery of sick and wounded difficult and at times, impossible.[13] The Panel heard multiple reports of attacks on medical clinics, hospitals and *troops hor combat* by the Houthi-Saleh forces in Aden.[14]

A United Nations staff member who spoke with the Panel and who had been based in Aden, along with two refugees based in Markazi, in Obock, Djibouti, stated that dead and dying bodies lay in the streets, unable to be collected.[15] The older Yemeni taxi driver, told the Panel:

> "[…] *The Houthis fighters occupied the streets, when we moved from one place to another to get food, they were all along the street. If there was no fighting in the street, we could pass; when the shooting starts, we could not. When the shooting would start, we would take small boats to be offshore and would travel from one town to the next.*
>
> […] *We saw some journalists and they told us that people were saying they could not go to Aden town, because it stinks of dead bodies.*"

[12] Social media reports provided by online commentators and activists.

[13] Interviews taken during the first period of the Panel's investigations undertaken in Geneva, Amman and in Djibouti.

[14] Interviews with two human rights INGOs, following their investigations, and interviews with staff of United Nations agencies in Yemen, along with a medical humanitarian organization.

[15] Yemeni refugees from Aden told the Panel, corpses of civilians shot and killed by snipers lay in the streets of Khormaksar and Dar Saad, unable to be collected by their families for fear of also being shot.

Photographs of Snipers in Aden dated 9 April 2015, uploaded to social media by a local Adenite

Ambulance in Aden shot at by snipers on 3 April 2015, killing three volunteer Emergency Medical Technicians.

Yemeni refugees from Aden told the Panel that anyone who moved in the sniper-ridden areas of Aden, came subject to attack. One young man from Crater, a refugee in Markazi, Obock, Djibouti, who had worked as a local news camera operator and who provided the Panel with film footage he had personally taken on the streets of Aden, largely in and around Crater, told the Panel that civilians had been caught in both cross-fire, alongside being targeted and shot by snipers. The Panel viewed video footage provided by the young cameraman from Crater, showing a shot civilian lying shot in the street, trying to pull himself to safety. In this respect, multiple refugees told the Panel that it became impossible for Aden residents to go about their normal activities, including to go and collect food, but also to attend the mosque. A Yemeni middle-aged woman living in the Markazi refugee camp, told the Panel:

> *"I have been here for three months, I came here when the war was starting, when the air strikes started. But I stayed for three weeks inside Yemen during the missile attacks. I did not know from where the attacks were coming, but they came from the ground, but could not locate from exactly where they came on the ground. They were striking from the mosque, killing youths; if they knew anyone had guns they would go to their house.*
>
> […] *When the killing became so much, the youths started organising to defend their families. It was the Houthis that were attacking, the Houthis and the Adbullah militias. Ali Abdullah's people were living amongst us; it was like they were prepared and waiting for this to happen, because suddenly they were armed. Like they were prepared and armed already and knew what to do* […]."

The Panel found corresponding reports occurring on Friday, 1 May 2015, of snipers shooting and killing four civilian men in Aden who had been on their way to Mosque.[16] An elderly woman from Aden advised of an attack during Ramadan,

> "[…] *Some children were breaking fast in the open and they [Houthis] just killed them right there.*"

Siege upon Aden: The Panel was told by two United Nations personnel from two different agencies, along with at least 20 Yemeni refugees in Djibouti, that at the time of the siege of Aden, the only way for Aden's residents to get basic goods was through the black market being run by Houthi-Saleh forces. The Panel heard in a variety of social media and news reports that the situation of a siege in Aden had worsened as the Houthi-Saleh forces gained control of all of the points of entry in the city.[17]

Attacks upon fleeing civilians: Two refugees based in Markazi, Obock, in Djibouti, told the Panel civilians trying to flee Aden, or other parts of the country, had come under attack from Houthi-Saleh force shelling. One elderly Yemeni woman, who had worked as a matron in a hospital in Aden and was a refugee in Markazi at the time the Panel interviewed her, told the Panel that she had left Aden and departed Yemen from Mokha. She stated that the boat she had departed on had been attacked by Houthi-Saleh shelling:

> […] *We traveled from Aden to Ta'izz, Ta'izz to Al-Maha. A boat with people and the Houthi sunk it, with 19 people, from Ta'izz to Maha. There was so much going on, some missiles. There were nine days just waiting for a boat, people were dying in front of us, from the war. The Houthis had long rifles from Iran and this is how they killed our youth. Our youth just had a few ones [weapons]. Many bodies were in the water. Where they were assembling people, they were shooting them. Truly speaking, people are finished. Aden is not used to guns and shooting.* […]"

The older Yemeni taxi driver, a refugee in Markazi, also told the Panel that Houthi-Saleh forces had shelled some of the boats of fleeing civilians. This was again corroborated by a Yemeni academic, who provided the Panel with a report of the shelling of a small quay in Aden. The Panel undertook a research of local and international news media, along with social media, to corroborate information on attacks upon departing boats. The Panel documented corresponding information of an attack that occurred on the morning of Wednesday, 6 May 2015, where civilians attempting to depart Aden and were waiting at Tawahi port, were hit by at least three mortars. The refugee told the Panel that the mortars had come from the direction of Hugeif, an area he stated was known to be controlled by the Houthi-Saleh forces. Corresponding social media reports stated that some of those waiting at the port had been waiting to cross over the Gulf of Aden to Djibouti, while others were hoping to cross to Bureiqa, a safer area of Yemen to seek shelter or access hospitals. The Panel documented corresponding social media reports of an attack occurring later on Wednesday, 6 May 2015, where Houthi-Saleh forces had targeted and shelled a barge of civilians as it left Aden for al-Buraiqa, with at least 32 people killed while trying to flee from al-Tawahi.[18]

---

[16] Information and photographs uploaded onto social media by a local resident, along with video footage provided to the Panel by the young Yemeni cameraman from Crater, Aden.

[17] Middle East Eye (3 July 2015) "Houthis besiege Aden as organisations struggle to deliver humanitarian aid" at, http://www.middleeasteye.net/news/Houthi-Saleh forces-besiege-aden-province-organisations-struggle-deliver-humanitarian-aid-786186321#sthash.NI9ZdqTf.dpuf [last accessed on 8 November 2015].

[18] BBC World News (3 July 2015) "Yemen conflict: Aden boat shelling kills dozens" at, http://linkis.com/www.bbc.co.uk/news/aVxvU [last accessed on 31 October 2015].

The Panel documented additional reports on the intensification of shelling upon residential areas on Sunday, 19 July 2015, particularly in the Dar Saad neighbourhood of Aden. Dar Saad is a densely populated residential area and was housing displaced civilians, who had moved to the area over the previous two-month period. Forty-eight died in the shelling of Dar Saad, with another 182 being wounded as a result of the attacks.[19] At the time, pockets of Houthi-Saleh forces remaining situated within and across the city.

[19] Al Jazeera International (19 July 2015) "Houthi shelling blamed for deaths in Yemen's Aden" at, http://www.aljazeera.com/news/2015/07/Houthi-Saleh forces-shelling-blamed-deaths-yemen-aden-150719132800084.html [last accessed on 31 October 2015].

Annex 49: Houthi-Saleh forces in Ta'izz

Ta'izz Overview: The Panel has followed the events occurring in Ta'izz, including the Houthi-Saleh imposed virtual state of siege since the beginning of September 2015. Initially in its investigative period, the Panel was able to meet and interview Yemeni refugees from Ta'izz, who told the Panel about the initial entrance of Houthi-Saleh forces into Ta'izz; later on its its investigative process, the Panel has relied ostensibly upon information from INGOs within Ta'izz, United Nations agencies who work in the logistical aspects of aid delivery and distribution, along with local sources who provide social media commentary on the developing humanitarian context in Ta'izz, in particular providing updated photographs of the result of the siege and civilian casualties from the conduct of hostilities.

Within this context, two staff members of two different INGOs told the Panel that little, if any, commercial goods or humanitarian assistance were able to enter the three city districts of Al Mudhafer, Al Qahirah and Al Salh. WFP officials told the Panel that during December 2015, trucks carrying WFP aid had entered Ta'izz, but at the time in which this report was being written, the aid had yet to be distributed. More recently, local NGOs and INGOs have reported that whilst aid had been delivered to Ta'izz, it remains undistributed.[20] Official reports suggest that two-thirds of the population of Ta'izz has left the city; some 175,000 to 200,000 men, women and children, however, still remain. They desperately need access to food, water and medical and other critical services to ensure their survival.[21] In addition, a medical humanitarian organisation told the Panel, that residential areas, medical facilities and other civilian infrastructure are repeatedly subject to attacks of Houthi-Saleh shelling in Ta'izz.[22]

Takeover of Ta'izz: The Panel spoke with Yemeni Ta'izz residents based in Markazi refugee camp, in Obock, Djibouti. The Panel corroborated interview testimony that the Houthi-Saleh forces had initially entered Ta'izz on Sunday, 22 March 2015, taking control over the military airport along with other parts of the city. During the takeover, one civilian was killed and five were wounded.[23]

Local residents of Ta'izz, currently based in Markazi refugee camp in Obock, Djibouti, told the Panel that initially local Ta'izz residents, especially young men, had actively protested and taken up arms against the Houthi-Saleh forces. In one corresponding interview with a group of young Ta'izz refugees based in Markazi refugee camp, the Panel documented the following interaction:[24]

> […] Young Ta'izz Man 1: *"Boys had some guns to protect themselves from the Houthis."*
>
> Young Ta'izz Woman 1: *"Sometimes the boys were the ones starting the fighting with the Houthis."*

---

[20] WFP Press Release, "WFP Appeals To All Parties To The Conflict In Yemen To Allow Food Distributions In Ta'izz", at https://www.wfp.org/news/news-release/wfp-appeals-all-parties-conflict-yemen-allow-food-distributions-taiz [last accessed on 2 December 2016]; Gulf News Yemen, " Local NGOs say no aid reaching besieged Yemen city" at http://gulfnews.com/news/gulf/yemen/local-ngos-say-no-aid-reaching-besieged-yemen-city-1.1644975 [last accessed on 2 December 2016].

[21] Reliefweb (20 October 2015) "Statement of the Humanitarian coordinator for Yemen, Johannes Van Der Klaauw, On The Dire Situation in Ta'izzz City" at, http://reliefweb.int/report/yemen/statement-humanitarian-coordinator-yemen-johannes-van-der-klaauw-dire-situation-taizz [last accessed on 30 October 2015].

[22] Panel two interviews with a medical humanitarian organization during October and November 2015.
RTL (22 March 2015) "Yemen: les rebelles chiites prennent Taez" at http://www.rtl.fr/actu/international/yemen-le-conflit-s-etend-7777097083 [last accessed on 30 October 2015].

[24] Panel interview with a group of young men and women from Ta'izz, taken in Markazi refugee camp in Obock, Djibouti, during a Panel investigative trip there during June 2015.

> Young Ta'izz Man 1: *"The youth were starting because Houthis were pushing to gain territory. People wanted to bury the dead bodies. Others were fighting back at night. But the young people did not know how to use the guns.*
>
> […] *The Houthis are small as a group, but it is the Army of Ali Abdullah who was saying the Army were the Houthis. There were changes in the authorities, amongst the Army, some refused to fight the people. Those who were opposing the Army came mostly from Sana'a. One Chief in Ta'izz was changed by the authorities by the so-called "Houthis". So when they brought the authority from Sana'a, some refused to join Ali-Abdullah* [sic]. *This situation was to get to Aden to Ali Abdo-Rabo* [sic]*."*

The Panel documented corresponding media reports of demonstrators clashing with Houthi-Saleh forces in Ta'izz. On Tuesday, 24 March 2015, there were reports of five demonstrators killed by Houthi-Saleh forces and 80 injured during a protest against their presence in the city. On the same day, in the city of Al Turba, 80 kilometres to the southwest, three protesters were killed and 12 injured while attacking a Houthi-Saleh forces position.[25] Between 17 and 18 April 2015, at least 30 people were killed when Houthi-Saleh forces gunmen, supported by the Republican Guard, assaulted the headquarters of the 35th Armoured Army Brigade, which had announced its loyalty to President Hadi.[26]

Fighting was heaviest around government and security buildings in the city centre, with approximately 20 civilians killed. The WHO put the death toll at 19 civilians, after the local Al-Thawra hospital was hit.[27]

A young man from Ta'izz, currently resident in Markazi refugee camp in Djibouti, told the Panel, that during this period:

> "*On the street there were Houthis and people with klashnikovich, the Houthis had tanks. The Saudi bombing killed people with the shrapnel, the metals that came out, many people* [sic]. *They were even trying to target where political people were, but the bombs were hurting other people. The house was shattered and fell down, glass was broken, people with diabetes and high blood pressure were dying.* […]"

At the beginning of October 2015, the spokesperson of the Resistance in Ta'izz, Rashad al-Sharabi, accused Houthi-Saleh forces of targeting civilian homes, saying eight civilians were killed by militia shelling in al-Wazeya on Saturday, 3 October 2015, while many others had been injured.[28] The Panel documented media reports stating that on Wednesday, 21 October 2015, Houthi-Saleh rockets were fired indiscriminately into civilian areas killing at least 15 people, including one woman and two children, and injuring over 70, more than 12 of them being children. Residential areas, medical facilities and other civilian infrastructure have repeatedly been subjected to such attacks by Houthi-Saleh forces in Ta'izz. However, the Panel was also told of Houthi-Saleh snipers targeting civilians or requesting money to allow people to pass unharmed within the city. The young man in Markazi refugee camp, told the Panel:

---

[25] L'Orient Le Jour (24 March 2015) "Yemen: 5 manifestants tues, 80 blesses par balles a Taez" [last accessed on 25 March 2015].

[26] Daily Times (19 April 2015) "30 killed in fighting between Hadi's forces, Houthi-Saleh forces in Yemen's Ta'izz" at http://www.dailytimes.com.pk/foreign/19-Apr-2015/30-killed-in-fighting-between-hadi-s-forces-Houthi-Saleh forces-in-yemen-s-taiz [last accessed on 30 October 2015].

[27] Economic Times (1 May 2015) "Yemen violence kills 1,244, injures 5,044: WHO" at http://economictimes.indiatimes.com/news/international/world-news/yemen-violence-kills-1244-injures-5044-who/articleshow/47120316.cms [last accessed on 30 October 2015].

[28] Middle East Eye (6 October 2015) "Houthis open new fronts in Yemen's Ta'izz" at, http://www.middleeasteye.net/news/Houthi-Saleh forces-open-new-frontlines-yemens-taiz-1394529375 [last accessed on 30 October 2015].

> "[…] *The Houthis took hold of the Medical University and the schools to hide the guns and tanks. From 6pm there was a curfew. Often if they saw you were a family, they would let you go, sometimes they would ask for money and check for guns. There was no target. If women or people were walking in the street they might get hit by the shooting, but indirectly. I had heard that they forbade women to go out, because they thought men were hiding in burkhas.*"

In corroborating the information provided, the Panel documented a report of an attack on social media, by a local Ta'izz journalist and critic, who stated that on Thursday, 22 October 2015, Houthi-Saleh forces had fired katyusha rockets at civilians in Ta'izz, killing a large number of civilians including children.

Photographs provided on social media by a local journalist from Ta'izz in connection with the reports on 22 October 2015

The Panel documented further reports of attacks upon civilian and residential areas by Houthi-Saleh forces. On Friday, 23 October 2015, heavy fighting again broke out in Ta'izz, with Houthi-Saleh forces shelling residential neighbourhoods in the city. On Wednesday, 4 November 2015, the Houthi-Saleh forces shelled residential neighbourhoods in Ta'izz, killing 11 civilians and wounding a further 21 civilians. On Tuesday, 10 November 2015, several civilians within Ta'izz were killed by Houthi-Saleh forces' snipers whilst walking in the streets in Ta'izz city.

Photograph on social media from a local critic in Ta'izz, showing a Ta'izz woman who had reportedly gone out to purchase bread, having been shot by Houthi-Saleh snipers

According to the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR), at least 15 civilians were killed and 73 injured after shells fell in a residential area of the city in or around 23 October 2015. Shells had been fired from an area controlled by the Houthi-Saleh forces.[29] The Panel corroborated the reports with social media updates on the incident, which provided graphic photographic evidence of the shelling, showing bodies torn apart in the street [photographs are stored in the United Nations Archive].

Houthi-Saleh Siege of Ta'izz: The Panel began to hear information on the imposition of a siege on Ta'izz during August and September 2015. The conduct of hostilities was exacerbated by the deteriorating humanitarian context where, according to the United Nations spokesperson Rupert Colville (23 October 2015),[30]

"[the] Ta'izz civilian population is bearing the brunt of the siege as they struggle to meet their most basic needs, including potable water. And according to reports received by OHCHR, members of the popular committees affiliated with al-Houthi-Saleh forces and the armed forces loyal to former president Saleh, have also prevented local traders and residents from crossing local check points."

On Sunday, 25 October 2015, MSF made public statements to the effect that Houthi-Saleh forces were blocking them from delivering essential supplies to Ta'izz.[31] The MSF Media Statement advised that despite weeks of intense negotiations with "Ansarallah (Houthi-Saleh forces)" officials, Médecins Sans Frontières' (MSF) stocks of essential medical supplies could not be delivered to two hospitals in a "besieged enclave" of the city of Ta'izz. MSF's trucks were being stopped at Houthi-Saleh forces's checkpoints and denied access to the area."[32] Ms Karline Kleijer, MSF's emergency manager for Yemen, stated,[33]

"The hospitals in this besieged area are seeing large number of patients with war wounds. […] And yet we have been prevented from delivering essential medical supplies – including chest tubes, anaesthetic drugs, IV fluid, sutures and antibiotics – to help staff provide lifesaving surgery […] It is very frustrating that, after weeks of negotiations, we have made no progress in convincing officials of the need to provide impartial medical assistance to the victims of the ongoing fighting within this enclave, despite the continued support we are providing to health facilities in Houthi-controlled areas."

Within this context, the Panel documented how Ta'izz residents began facing increasing restrictions to bring in water, fuel and food supplies. Prices within the area surged dramatically and people struggled to find enough drinking water. Yemenis living in the densely populated areas of Ta'izz faced snipers, stray bullets and mortar shelling, used indiscriminately by fighting groups, while airstrikes hit Ta'izz city on a daily basis. People struggled to reach clinics and hospitals, due to the fighting and lack of transport due to fuel shortages.

[29] United Nations Radio, News in Brief 23 October 2015 (AM), at http://www.unmultimedia.org/radio/english/2015/10/news-in-brief-23-october-2015-am/#.VjPHk4QTZv0 [last accessed on 30 October 2015].

[30] United Nations Radio, News in Brief 23 October 2015 (AM), at http://www.unmultimedia.org/radio/english/2015/10/news-in-brief-23-october-2015-am/#.VjPHk4QTZv0 [last accessed on 30 October 2015].

[31] MSF Media Statement (25 October 2015) at http://www.msf.org/article/yemen-medical-aid-blocked-entering-besieged-area-taiz [last accessed on 30 October 2015].

[32] Ibid.

[33] Ibid.

In an interview with a humanitarian organisation, the Panel was told that Ta'izz formerly had 20 hospitals for its population of more than 600,000. However, that due to the conflict, only six continue to function, albeit only partially. One Humanitarian organisation told the Panel that the still operational hospitals lack health staff, fuel and essential medicines, and are overwhelmed by the high numbers of wounded seeking to access their emergency services on a daily basis.[34] Another humanitarian organisation confirmed the situation in Ta'izz.

Photograph of women combatants in Ta'izz dated October 2015. The photograph was posted on social media by a local journalist. The same source also provided photographs of Houthi-Saleh forces organised marches and formations in Ta'izz city.

The Panel in following Ta'izz social media and local journalist online updates, documented that the Authorities in Ta'izz, in cooperation with local residents, had taken steps to attempt to break the siege imposed on the city, by paving a mountainous road from the southwest of Ta'izz, in order to deliver food and fuel supplies to the residents.[35] The same sources stated that one of those involved in the attempt, a water march protest leader, Adel Taha, was tortured by Houthi-Saleh forces, for attempting to deliver water to civilians in Ta'izz city.

On 1 July 2015, as a result of the siege, the United Nations Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) classified Ta'izz as facing food insecurity at 'emergency' level – one step below famine on a five-point international scale, but the highest level of emergency classification.[36]

[34] Interviews with two humanitarian organisations located in Ta'izz.

[35] Al Arabiya News (30 October 2015) "Houthis Obstruct Humanitarian Aid to Ta'izz" at, http://english.alarabiya.net/en/webtv/reports/2015/10/30/Houthi-Saleh forces-obstruct-humanitarian-aid-to-Ta'izz.html [last accessed on 30 October 2015].

[36] United Nations, IASC PRINCIPALS AD HOC MEETING – YEMEN, Final Summary and Action Points (1 July 2015), at https://interagencystandingcommittee.org/principals/documents-public/summary-record-ad-hoc-iasc-principals-meeting-yemen-1-july-2015 [last accessed on 2 December 2015]. The IASC met on 1 July 2015 to decide on the activation of the System-wide Level 3 (L3) Emergency response in Yemen.

Photograph Copyright to ICRC, Yemen, Ta’izz, people gathering around a water truck donated by a philanthropist with their jerry cans to fill water due to the lack of water for several months, (28.08.2015,Wael Al Absi, ICRC)

Photograph Copyright to ICRC, Yemen, Ta’izz, this used to be a vibrant street full of life. since the intense hostilities started, snipers have been present. two men on a motorcycle defy their fear of death and drive through the area. (15.08.2015, Wael Al Absi, ICRC)

Photograph Copyright to ICRC, Yemen, Ta’izz, an injured man suffers through immense pain injured in the absence of essential medicine such as Morphine, (24.09.2015, Wael Al Absi, ICRC)

Photograph Copyright To ICRC, Yemen, Ta’izz, This child was injured in a shelling on his neighbourhood. His brother did not Survive, (24.09.2015, Wael Al Absi, ICRC)

Ta’izz social media photographic updates of the impact of the water shortage in Ta’izz dated October 2015

Ta'izz social media photographic updates of Ta'izz civilians alternate mountainous route utilised in an attempt to break the Houthi-Saleh siege and bring life-sustaining supplies into the city. Photograph posted during October 2015

Ta'izz social media photographic update of the impact of shelling in the city of Ta'izz. Photograph posted during October 2015. The same source also provided graphic photographic updates of civilians killed in the shelling, available upon request as archived with the United Nations

During October 2015, two humanitarian organisations and one United Nations agency staff member, told the Panel that they were facing obstructions in the delivery of humanitarian assistance to Ta'izz. On Thursday, 29 October 2015, the United Nations World Food Programme made a Press Statement about the humanitarian situation in the city, advising,[37]

> "[…] "We plead for safe and immediate access to the city of Ta'izz to prevent a humanitarian tragedy as supplies dwindle, threatening the lives of thousands – including women, children and the elderly, […] These people have already suffered extreme hunger, and if this situation continues the damage from hunger will be irreversible."

Later in October, the one humanitarian organisation and local social media updates, started to speak out publicly about Houthi-Saleh obstructions to the delivery of medical humanitarian assistance to Ta'izz. On 30 October 2015, Houthi-Saleh forces denied access to medical aid providers carrying oxygen tanks for hospitals and medical clinics in Ta'izz. From late October/early November 2015, the Panel began hearing that hospitals and medical facilities in Ta'izz had run out of oxygen tanks and patients requiring artificial respiration were dying from a lack of the tanks, which were not being replaced due to the Houthi-Saleh forces siege on the city and its entrance routes.[38] Thawra Hospital, Arrawda Hospital and Algomhori Hospital in Ta'izz ran out of medical supplies and fuel

[37] *WFP (29 October 2015) "WFP Warns Of Deepening Hunger In Southern Yemen City Of Ta'izz" at, https://www.wfp.org/news/news-release/wfp-warns-deepening-hunger-southern-yemen-city-taiz [last accessed on 30 October 2015].*

[38] Two humanitarian organisations and multiple reports on local social media.

to run the generators in the hospitals. During this time, a local doctor stated on social media that he was now asking his patients in Ta'izz, who required dialysis, to bring 20 litres of fuel with them to the hospital if they wanted to receive their dialysis treatment, due to the fact the hospital was running out of fuel stores. The Houthi-Saleh forces siege on water into Ta'izz, beginning on 18 August 2015, also had impacted the ability of hospitals to provide medical assistance.

Annex 50: Houthi-Saleh attacks on medical facilities, aid organizations and humanitarian offices

Overview: The Panel was told of multiple instances of Houthi-Saleh forces intensively targeting medical infrastructure and healthcare staff, severely affecting the capacity of the country's healthcare structure to respond to the context. United Nations personnel told the Panel that humanitarian offices, particularly in Aden, had suffered from looting and temporary takeovers by Houthi-Saleh forces. Three different United Nations staff members told the Panel about the sale of aid on the black market by businessmen in connection to Houthi-Saleh forces.[39]

Attacks upon hospitals: Medical personnel in the southern part of the country told the Panel that hospital windows had been "blasted out" by shelling and bomb blasts. The Panel was told how Houthi-Saleh forces had taken over hospital wings and conducted street battles from within them in Aden; in Ta'izz the Panel was told by humanitarian organisations how Houthi-Saleh forces had damaged hospitals as a result of indiscriminate shelling and issues of proportionality as a result of attacking resistance positions close to hospital buildings.

In one such report, on 24-25 October 2015 and again on 8 November 2015, Houthi-Saleh forces indiscriminately shelled Thawra Hospital in Ta'izz, whilst fighting Resistance groups positioned near the hospital.[40]

In another attack in Ta'izz, the Panel was told by a humanitarian organisation, and corroborated by local social media reports, that on 25 October 2015, Houthi-Saleh forces shelled Thawra Hospital. The shelling was aimed at resistance forces who were located on the same hill as the Hospital. The attack damaged the hospitals intensive care unit.

Intensive Care Unit of Al Thawra Hospital in Ta'izz, shelled by the Houthi-Saleh forces in and around 24-25 October 2015 (left); Shelling of Al Thawra Hospital in Ta'izz on 8 November 2015 (right)

In an earlier attack in Hajjah, a humanitarian organisation told the Panel how a hospital in Harad, one of the few fully operational hospitals left in the area of Hajjah, had been shelled by Houthi-Saleh forces during mid-June 2015, and was rendered non-operational. On approximately 4-5 July 2015, an INGO medical team visiting the site of the bombed hospital in Harad, found itself under fire and had to flee the town.[41] The hospital and ambulance were also targeted and hit by stray bullets as Houthi-Saleh snipers were present in the surrounding area and fighting was ongoing.[42]

[39] The Panel was able to obtain photographs of the aid being sold in Sana'a that had been posted by a local critic.

[40] Interview with a humanitarian organization based in Ta'izz, along with social media reporting on the incident.

[41] Refer to MSF Press Release (Dated 7 July 2015) at http://www.msf.org/article/yemen-msf-treats-dozens-wounded-after-attacks-markets-and-residential-areas [last accessed on 13 July 2015].

[42] MSF Media Report (July 2015) at http://www.msf.org.uk/country-region/yemen [last accessed on 13 July 2015].

Stealing of aid and medical supplies: Four humanitarian organisations, including three United Nations agencies, told the Panel how Houthi-Saleh forces had stolen medical supplies and had sold it on the black market, first when they had been based in Aden, and later, in Sana'a. In Aden, the Panel was told through a secondary source of statements attributed to a local activist about the impact of the black market sale of aid in Aden by Houthi-Saleh forces, where the price for a bag of wheat, which used to cost YR 5,000 (US $23) had increased to YR 15,000 ($70),

"Humanitarian aid usually fell into the hands of Houthi forces, who would in turn take this aid and sell it to the black market. I myself buy wheat from the black market. It's the only way to get basic goods. Otherwise, we would die."

Occupation of Humanitarian Organisations and Offices:

During the early period of its investigation, several United Nations agencies told the Panel that their offices have being temporarily taken over by Houthi-Saleh forces. In one particular instance, on 18 April 2015, the UNFPA-Yemen Office in Fajah Al-Dan, Sana'a, Office Guards had been injured during air strikes in the area. After the bombing, due to a lack of security, Houthi-Saleh forces occupied the UNFPA-Yemen Office for two weeks, in what they justified as a response to UN Agencies "lack of legitimacy within Yemen". A similar situation occurred to the UNDP Office, with similar justification for the take-over.[43]

Moreover, WHO Mobile Health Clinics were also targeted for looting during the same period.[44] WHO ambulances were looted, and the WHO Office was raided and one other unnamed, at its request, humanitarian organisation's warehouse was also raided.[45]

[43] Reported to the Panel during its investigation in Amman, Jordan, during May-June 2015.
[44] Ibid.
[45] Reported confidentially to the Panel during July 2015.

Annex 51: Resistance violations

Overview: The Panel was told of violations committed by the resistance in Aden and Ta'izz. Refugees from Aden told how local resistance had attacked residential areas for shelling, placed snipers and killed civilians moving around the city. The resistance had also been involved in summary extra-judicial execution, torture and defilement and mutilation of corpses. The Panel also heard one account of the resistance committing perfidy by dressing in Yemeni women's attire so as to operate by stealth. Furthermore, the Panel documented reports during December 2015, of resistance fighters in Ta'izz, obstructing the distribution of humanitarian assistance by shooting at trucks carrying aid.[46]

Attacks upon civilians: One refugee from Crater told the Panel that many young men took up arms and joined the resistance, but many of them had no idea of how to use or aim the weapons and often ended up shooting civilians. The same young man advised that guns became a currency amongst these young male fighters in Aden and that armed young resistance fighters used the weapons to loot and terrorise local people. The Panel was told by an older man based in Markazi refugee camp in Djibouti, a former Aden taxi driver, that a group of young resistance fighters had robbed him at gunpoint and stolen his taxi. Two older women from Aden, based in the Markazi refugee camp in Djibouti, confirmed to the Panel that the young men often had no idea how to use the weapons and killed many residents due to misfiring and crossfiring during battles with Houthi-Saleh forces.

In October 2015, the Panel began observing reports corroborating information provided by refugees as to looting and extortion. Individual groups within Resistance forces based in Aden started demanding money for protection from members of the local population.

The Panel was told by a United Nations staff member who had been based in Aden, that resistance groups had actively undertaken arbitrary arrest, summary extra-judicial execution, detention and torture of presumed or perceived dissidents and supporters of the Houthi-Saleh forces and/or the ex-President Saleh. The Panel was able to corroborate such information via social media reports and local news reports on such incidents, including obtaining photographic evidence of such incidents (refer to photographs below).

More recently, the Panel in following news reports has documented particular elements of the resistance, asserting moral orders and religious decrees on the local population, such as the segregation of women and men in tertiary institutions in Aden. There have also been social media reports during August 2015, of resistance groups being involved in the looting of property of civilians, particularly northern Yemenis based within Aden.

Two men arrested and killed summarily in Aden. Photograph posted online during December 2015 by a local activist

[46] Expatriate social media commentator in Ta'izz stated that all sides to the conflict in Ta'izz have blocked humanitarian assistance. In interviews with a United Nations agency, the Panel was also told that obstructions in the provision of humanitarian assistance had come from all sides to the ground fighting in Yemen.

Believed to be a captured and killed Houthi-Saleh forces-Saleh fighter's corpse being dragged behind a vehicle in Aden during late November 2015

Sale of aid in the black market: The Panel was able to obtain information and photographic evidence of the resistance's involvement in the sale of aid in Aden from online activists in Aden, along with receiving information from a United Nations staff member and a NGO staff member.

Photographs of aid from the UAE being sold in shops in Aden dated 4 October 2015 (top left, right); Photograph of food aid from Germany being sold in shops in Aden dated 30 April 2015 (bottom left)

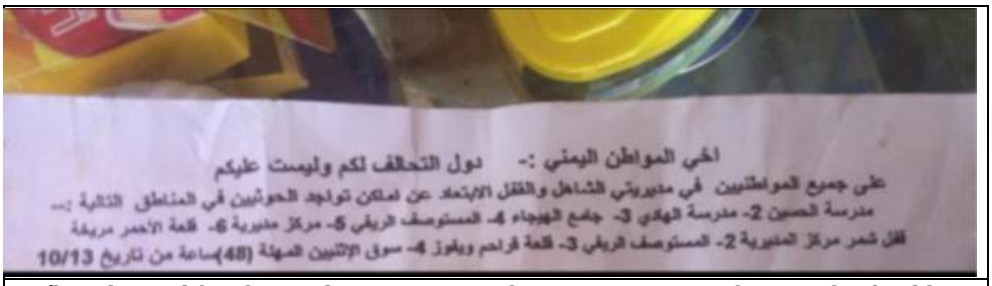
Annex 52: Coalition attacks on civilian objects, cities, villages and residential areas

1. Hajjah Airstrikes on Civilian Objects – Mosque, School, Heritage Structure (Palace), and a Health Clinic (dated 17 August 2015)

On Saturday, 17 August 2015, the Coalition dropped leaflets over Hajjah, warning residents to stay away from areas it intended to target for airstrikes, including a mosque, a school, a heritage structure and a health clinic.[47] The leaflet (below) is translated, as:

"Brother Yemeni Citizen, Coalition troops from and for you, All citizens of Al Shamal and Al Gafil Provinces should stay away from Houthi forces gathering places in these locations, including: 1. Hassien School; 2. Elhadi School; 3. Alhaga Mosque; 4. Rural clinic; 5. Province centre; 6. Mirakhia Ahmar Palace.

In Gafil Shimar province 1. Gafil Shimar Province centre; 2. Rural clinic; 3. Grahim yafouz Palace; 4 Althineen Mahli Market (Souq) for (48) hours from the date of 13 October."



Leaflets dropped by the Coalition over Hajjah province, stating that people should stay away from particular schools, a medical clinic, a palace, a market for a 48-hour period on 13 October 2015

2. Damt Airstrikes (dated 11 to 12 November 2015)

On Wednesday and Thursday, 11 to 12 November 2015, the Coalition conducted multiple targeted airstrikes on the city of Damt, a town near Yemen's southern province of al-Dhalea. The Coalition undertook 65 airstrikes over a 24-hour period. The airstrikes destroyed large parts of the city.[48]

Photographs of Damt after the Coalition target multiple airstrikes on the city from 11-12 November 2015. Photographs uploaded on social media

[47] Leaflet uploaded by an activist on social media. Local media sources on social media provided information on the airstrike attacks.

[48] Cihan (8 November 2015) "Pro-Houthi forces recapture town in southern Yemen" at, http://en.cihan.com.tr/en/pro-Houthi-Saleh forces-forces-recapture-town-in-southern-yemen-1933032.htm [last accessed on 12 November 2015].

3. Bombing of Faj Attan in Sana'a, Yemen (dated 20 April 2015)

On Monday, 20 April 2015, the Coalition undertook targeted airstrikes on a Scud missile base in Sanaa, which triggered a large explosion killing 25 people and wounding almost 400. The blast hit the base on Faj Attan mountain, beside Hadda district, where the presidential palace and many embassies are located, blowing out the windows of homes for a number of kilometers beyond the site.[49]

The incident was stated to be "the largest recorded number of civilian deaths and injuries from aerial explosive weapons took place in Sana'a […]."[50] Residential homes near the site were flattened.[51] The shockwaves were felt up to four miles away, and local Red Cross workers said that civilian casualties were spread throughout the city as windows were shattered and debris was scattered across Sana'a.[52]

First Screen shots at the explosion Time: 06 Seconds[53]

Time: 06 (Explosion)	Time: 07 (about 1 second after Explosion)
Time: 07 (about 2 second after Explosion)	Time: 10 (about 4 second after Explosion)

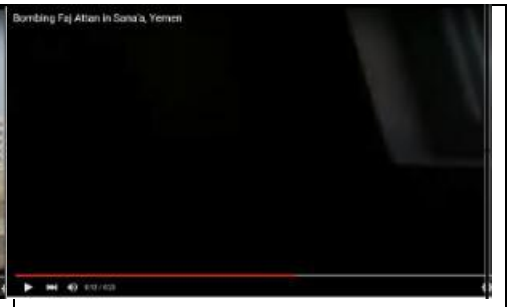
[49] Reuters (21 April 2015) "Air strike on missile base in Yemen capital kills 25, wounds hundreds" at **http://uk.reuters.com/article/2015/04/21/us-yemen-security-idUSKBN0NB0R820150421 [last accessed on 23 October 2015].**

[50] State of Crisis Report (2015), developed by Action on Armed Violence and OCHA Policy Development and Studies Branch, p. 7.

[51] The New York Times (20 April 2015) "At Least 25 Die as Airstrike Sets Off Huge Blast in Yemen," at www.nytimes.com/2015/04/21 /world/middleeast/sana-yemen-explosion.html [last accessed 28 August 2015].

[52] The Associated Press, posted by The Guardian (20 April 2015) "Air strikes in Yemen damage homes,", www.the-guardian.com/world/2015/apr/20/yemen-sanaa-air-strike- homes-damage-saudi-coalition [last accessed 28 August 2015]; Yemen Times (21 April 2015) "At least 40 killed in violence attacks on Sana'a," at www.yementimes.com/en/1875/news/5055/At-least-40-killed-in-violent-attacks-on- Sana%E2%80%99a.htm [last accessed 28 August 2015].

[53] Source: Samer Habib, at https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=_iz45MZ4QXU [last accessed on 17 October 2015].

	
Time: 12 (about 6 second after Explosion)	Time: 12 (about 6 second after Explosion) The blast reaches the cameraman

First Screen shots at the explosion Time: 06 Seconds, the dashed arc in Blue shows the shock wave that is propagating towards the city rising dust within its passage. The wave moves at a speed of sound i.e. 330 meters per second.

Screen shot at Time: 07 Seconds (about 1 second after Explosion), the dashed arc in Blue shows the position of the shock wave reaching population areas more than 330 meters from the impact.

Screen shot at Time: 10 Seconds (about 4 second after Explosion), the wave is about 1500 meters from the explosion point within the populated area.

Screen shot at Time: 12 Seconds (about 6 second after Explosion), the wave is about 2100 meters from the explosion point within the populated area and is about to hit the cameramen.

The wave has reached the cameraman who was seriously wounded.

4. Airstrikes on Non-Military Factories (dated 31 March, 12 September and 29 October 2015)

On Monday evening on 31 March 2015, the Coalition conducted airstrikes upon the National Cement Company (NCC) located in Wadi Sa'an area, Musaymir district, of Lahj governorate. At least ten people were killed and thirteen injured. Nine employees who were on a bus at the time of the airstrikes, had been preparing to leave work and they along with at least one truck driver working for a wholesaler were killed immediately.[54] Two truck drivers were unable to be found.

An assessment conducted by ARES Conflict Damage Assessment YEM049 stated that it had determined with high confidence that at least one of the munitions which struck Site YEM049 was a Hakim A series precision guided munition, very likely delivered by a United Arab Emirates Air Force (UAEAF) Dassault Mirage 2000-9 or F-16E/F 'Desert Falcon' fighter.[55]

Photograph of NCC immediately after the airstrike on 31 March 2015	Photograph of Yemany Dairy and Beverage Factory immediately after the airstrike on 31

[54] Ali Al-Ahdal, the marketing manager and spokesperson of NCC (Wednesday, 1 April 2015).
[55] Provided to the Panel by a confidential source.

	March 2015 – Photograph Courtesy of HRW (2015) at https://www.hrw.org/news/2015/04/15/yemen-factory-airstrike-killed-31-civilians-0 [last accessed on 23 October 2015].

Also on Monday, 31 March 2015, the Coalition conducted airstrikes upon a dairy factory in Yemen, killing at least 31 civilians and wounding a further 11. The Yemany Dairy and Beverage factory is located outside Yemen's Red Sea port of Hodaida. The Yemany Dairy and Beverage factory was a multi-building compound, located approximately 7 kilometers outside of the Red Sea coast.[56]

5. Airstrikes on Harad marketplace on 4 July 2015

In its investigations in Djibouti, the Panel met with a young third country national male/youth, who described being hit twice during an air strike on a Harad Market, in Harad, during early July 2015. The attack was reported by *Medecins Sans Frontieres* (MSF) as having taken place on 4 July 2015, in Beni Hassan Market and in the evening at the breaking of the fast of Ramadan. MSF stated that 67 civilians were killed as the result of the air strike; MSF had incidentally also treated the young man with whom the Panel spoke.[57] The young man stated of the incident,

"[…] *I was hit by a strike, hit by sharp metal. It was in Harad, on the border with Saudi Arabia. The thing that hit me came from the air, from the Saudi air force. I was unconscious from the first blast of the strike. I had been walking on the street, I had nothing with me. I got burns from the first blast. There were many people around when it landed and exploded, then in the second explosion, small pieces hit all over and cut me.*

[…] *It was a place with houses and shops. The Houthi forces were not there. There was nothing there, no barracks, only normal people. The bomb strikes had been on and off, but suddenly it became more rapid."*

The young man sustained severe injuries to his neck and damage to his carotid artery, along with burns and shrapnel wounds to his back, arms and legs.

The air strike on Harad Market was only one amongst several such attacks that occurred during early July 2015. On 6 July 2015, 23 civilians were also injured as the result of an air strike that took place in Alfayush market, Lahij governorate.

[56] Information documented on social media by local journalists and reported on by HRW, at Courtesy of HRW (2015) at https://www.hrw.org/news/2015/04/15/yemen-factory-airstrike-killed-31-civilians-0 [last accessed on 23 October 2015].

[57] Refer to MSF Media Statement (dated 6 July 2015) "Yemen: Hundreds Wounded in Attacks on Markets and Residential Areas" at http://www.doctorswithoutborders.org/article/yemen-hundreds-wounded-attacks-markets-and-residential-areas [last accessed on 3 September 2015].

Photograph of Injuries to Third Country National (Ethiopian) Youth taken by the Panel during its investigations in Djibouti

Annex 53: Coalition attacks on civilian gatherings and groups

1. Airstrikes on wedding party 1

On Monday, 28 September 2015, Coalition airstrikes fired two missiles at and hit a wedding party hall in Wahijah village, outside of al-Mokha, in Yemen, killing at least 135 people, including 12 children. Many more were wounded and seriously injured. The Panel was told that the exact death toll had been difficult to ascertain due in part to the fact that the bodies of the victims were "badly mangled".[58]

The attack on the wedding came one day after residents in two villages - Bani Zela and Zaylaa - near Yemen's border with Saudi Arabia – were attacked by air strikes on Sunday, 27 September 2015, killing more than 50 people.

2. Airstrikes on wedding party 2

On Wednesday, 7 October 2015, Coalition airstrikes hit a house south of Sana'a, killing approximately 23 people who were attending a wedding party. The attack took place in Dhamar Province, about 50 miles south of Sana'a, upon the house of father of three sons who were due to be married in a joint ceremony on Wednesday night.

The airstrikes took place as the brides arrived at the house. Bodies were said to be lying in the yard, decapitated, and charred. 23 people were killed, with bodies lying under the rubble of the house.

[58] From a United Nations staff member. Refer also to the Save the Children Report, "NOWHERE SAFE FOR YEMEN'S CHILDREN - The deadly impact of explosive weapons in Yemen" (dated 2015).

United Nations Nations Unies

UNDER-SECRETARY-GENERAL FOR HUMANITARIAN AFFAIRS AND EMERGENCY RELIEF COORDINATOR, STEPHEN O'BRIEN

STATEMENT ON YEMEN

I am deeply disturbed by the news of civilians being killed by coalition air strikes that hit a wedding party in Yemen's Dhamar Governorate yesterday. The Ministry of Public Health and Population reports that at least 47 civilians were killed, and 35 injured, among them many women and children.

Once again we are seeing the devastating impact of explosive weapons – used by all parties – in this conflict. Some 4,500 civilians have reportedly been killed or injured by explosive weapons in Yemen during the first seven months of this year: that is more than in any other country or crisis in the world during the same period.

International humanitarian law very clearly sets out the responsibilities of warring parties to protect civilians and to take every possible measure to avoid damage to homes and other civilian structures. With modern weapons technology there is little excuse for error.

Ninety-five per cent of the Yemeni people killed or injured by explosive weapons in towns or cities were civilians, according to a recent report, and more than half of all the air strikes occurred in towns or cities, often in densely populated areas, resulting in very high numbers of civilian casualties.

I call for a swift, transparent and impartial investigation into this incident. Real accountability for parties to conflict, whether they are States or non-State armed groups, is urgently needed, to ensure that the commitment under international law to protect civilians is meaningful.

8 October 2015
New York

Annex 54: Coalition attacks on fishing vessels and dhows

Overview: The Panel has observed attacks upon fishing vessels and dhows within the Bab-al-Mandab. Between September and November 2015, the Panel documented 3 cases of attacks upon fishing vessels and dhows, and 2 cases of attacks upon fishing markets and their communities, causing the deaths of at least 115 fishermen.

1. Airstrikes on Indian Fishing Vessel on 8 September 2015

On Tuesday, 8 September 2015, the Indian Ministry of External Affairs reported that seven Indian nationals were missing after the Coalition hit their fishing boats (two boats respectively named *Asmar* and *Mustafa*) during an air strike off the coast of Yemen near Hodeidah. The vessels were traveling from Berbera in Somalia to Mokha in Yemen.[59]

Photographs provided on social media via local journalists

In an interview with the New Indian Express, members of the surviving Indian crew, stated:[60]

A crewmember of the *Asmar*: "We stayed out [in] the sea as we could see the planes hitting targets on the shore and smoke rising […]"

A second crewmember of the *Asmar*: "[…] We raised the Indian flag on our boat when we saw the plane coming towards us hoping that it will stop them […] but that didn't help […] There was no warning, nothing".

The *Mustafa* crew tried to rescue the sailors from *Asmar*, who were in water from the shock of the blast:

A crewmember of the *Mustafa*: "We stayed in the area as we were tried to take on some of the men from Asmar in the water. Then plane came back and hit us."

[59] Protection Vessels International (16 September 2015) Weekly Maritime & Onshore Security Report 15 Sep 2015, at, Refer at, https://pviltd.com/news-insight/news/article/weekly-maritime-onshore-security-report-15-sep-2015.html [last accessed on 26 October 2015]. Also information posted by online media commentators.

[60] The New India Express (11 September 2015) "Surviving Indian Sailors Clinged to Gas Cylinder for Four Hours After Airstrikes Hit Boats" Refer at, http://www.newindianexpress.com/nation/Surviving-Indian-Sailors-Clinged-to-Gas-Cylinder-for-Four-Hours-After-Airstrikes-Hit-Boats/2015/09/11/article3022756.ece [last accessed on 26 October 2015].

2. Airstrikes on Ogbaan and Kadmaan islands in the Red Sea

On Thursday, 22 October 2015, and Friday, 23 October 2015, Coalition airstrikes targeted and killed many fishermen, and wounded many others[61] on the Ogbaan and Kadmaan Islands, located within the Bab-el Mandab. The death toll from the attacks rose to 100 as wounded fishermen, who initially survived the airstrikes, died from the injuries they had sustained. On Tuesday, 27 October 2015, 15 corpses of fishermen who had died during the airstrike on their fishing boats, washed up upon the beach in Hodeida.

[61] Reuters (24 October 2015) "Several Yemeni fishermen killed in Saudi-led strikes – witnesses" at, http://uk.reuters.com/article/2015/10/24/uk-yemen-security-idUKKCN0SI07C20151024 [last accessed on 31 October 2015].

Annex 55: Coalition air strikes on internally displaced persons and refugees

1. Air strike attack on Al-Mazrak IDP Camp near Harad, in Hajjah Governorate

On Monday, 30 March 2015, either a short time before or at approximately 11.00am, at least 45 refugees and IDPs were killed and over 200 displaced civilians injured from an air strike on Al-Mazrak camp near the border with the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.[62] A few days preceding the attack, five hundred families had arrived at the camp near the northern town of Harad. The civilians in the camp were newly arrived, having fled recently from militia fighting and air strikes in Sada'a. An NGO staff member told the Panel that before the air strikes, there had not been any fighting close to the camp. The Camp's entrance, clinic, food area, and administrative centre were destroyed during the air strikes. An NGO stated that it had treated 34 injured people at its hospital in Harad, and that 29 others had been pronounced dead upon arrival.

On 31 March 2015, in response to the attack, the United Nations Humanitarian Coordinator to Yemen advised that all the structures that had been hit within the IDP Camp, constituted civilian infrastructure. A statement from Yemen's Defence Ministry in respect to the attack advised that, "Saudi warplanes targeted one of four refugee camps in the Harad district, which led to the death and injury of several of its residents. The air strike targeted camp 1 in the Mazraq region, which houses around 4,000 refugees, leaving over 40 people dead – including women and children – and over 250 others injured."[63]

Photograph of Al-Mazrak Camp before the airstrikes on 30 March 2015, provided by social media activists

62 OHCHR, "Yemen: The world must be prepared for rapid collapse into mass displacement crisis – UN expert" (8 April 2015). Refer also to IRIN (30 March 2015) "Yemen camp bombing – what you need to know," at www.irinnews.org/report/ 101295/yemen-camp-bombing-what-you-need-to-know [last accessed 16 September 2015].

63 RT (30 March 2015) "'45 people killed, 65 injured': Yemen refugee camp hit by airstrike" at https://www.rt.com/news/245349-yemen-refugee-camp-strike/ [last accessed on 2 January 2016].

Annex 56: Indiscriminate coalition air strikes, issues of proportionality and lack of effective advance warning in Sa‘dah

Overview: The Panel interviewed a variety of sources to obtain information on the situation in Sa’dah, along with the manner in which advance warning had been provided ahead of the Coalition attacks. In addition, the Panel obtained satellite imagery of Sa’dah from before 26 March 2015, and some two months after, to ascertain damage caused by airstrikes. Sa’dah satellite imagery showed that it has received the worst damage to civilian infrastructure of any of the cities within Yemen. Due to the fact that Houthi-Saleh forces have not been situated as a ground-fighting force conducting shelling in Sa’dah, all such damage has a high probability of having been caused by Coalition airstrikes. In addition, technicians analysing the circumference of craters left from strikes, analysed them as having been air-launched attacks.

Coalition targeting of Sa’dah: On 26 March 2015, the Coalition began air strikes on Sa’dah. Satellite imagery obtained by the Panel appears to show significant damage to civilian areas as a result of the air strikes. In particular, the alleged statement dated 8 May 2015, that the entire city of Sa’dah and Marran would be treated as “military targets,” raises serious concerns around issues of proportionality, distinction and effective advance warning.[64] A United Nations assessment mission to Sa’dah during August 2015, confirmed the scope of the devastation. The assessment mission shared photographs of the city with the Panel.

On 14 April 2015, the UN Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights, High Commissioner Zeid Ra'ad Al Hussein, advised that recent strikes had hit residential areas and homes across five provinces.[65] In addition to the reports of civilian injury and casualty, throughout May-June and July-August 2015 investigative periods, several humanitarian organisations’ told the Panel how their offices and warehouses had been either indirectly impacted or directly struck during air strikes, some of which appear to have been linked to non-supply of GPS coordinates to the Coalition[66] or as linked to air strikes on munitions sites close to civilian areas in which such organisations are based, including a warehouse supplying water equipment funded by the EU for an aid organisation project situated in Sa’dah.

Due to the fact that collective punishment of a civilian population is prohibited under all circumstances, including their allegiance or presumed/perceived allegiance to armed opposition groups - the targeting of the city of Sa’dah raises extremely serious concerns, including potential violations of the principles of precaution, proportionality and the principle of distinction.

During its initial investigation period of May-June 2015, a staff member of a UN agency who was based in Yemen at the time interviewed by the Panel, said that initially prior to the Coalition-led air strikes in Sa’dah, “Warning” leaflets were dropped across Sa’dah, perhaps an hour to two hours before the strikes were conducted”. The same source, along with another UN staff member from a different agency stated that due to the fact that the attacks were occurring across an indiscriminate area, including civilian homes as well as schools and hospitals, and that it is an area of high illiteracy, the “leaflet drops” were deemed largely if not almost completely, ineffective as a warning mechanism or alert system.

In more recent discussions with an independent expert of IHL, it was raised that even if leaflets had been dropped as an advance warning mechanism, the main cause of concern was that a whole

64 Saudi Ministry of Defense, Brig. Gen. Ahmed al-Assiri, News Conference (9 May 2015) video clip, at https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=l38aLG9l_ec [Last accessed on 31 May 2015].

65 Refer to OHCHR’s Press Statement at http://www.ohchr.org/EN/NewsEvents/Pages/DisplayNews.aspx?NewsID=16253&LangID=E (dated 21 July 2015) [Last accessed on 7 August 2015]; see also, http://www.ohchr.org/EN/NewsEvents/Pages/DisplayNews.aspx?NewsID=15776 [Last accessed on 21 September 2015].

66 In some instances, there have been claims that UN Offices GPS Coordinates had not been supplied to the Coalition. In other instances, there have been allegations that the UN supplied incorrect coordinates to the Coalition.

governorate had been labelled a military target and as such a one to two hour warning or evacuation notice period was simply not enough time to allow civilians to safely evacuate an area.[67] A further confidential source told the Panel that Saudi Arabia had issued radio warnings approximately six or seven hours before the onset of air strikes in Sa'dah, also before the leaflet drops, but that, along with the short-time frame for such a large-scale evacuation, fuel shortages had impeded civilian's ability to leave the area within the prescribed timeframe.

During the Panel's May-June 2015 investigative period, a number of members of the United Nations humanitarian and INGO community in Yemen stated that as a result of the use of air strikes in Sa'dah, and the failure to provide an effective advance warning, they had been witnessing an unusual occurrence in the current situation of conflict, where they were experiencing "far higher levels of civilian casualties amongst women and children".[68] During the May-June 2015 investigative period, multiple sources inside Yemen, including medical personnel, told the Panel that the main cause of civilian casualties in Sa'dah was the air strikes. On 22 April 2015, local officials in Sa'dah declared the Governorate as a "Disaster State".

Photographs from Sada'a City, taken by MonaRelief dated 31 October 2015

67 Meeting with a confidential source, dated 3 August 2015.

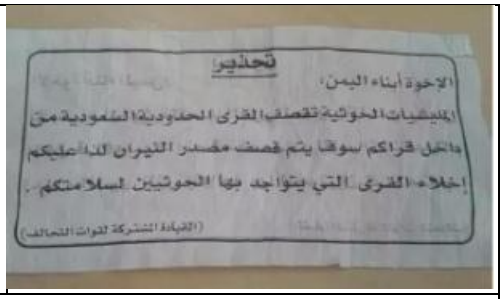
68 In this respect, there has been and continues to be some variation in figures relating to civilian casualties between the different agencies. This is largely due to the fact that different agencies utilise different methods and sources for obtaining their data. It can be stated that casualty reports reliant on formal hospital figures are usually lower than actual casualty numbers. In Sa'dah, it can be assumed with some confidence that casualties have been underreported due to access problems for the majority of humanitarian response services.

Photographs taken by a UN assessment mission to Sa’adah in August 2015 (Photograph courtesy of a UN Agency staff member in Yemen)

During the Panel’s July-August 2015 investigative period, in meetings with Yemeni refugees and third country nationals in Djibouti, the Panel was told that initial air strikes had occurred at certain times of day, but then it had become almost non-stop, across all times of the day and the night. Based upon analysis of satellite imagery, refer to satellite imagery provided in the annex, Sa’dah has suffered the most with 226 destroyed buildings identified on 22 May 2015, in less than three months of coalition campaign. Harradh and Midi port which are small in size and without military structures visible have also been highly affected by bombing especially in congested areas.

This pattern was not limited to areas of the north of the country, Yemeni refugees from Aden with whom the Panel spoke, also stated that the air strikes “kill everyone, woman, man and child, with the sharp pieces of metal.”[69]

Photograph of Leaflet dropped across Sada’a prior to airstrikes from March 2015 [Albawaba.com, accessed at, http://www.albawaba.com/loop/leaflet-dropped-yemen%E2%80%99s-villages-warning-people-leave-coalition-strikes-726738, (last access on 29 September 2015)]



Warning

Brothers sons of Yemen

Houthi-Saleh forcess Militias are shelling Saudi villages along the borders, from your villages.

We are going to shell the origin of the shelling.

Therefore, for your safety, you have to evacuate the villages where Houthi-Saleh forcess are present.

69 Panel of Experts on Yemen Interview with Yemeni Refugees in Markazi Camp in Obock, Djibouti, during July-August 2015.

Urgent appeal for help

Designation of Sa'dah governorate as a disaster zone

We, administrators of Sa'dah governorate and civil society organizations, hereby make this humanitarian appeal for urgent relief. Coalition forces led by the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia have systematically borne down on the governorate in a savage and barbaric onslaught against its land and people in their entirety. Some 250 civilians have been killed, most of them women and children. Hundreds have been injured. The attacks have cause massive destruction of all basic necessities, particularly in the city of Sa'dah, the capital of the governorate. The assailants have bombarded and destroyed the city's infrastructure, including water, electricity, gas and communication facilities. They have also bombed food warehouses, shops, markets, farmland and most fuel stations. They have targeted most government buildings, including the government complex, the Post Office, the Cooperative and Agricultural Credit Bank, the Executive Council, the Central Prison, the Political Security building and the Directorate of Security.

Other districts have been attacked in the same barbaric manner, displacing some 300,000 civilians.

We therefore designate the city of Sa'dah as a disaster zone and urge all Government agencies, the international community, local and international relief organizations and rights organizations to mobilize swiftly and fulfil their humanitarian and relief mandates by coming to the aid of the city, the governorate and their inhabitants, whose basic necessities we are no longer able to provide.

(*Signed*) Muhammad Jabir **al-Razihi**

Governor, Sa'dah governorate

Chair of the Local Council

22 April 2015

Annex 57: Houthi-Saleh forces in Ibb

Overview: The Panel documented many human rights violations within Ibb, largely tied to civil and political rights, but also related to the strong resistance Houthi-Saleh forces encountered within Ibb from protestors and anti-Houthi demonstrators.

Houthi-Saleh forces have used military camps across the parts of the country it controls, using them as prisons for opponents, including the Sixth Regional Military Command 1st Armored Division, weapons stores at Nuqum Mountain, Attan Mountain in Sana'a, and Hirran Mountain in Dhamar, Al-Anad military base in Lahej Governorate, and Hadeed Mountain in Aden city. In addition to Amran and Ibb sports stadium, Al-Saleh Park, Arwa school, Al-Saqr club in Ta'izz city, the Officers club in Hodiedah, Guest House in Dhamar, and government complexes in Abyan, Shabwa and Al-Baidha Governorates.[70]

Human Rights violations in Ibb: Houthi-Saleh forces expanded their control beyond Sana'a, entering into Ibb during October 2014.[71] Ibb was one of the provinces that strongly resisted the Houthi-Saleh forces takeover.[72] Later, in their July 2015 retreat from Aden, Houthi-Saleh forces combatants who had been fighting in Aden re-entered Ibb after being pushed out of Al-Dhalea. The initial entrance into Aden had also brought Houthi-Saleh forces combatants/fighters from Ta'izz, Ibb and Marib, already having been embedded in these areas. There have been reports or suggestions of Ibb being one of the areas for Houthi-Saleh forces-sleeper cells for the planned entrance into Aden.[73] Ibb has experienced strong protest and activism against the Houthi-Saleh forces, and with it high levels of arbitrary arrest and detention, along with allegations of the torture of detainees and at least one instance of defilement of a corpse of resistance/opposition fighters from Ibb.[74]

Ibb is of strategic importance for the Houthi-Saleh forces, and the Panel finds with a high degree of probability that it is one of the main transit routes for the arms market. Reports suggest that humanitarian aid is also currently being channeled through and sold in Ibb and Sana'a by the Houthi-Saleh forces and potentially serves as a source of revenue for small arms sales/market.[75] Ibb also appears to be one of the locations from where Houthi-Saleh forces have had sustained recruitment of child soldiers.[76]

On Saturday, 14 February 2015, the Houthi-Saleh forces killed and wounded several protestors in Ibb, with one source suggesting the deaths of 26 civilians.[77] Local activists said they had been responding to the death on Saturday of **Saleh al-Bashiri**, who as detained by Houthi gunmen breaking up an anti-Houthi-Saleh forces protest in Sanaa two weeks before. Saleh al-Bashiri had

---

[70] The Yemeni Coalition to Monitor Human Rights Violations (YCMHRV),International report documents crimes committed by al-Houthi militia, Saleh group: Report in full (28 September 2015) at http://reliefweb.int/report/yemen/international-report-documents-crimes-committed-al-houthi-militia-saleh-group-report [last accessed on 2 January 2016].

[71] Al Jazeera (20 October 2015) "Yemen's Houthis push south into Ibb" at, http://www.aljazeera.com/news/middleeast/2014/10/yemen-Houthi-Saleh forces-push-south-into-ibb-2014102014621476170.html [last accessed on 2 November 2015].

[72] Panel monitoring trends from Ibb from online communications about the type of events being arranged, undertaken and arrests as a result of these planned events.

[73] Social media communications between activists within Ibb.

[74] Social media information provided by an activist in response to defilement/mutilation of a corpse, also providing photographic evidence of the corpse (as attached in annex).

[75] Panel analysis based upon protestor commentary on social media sites.

[76] Multiple social media reports of children having been taken and women protesting to try and get their children back from Houthi-Saleh forces.

[77] Reuters (14 February 2015) "Clashes between Shi'ite Houthis and Sunnis in Yemen leave 26 dead" at, http://www.reuters.com/article/2015/02/14/us-emirates-yemen-idUSKBN0LI06H20150214 [last accessed on 31 October 2015].

been and released from custody to a hospital with signs of torture on his body and died shortly after.[78]

On Sunday, 22 February 2015, Houthi-Saleh forces abducted **President Hadi's nephew** in Ibb en route to Aden. President Hadi's nephew was released later through tribal mediation.[79]

On Saturday, 7 March 2015, protests in Ibb were dispersed by Houthi-Saleh forces, causing a number of casualties and taking at least four protestors into their custody.[80]

On Thursday, 12 March 2015, Yemeni women and men protested in Ibb for the release of their children taken by the Houthi-Saleh forces as child combatants.[81]

On Wednesday, 25 March 2015, Yemeni civilians gathered outside the governor's building in Ibb city to protest against the Houthi-Saleh forces. On Friday, 27 and Saturday, 28 March 2015, there were further protests in Ibb against Houthi-Saleh forces.[82]

On Tuesday, 7 April 2015, Houthi-Saleh forces tanks from the Hamza Military Camp in Ibb, targeted the Rashidi school in Ibb, killing two students and wounding many others.[83] On Wednesday, 8 April 2015, Houthi-Saleh forces laid siege to a pro-legitimacy demonstration in Ibb.[84]

On Saturday, 11 April 2015, the Houthi-Saleh forces shelled the house of an opposing tribal leader, **Sheikh Noman Albarah**, in Al-Gafr, Ibb, for refusing to cooperate with them.[85]

On Thursday, 16 April 2015, Houthi-Saleh forces set up checkpoints on both sides of the Ibb/Ta'izz border. By at least Wednesday, 22 April 2015, aid in the form of wheat began to be sold in the markets in Mafraq, Jibla and Ibb, intended for distribution in Al-Dhalea.[86]

On Saturday, 2 May 2015, Houthi-Saleh forces militias attacked several villages in Makhader province in Ibb city, demolishing a religious school and several civilian homes.[87]

On Saturday, 24 October 2015, the Houthi-Saleh forces imprisoned the organisers of the water march in Ibb.[88] On Monday, 26 October 2015, Houthi-Saleh forces raided the office of the **Director of Finance of Ibb** with 30 gunmen and kidnapped him.[89] On Tuesday, 27 October 2015, Houthi-Saleh forces abducted a young woman on her way to the hospital in Modheikkerah in Ibb.[90] On Thursday, 29 October 2015, Houthi-Saleh forces shelled Odain Village in Ibb.[91] On Saturday, 31 October 2015, five youth activists were detained and tortured in the intelligence security prison by the Houthi-Saleh forces in Ibb.[92]

---

[78] At least three social media activists commented separately on this incident. Many more commented in connection or linked to the three separate reports and commentary.
[79] Ibid.
[80] Ibid.
[81] Ibid.
[82] Ibid.
[83] Ibid.
[84] Ibid.
[85] Ibid.
[86] At least three social media activists commented separately on this incident.
[87] Ibid.
[88] At least three social media activists commented separately on this incident. Many more commented in connection or linked to the three separate reports and commentary.
[89] At least three social media activists commented separately on this incident.
[90] Ibid.
[91] Ibid.
[92] At least three social media activists commented separately on this incident. Many more commented in connection or linked to the three separate reports and commentary.

Houthi-Saleh forces-Saleh forces destruction of political opponents homes in Ibb, dated 14 October 2015. Photographs supplied by local social media activists and critics in Ibb

Asaqaf and 30 other activists abducted by Houthi-Saleh forces in Ibb for planning a water march to Ta'izz, in order to break the siege on the city, on 11 October 2015

Protestors in Ibb stage public demonstration against the Houthi-Saleh forces dated 8 March 2015

	Defilement of the corpse of a resistance fighter in Hazm Alodain, Ibb. Photographs supplied by local social media critics from Ibb

Annex 58: Houthi-Saleh abductions, arbitrary detention and enforced or involuntary disappearances

Overview: Since taking over Sana'a, Ibb and Ta'izz, Houthi-Saleh forces have undertaken a number of measures to control dissent, criticism and the civil and political rights of residents within the cities. Serious breaches of human rights law have occurred with multiple cases of arbitrary arrest, detention, torture, summary extra-judicial execution, and disappearances.

Human Rights Breaches by Characteristic	No. of Specific Incidents, Multiple/Systemic Prevalence Recorded or Observed
Structural Measures Suppressing the Freedom of Expression	**22** (NGOs shut down by an asset freeze); **1** Decree silencing criticism of the Houthi-Saleh regime in Sana'a; **1** woman stopped from participating in Peace Talks from Sana'a; **1** Human Rights Organisation removed from participation in Peace Talks by President Hadi
Arbitrary arrest and detention	**19** (specific cases, but believed to be **Multiple/Systemic** in prevalence)
Custodial Death	**Multiple/Pattern**
Summary judicial execution	**Multiple** (Panel heard reports on many occasions)
Sniper Shootings	**11** (specific cases, but believed to be **Multiple/Systemic** in prevalence in Aden and Taiz)
Breach of the Right to Health	**2 Multiple/Systemic** (cases in Aden and Taiz)
Breach of the Right to Life	**2 Multiple/Systemic** (cases in Aden and Taiz)
Torture and the Defilement of Corpses	**5** (including 2 cases of defilement; torture believed to be **Multiple/Systemic** in prevalence)
Child Recruitment	**Multiple/Systemic**
Sexual Violence	**Multiple/Pattern**

The Panel has followed media representations of the ongoing human rights context, along with interviewing and communicating with United Nations staff who have been monitoring the human rights context, local activists and online communities who provide commentary on the human rights situation on the ground.

Violations of Civil and Political Rights: After obtaining control of Sana'a during September 2014, Houthi-Saleh forces abducted a tribal elder, **Sheikh Mohammed Abdullah Ghalib**, who had been a vocal critic of their expansion in Yemen. He was taken to an unknown location and is presumed to have been disappeared.[93] Since late March 2015, arbitrary arrests and detentions increased, along with the disappearance of journalists, opponents or perceived political opposition.[94] Houthi-Saleh forces have been holding at least 13 journalists who were forcibly disappeared in Sana'a. Two journalists were killed in Dhamar province after they were apprehended by the group while they

[93] *Alkarama (29 August 2015) "International Day of the Victims of Enforced Disappearances: Snapshot on a Widespread Practice" at, http://en.alkarama.org/1841-international-day-of-the-victims-of-enforced-disappearances-snapshot-on-a-widespread-practice [last accessed on 2 November 2015].*

[94] Panel trend analysis of prevalence of such cases.

were in their own way back from covering an anti-Houthi-Saleh forces tribal meeting in Hada'a district, Dhamar province, northern Yemen. And another two journalists were held captive in a complex controlled by Houthi-Saleh forces. According to claims of witnesses, Houthi-Saleh forces used this complex for military purposes and it has been targeted by Coalition air strikes. The two journalists along with other detainees were killed as a result of the airstrikes on the complex.[95] Houthi-Saleh forces' have blocked more than 36 news websites and broken into more than 14 offices and headquarters of some media outlets that they took over along with their contents.[96] Most of the media outlets the group raided are anti-Houthi-Saleh forces and others belong to Yemeni Islah opponent Party.[97]

On Sunday, 1 March 2015, two of the five men arrested during anti-Houthi-Saleh forces demonstrations in Ibb on Saturday, 28 February 2015, were released by the Houthi-Saleh forces.[98] Journalist **Aziz Al-Samei** and **Dr. Faris Fuad Al-Banna**, had been kidnapped along with three others in Ibb city at the Al-Suhool checkpoint during a demonstration at 12pm on Saturday, 28 February 2015. **Ammar Al-Hamati**, **Hesham Al-Faqih**, and **Mohammad Al-Dhubiani** status is not known and they are presumed to have been disappeared.[99]

Mr Abdulrahman Maudha, an activist who was kidnapped by the Houthi-Saleh forces on Tuesday, 10 February 2015, died on Saturday, 28 February 2015, at the University of Science and Technology Hospital. Mr Maudha was released from captivity on Tuesday, 17 February 2015, but died as the result of a severe lung infection caught during his detention as a result of being tortured. Before he died, Mr Maudha had told his colleagues that he had been held at one of Ali Mohsen's homes in Sana'a.[100]

On Thursday, 26 February 2015, the Houthi-Saleh forces took a large number of young men from youth marches in Sana'a. **Mr Naif Al-Nashri**, one of the abducted youth, was released the next day and said he had been tortured while in custody.[101]

On Saturday, 14 February 2015, an activist, **Mr Ahmad Hazza**, general secretary of the Rafdh, or "Rejection" Movement, along with two others were kidnapped from an anti-Houthi-Saleh forces protest in Sana'a by Houthi-Saleh forces, and are presumed to have been disappeared.[102]

On Wednesday, 12 August 2015, **Mr Abdul Kader al-Guneid** was disappeared by Houthi-Saleh forces. Mr al-Guneid, a 66-year old doctor and human rights activist from Taiz, managed to post a last tweet on his Twitter account before he was dragged barefoot from his home in Yemen by plainclothes gunmen. Mr al-Guneid's Twitter post read, "Houthi-Saleh forces militiamen are at my house". Then, his Twitter feed fell silent. Mr al-Guneid's wife saw him being taken away by men she said she recognised as among the Houthi-Saleh forces rebels controlling their hometown of Taiz.[103] His family has not seen or heard from him since.[104]

---

[95] At least three social media activists commented separately on this incident. Many more commented in connection or linked to the three separate reports and commentary.

[96] At least three social media activists commented separately on this incident.

[97] Mwatwana Organisation (18 October 2015) "Houthi authority: A dark era in history of Yemeni press" at, http://mwatana.org/en/21102015438 [last accessed on 8 November 2015].

[98] At least three social media activists commented separately on this incident.

[99] At least three social media activists commented separately on this incident. Many more commented in connection or linked to the three separate reports and commentary.

[100] *Yemen Times (2 March 2015) "Islah Leaders Kidnapped, Accused By Houthis Of Al-Qaeda Ties" at, http://www.yementimes.com/en/1864/news/4939/Islah-leaders-kidnapped-accused-by-Houthi-Saleh forcess-of-Al-Qaeda-ties.htm [last accessed on 2 November 2015].*

[101] At least three social media activists commented separately on this incident.

[102] At least three social media activists commented separately on this incident.

[103] HRW (6 August 2015) "Yemen: Houthis Abduct Rights Activist - Doctor's Whereabouts Unknown" at, https://www.hrw.org/news/2015/08/06/yemen-houthis-abduct-rights-activist [last accessed on 2 November 2015].

Mr Al-Guneid who was disappeared from his home on Wednesday, 12 August 2015	A journalist/writer, Mr Mahmood Yassin, tortured in Ibb for participating in a planned initiative to take water to Taiz, on Wednesday, 21 October 2015

A long string of activists, journalists and politicians have disappeared in Yemen since September 2014.[105] There have been dozens of reports about people being arbitrarily detained for different periods of time.[106] During August 2015, Houthi-Saleh forces rebels reportedly detained several leading members of the Muslim Brotherhood-affiliated Islah party[107] - Islah said the leaders were kidnapped from the party's Student Department in Sana'a, located on Rabat Street. The four men are **Ali Al-Hadma**, **Mohammad Al-Sabri**, youth activist **Anwar Al-Himyari**, and **Habib Al-Ariqi** - some of whom were later released.[108] **Mohammad Al-Imad**, a leading figure in the Islah Party, said that at least three vehicles filled with Houthi-Saleh forces wearing security forces uniforms besieged the Student Department and took the men,[109]

> "They took them to secret prisons," he said. "We asked most of the police stations in the Capital Secretariat and we could not locate any of them. We are sure that they have been disappeared."

More recently, on Saturday, 24 October 2015, **Mr Mohammed Al-Adeel**, Head of the Arabic Language Department at Amran University was disappeared by Houthi-Saleh forces forces in Sana'a.[110]

---

[104] At least three social media activists commented separately on this incident. Many more commented in connection or linked to the three separate reports and commentary.

[105] At least three social media activists commented separately on this incident. Many more commented in connection or linked to the three separate reports and commentary.

[106] Ibid.

[107] Memo – Middle East Monitor (10 August 2015) "Yemen's Muslim Brotherhood condemns arrest of its leaders" Refer at, https://www.middleeastmonitor.com/news/middle-east/20326-yemens-muslim-brotherhood-condemns-arrest-of-its-leaders [last accessed on 2 November 2015].

[108] The World Post (14 August 2015) "Doctor Who Tried To Tell World About Yemen's War Pays Heavy Price" at, http://www.huffingtonpost.com/entry/yemen-twitter-abdul-kader-al-guneid_55cd0a81e4b0399742ef3e1f [last accessed on 2 November 2015].

[109] Ibid.

[110] At least three social media activists commented separately on this incident. Many more commented in connection or linked to the three separate reports and commentary.

On 5 November 2015, the Houthi-Saleh forces Officials announced that social media sites, Facebook and Twitter would be monitored for critics of the regime, increasing concerns around Freedom of Expression and the potential for further critics of the regime to face arbitrary arrest and detention and/or disappearance.[111]

[111] At least three social media activists commented separately on this incident. Many more commented in connection or linked to the three separate reports and commentary.

Annex 59: Six grave violations against children in conflict: recruitment or use of children as soldiers

Nearly one third of fighters in the armed groups involved in the Yemen conflict are under 18.[112] Houthi-Saleh forces are responsible for the vast majority. Houthi-Saleh forces post many of the boys at checkpoints in Sana'a after they ousted the internationally recognised government from the capital in September last year.[113] Many could be seen riding on armoured vehicles and guarding seized government buildings.[114] Child soldiers reportedly receive salaries, although it is not clear whether it is on the same scale as adults.[115] In Ta'izz, Resistance forces were also using children to man checkpoints.[116]

The Panel heard numerous accounts by UN personnel and Yemeni civilians/refugees of the active recruitment of child soldiers within Yemen, which is stated to be largely due to the influence and activities of Popular Committees.[117] United Nations officials told the Panel that, children as young as six to eight years are regularly seen, especially near checkpoint areas, "dragging Kalashnikovs, taller than them."[118]

In this regard, the Panel had the opportunity to meet with Yemeni refugees in Djibouti, many of who (approximately 15-20 individuals) had experienced or witnessed attempts to recruit their children or those of their neighbours. For one such woman, fear or recruitment of her teenage son had been one of the main reasons for fleeing Yemen when she had, during April 2015. In this context, a variety of sources, United Nations and refugees, told the Panel that the Houthi-Saleh forces are using children as fighters, along with as a means of communication between groups of fighters and as couriers.

A Yemeni woman resident in Djibouti City, during a focus group meeting with urban women refugees in the city, told the Panel that her 15 year old son had been subject to the Houthi recruitment process. She described how the Houthis forces in her area would offer children and youth meals and food to entice them out of their homes; they would then be given leaflets and written materials of a political nature, referencing the Houthis as "good" and other actors/groups as "bad". The children and minors would be given the guns of the Houthis combatants and allowed to carry them around; they were also allegedly given keys by the Houthis, to wear in a similar manner to a necklace on a chain. The minors were advised that these keys were the keys to the gates or door to paradise and if the children died during fighting, they had no reason to fear, as with this key they could enter paradise and the Houthis would be there to open the door for them. Another young Yemeni boy, interviewed along with his mother in Markazi Camp, in Obock in Djibouti, told the Panel that,

---

[112] UNICEF Country Information – Yemen (2 October 2015), "Six months of violence in Yemen leave more than 500 children dead, some 1.7 million at risk of malnutrition: UNICEF" at, http://www.unicef.org/infobycountry/media_85714.html [last accessed on 8 November 2015].

[113] Panel interviews with United Nations agency staff from two organisations, along with one Yemeni activist who sighted child combatants being used at checkpoints. The Panel also conferred with local human rights actors. All figures are official ones provided by the United Nations.

[114] Ibid.

[115] Ibid.

[116] The National World (11 October 2015) "Mother mourns for son recruited as one of the Houthis' child soldiers" at, http://www.thenational.ae/world/middle-east/mother-mourns-for-son-recruited-as-one-of-the-houthis-child-soldiers [last accessed on 31 October 2015].

[117] In this context, child recruitment has been undertaken and ongoing since before the recent conflict and is currently being undertaken by armed groups supporting Saleh and also those supporting President Hadi.

[118] This account was substantiated by a former Yemeni diplomat who had departed Sana'a, who told the Panel that he/she witnessed child solders at checkpoints on leaving the country by road.

> *"[…] It was in April [2015], they closed on Thursday the school and on 1st April the bombing started. The boys from my school were protesting with banners, not fighting. We heard they take the young and give them guns, the Houthis, and hide behind them. They would take the children in Ta'izz, taking them in the evenings. I did not go out of the house in the evening. The Houthis kidnapped our neighbours' kids. The Houthis had a sign and were with the Police of Salah. […]"*

In the Panel's Focus Group Meeting[119] with Yemeni women in Djibouti City, Yemeni mothers' described their fear at the possibility of their children being recruited by the Houthi-Saleh forces and, in at least one case, a mother said that they had fled their town and eventually Yemen as her son was actively being targeted for recruitment.

The Panel was told how some of the Yemeni children were being used or instrumentalised in order to recruit other children. In this regard, the Panel was told that the Houthis-Saleh forces were using children to recruit other children from schools, by sending leaflets and books to read which included statements to the effect that in joining they would become "closer to God."

However, the Panel has also heard of an increase in abductions of children by the Houthi-Saleh forces. A United Nations staff member told the Panel that children were being abducted to serve as child soldiers in fighting units. A report written by the Yemeni Coalition to Monitor Human Rights Violations (YCMHRV) (September 2015), confirmed that child abduction cases have increased in areas under Houthis' control. Parents of abductees accuse the Houthis-Saleh forces of abducting their children and forcing them to join in fighting without their parents' knowledge or consent.[120]

In this regard, the Panel was also told by at least three sources that young third country nationals have been either sold into or co-opted into fighting for armed groups in Yemen. During its investigations in Djibouti, the Panel met with a group of young teenage Ethiopian men/youths, some of whom were minors. The Panel also met with staff members of IOM-Djibouti, who reported that trafficking networks in Yemen, were selling youths who could not pay them the fees required to be released from their custody, off to armed groups.

The Panel found it significant that several of the young Ethiopian men/youths had been maimed by gunshot wounds, albeit at least two of the cases in Obock had been deliberately shot by traffickers, both of whom stated that the traffickers "wore a police uniform" and provided the Panel with information that they also appear to have been connected to the Houthi-Saleh forces. An international NGO working with third country nationals in Yemen, confirmed that the traffickers in Yemen wear police uniforms and that if migrants cannot pay the trafficker fee to be released, they are sometimes sold off to armed groups as "fighters". This phenomenon appears to be more prevalent with young Somali men, who are deemed to be more "battle-hardy" than Ethiopian youths/minors. Several of the young Ethiopian nationals (both men and women), told the Panel that traffickers "pay-off" Houthi-Saleh forces at check-points in order to be able to pass with their "human cargo".

---

119 A Focus Group Meeting or Workshop is a common methodology utilised for working with vulnerable groups, to deal with sensitive topics in a manner in which provides the participants with a safe environment to speak through issues and share information, that might otherwise be difficult to do. The Focus Group Meeting took place in the UNFPA-Djibouti Office and was with Yemeni urban unregistered refugees. It was the first such time the women had been gathered together to talk about their experiences in Yemen prior to them departing the country.

120 The Yemeni Coalition to Monitor Human Rights Violations (YCMHRV),International report documents crimes committed by al-Houthi militia, Saleh group: Report in full (28 September 2015) at http://reliefweb.int/report/yemen/international-report-documents-crimes-committed-al-houthi-militia-saleh-group-report [last accessed on 2 January 2016].

الله أكبر

Photograph of young boys recruited by the Resistance within Yemen. All photographs provided online by social media commentators and critics from inside Yemen

Child soldiers killed in the conduct of ground hostilities within Yemen. Photographs uploaded by local activists on social media.

Photograph and Interview taken by the Panel in Obock MRC Centre, IOM-Djibouti, Djibouti, dated July 2015 – young Ethiopian third country national, probably coopted by an armed group and shot in the arm during crossfire or fighting.

Annex 60: Commercial obstruction and obstruction of humanitarian assistance by the coalition

Overview: The Panel conducted numerous interviews with United Nations agencies, INGOs, humanitarian organisations and international human rights organisations related to the situation of the blockade in Yemen. The Panel also met and spoke with Government Officials of several countries. In addition, the Panel obtained shipping records from Lloyds and undertook its own comparative analysis. The Panel also spoke with members of the Humanitarian Logistics Cluster in Yemen. The Panel has been analyzing the situation around the blockade since it began its investigations during April 2015.

Analysis: During June 2015, UN sources were stating that only 15 per cent of the pre-crisis volume of imports were getting through into Yemen.[121] Utilising data obtained from commercial sources, the Panel compared the number of ships arriving each month from 2014 and 2015 in Aden and Houdaidah [refer below], finding a decrease across both ports.

Some five days after the Coalition airstrikes began, the Coalition enforced an aerial and naval blockade, which caused large decreases and delays in commercial ships entering Yemeni ports. As a result, the import of food, aid or diesel and fuel oil to Yemen decreased and faced long delays, with hospitals, schools and water pumps closing down due to the lack of electricity supply. [122] During April, The food and fuel situation rapidly deteriorated as supply ships carrying wheat and fuel were refused entry at Hodeidah port.[123] In June, at the time of the Panel's trip to Amman, Jordan, an official of one member of the UN Family in Yemen, advised, that the only way to ensure that people in Yemen did not die of malnutrition, was to allow for commercial operations and the markets to function. In this context, the official noted:[124]

> "[…] *There is no way the humanitarian community can substitute that. Yemen, pre-conflict, had one of the worst nutritional situations. Now with the current conflict context, Yemen is very quickly deteriorating into a catastrophe of food security. Currently there are 12 million people who are food insecure and it is getting worse and worse every day. There is no other solution than for the commercial sector being allowed to work. The economy must be working. The economic embargo must be lifted to allow people to earn money; must lift the commercial embargo to ensure the economy functions.* […]"

The UN Official went on to advise:

> "[…] *In two-three-four months, children, women, elderly and sick will start dying from a lack of food. This is going to quickly spiral out of control. The population at large must not be punished like this en masse.*
>
> *The international community must accept the potential for collateral damage and accept the need for providing fuel, even if it means that they also end up fueling Houthi-Saleh forces tanks. The consequences of not doing so are unacceptable. The solution must be simple and independent.* […]"

---

[121] Panel interviews with a senior United Nations Official working in Yemen.

[122] The Guardian, (5 June 2015) "Saudi-led naval blockade leaves 20m Yemenis facing humanitarian disaster", at http://www.theguardian.com/world/2015/jun/05/saudi-led-naval-blockade-worsens-yemen-humanitarian-disaster [last accessed on 2 January 2016]; see also UK FCO Press Release (26 March 2015): The current situation in Yemen.

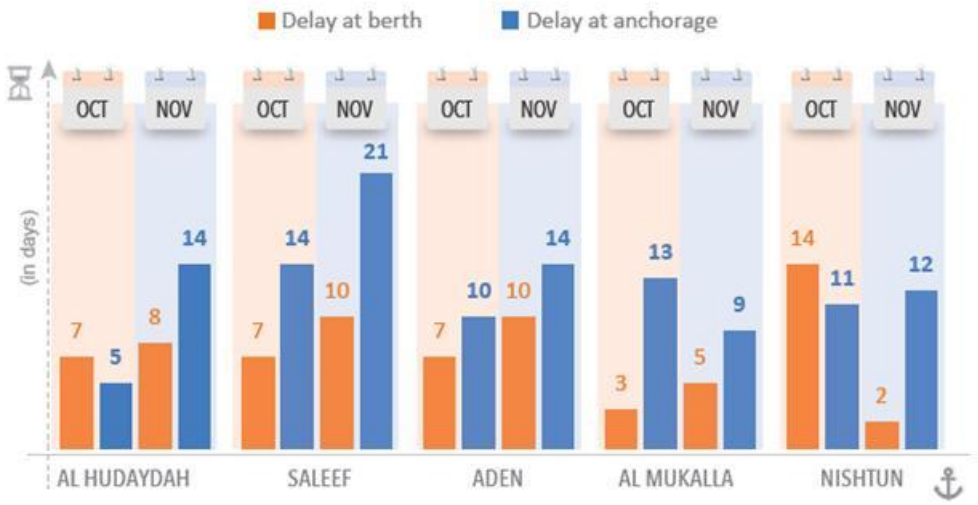
[123] MS Risk report on Yemen (15 April 2015), at http://www.steamshipmutual.com/Downloads/Loss-Prevention/SecurityAdvisory_Yemen_Bab-el_Mandeb_Strait_Apr15.pdf [last accessed on 26 December 2015.

[124] Panel Interview with a Senior Official from the UN Family in Yemen. The Interview took place in Amman, Jordan, and like most of the other such interviews with UN Officials and Personnel was undertaken on a confidential basis [Dated 9 June 2015].

More recently, a UNDSS Report dated 10 September 2015, advised that shipping to Yemen is "grinding to a halt as Saudi-led navy inspections hold up cargoes, shippers say, depriving it of desperately needed fuel and food as aid groups warn of famine." Another report noted that many shipping companies have stopped bringing cargo to Yemen and that those still willing to bring cargo faced incalculable delays and searches by the Coalition. [125]

The security system of authorisation and inspection put in place by the Coalition and President Hadi corresponds directly to the reduced shipping activity in the port of Al Houdaidah, the main entry of commercial products, but also the main port of entry for humanitarian shipments into the north of the country. Entry conditions were applied to all vessels calling at Yemeni ports. Vessels needed to obtain entry permission from the Ministry of Transport, through the local agent and/or receivers, prior to arrival. Entry to Yemeni territorial waters is permitted only following an inspection by the naval forces of Saudi Arabian-led Coalition. Once a vessel reaches the outskirts of Bab Al Mandab, the vessel must anchor pending completion of the inspection and approval of the port entry.[126]

It is as a result of these security procedures that delays have occurred at anchorage, as opposed to lesser delays caused by capacity or administrative-related delays at berth in ports within Yemen.[127] With somewhat of an exception from the port of Hodeidah due to the fact it was also targeted by airstrikes from the Coalition, which has also slowed berth procedures.



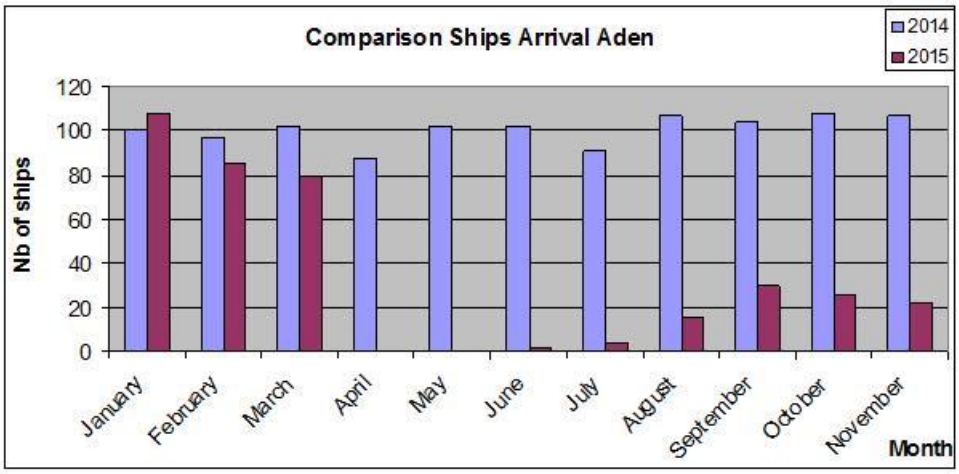
Source: MCCC, October and November 2015.

[125] Information obtained from a US Naval Report on Humanitarian Situation and Commercial Shipping.

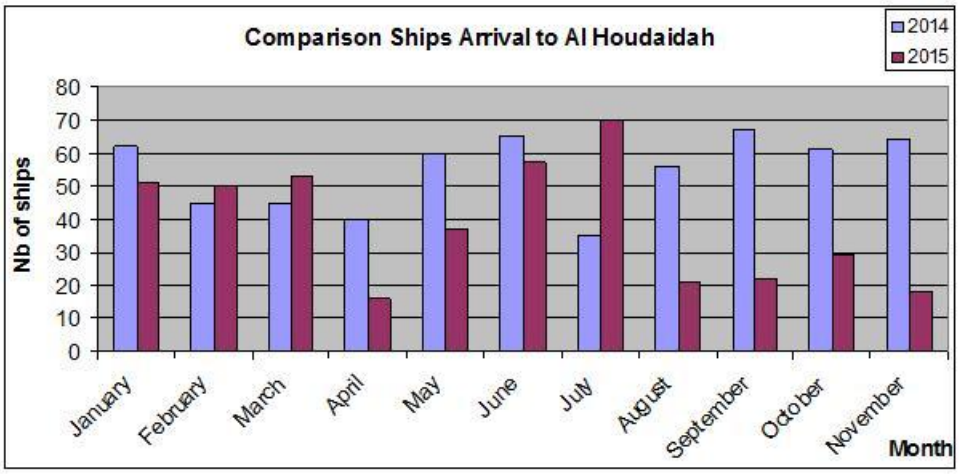
[126] Hellinic Shipping News (7 December 2015) "Gard Alert: Yemen – port security situation – update", at http://www.hellenicshippingnews.com/gard-alert-yemen-port-security-situation-update/ [last accessed on 26 December 2015].

[127] Information obtained from UN interviews in consultation with WFP figures related to shipping delays since March 2015. Interviews conducted with WFP in June, August and December 2015.

On 28 July 2015, the Ministry of Transport of Yemen had denied permit approvals for fuel imports and placed restrictions on vessels accessing the Red Sea ports. The impact of food, fuel and medicine shortages worsened further when the coalition then conducted airstrikes on Al Hodeidah and the port was left non-operational for weeks. And, currently still only has limited operational capacity.



Port of Aden was closed during the clashes between Houthis and Resistance fighters, for security until the Coalition liberated Aden in August 2015



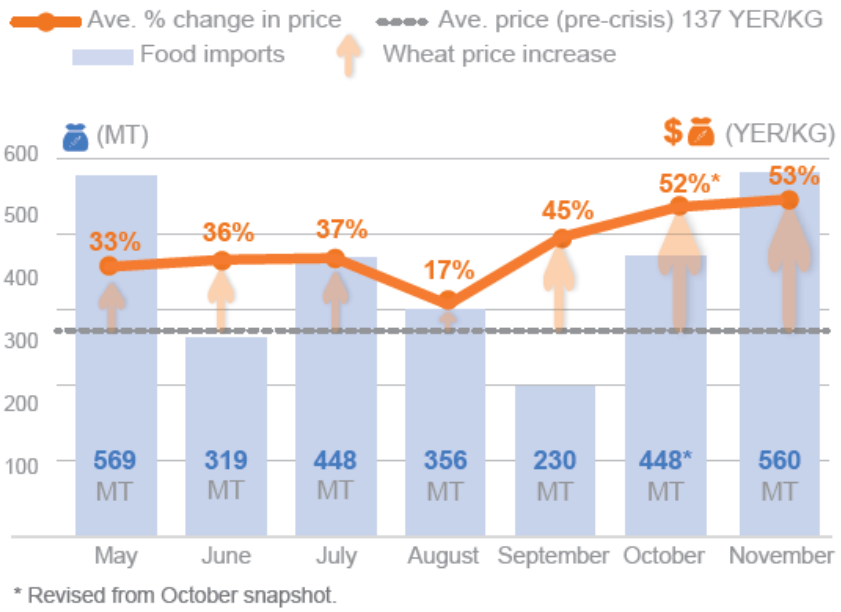
In this context, the graph above shows the drop in arrivals in Al Houdaidah port during April 2015, following the start of the Coalition campaign. Ships arrival improved in May, June and July, with the clearance system adopted by the Coalition and with arrival of several humanitarian ships. However, following military operations around Al Houdaidah, including the bombing of a part of the port infrastructure, during July and August 2015, and suspension of clearances to the Red Sea, shipping arrivals dropped again in August - corresponding with President Hadi and the Coalition's plans to use Aden as the hub for humanitarian shipments.[128]

[128] A confidential member state source advised the Panel that aid diversion and securitization are clearly linked to previous Coalition statements about not allowing the delivery of aid to areas of Houthi-Saleh forces control.

Panel Graphs based on data provided by Lloyd's List Intelligence (refer at www.lloydslistintelligence.com) through a UN licence for the panel.

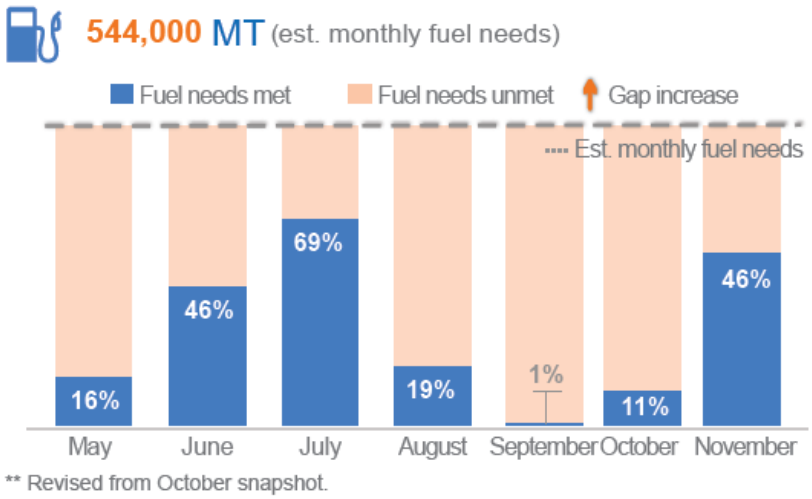
Beyond the effect of the delays in and of itself, it has had a roll-on effect for fuel prices (along with other items) within the country. During the September and October 2015, the impact of the shortage in fuel, as a result of the obstruction on commercial vessels into Houdaidah, contributed to a flourishing of black market with fuel being sold at prices ten-fold more than normal cost. The Houthi-Saleh forces maintained the mechanism by putting restrictions on import and distribution of fuel in their favour.[129]

After several weeks of pressure from the International community, commercial shipping and fuel began entering into Al Houdaidah during November 2015. President Hadi had written a letter authorising the entrance of commercial shipping on 6 October 2015, into the port of Houdaydah. OCHA reported on 18 December 2015, that November imports of food had returned to pre-crisis levels with 560,000 metric tons (MT) imported into the country.



[129] The Head of the Delegation of ICRC in Yemen reported (12 October 2015) at the time, that during September 2015, only 1 per cent of the country's fuel needs were imported into Yemen.

Similarly, fuel imports increased substantially, reaching 248,486 MT. However, import levels are still insufficient to meet in-country demand.[130]



Fuel shortages within Yemen have greatly affected the capacity for discharging ships. Al Hudaydah port can only discharge bulk goods, such as grain and fuel, as all cranes remain non-functional and beyond repair having been severely damaged by air strikes in August. Import restrictions during the conflict's first seven months have exacerbated the humanitarian situation and brought the economy to near collapse.[131]

[130] OCHA, Humanitarian Bulletin – Yemen, Issue 7 (Issued on 18 December 2015) at http://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/OCHA_YEMEN_Hum_Bulletin_7_18_Dec.pdf [last accessed on 27 December 2015].

[131] Ibid.

Annex 61: Coalition air strikes on Sana'a airport

Overview: On Tuesday, 28 April 2015, the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia air force targeted and struck Sana'a International Airport, *El Rahaba Airport*, hitting the runway, several commercial passenger airplanes and some of the airport buildings.[132] The strikes on the airport coincided with an attempt of the Iranian Red Crescent Society to fly a passenger plan carrying, said to have been carrying humanitarian cargo (food and medicine),[133] into Yemeni airspace and land in Sana'a.

Analysis: The airport was struck at least two times, damaging the runway and temporarily blocking the entry and exit route by air into and out of Sana'a. The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia air force jets undertook the airstrikes upon Sana'a airport as the Iranian passenger plane that was being used by the Iranian Red Crescent Society, said to be carrying humanitarian aid,[134] was making an approach to land in Sana'a, forcing it to turn back.

The death toll as a result of the airstrikes included approximately 13 people, along with a doctor who had been pulled from the rubble of a damaged clinic. Four or five houses located near to the International Airport were also damaged in the airstrikes on 28 April 2015.[135]

On 4 May 2015, after the initial airstrikes on Sana'a International Airport, Mr Johannes Van der Klaauw, the United Nations Humanitarian Coordinator for Yemen, advised that [refer below for a copy of the Statement ("Humanitarian Coordinator Statement A"],[136]

"[…] coalition airstrikes have targeted the runways of Sana'a international airport over the past week, rendering them inoperable. No flights can take off or land while the runways are being repaired.

Yemen's airports constitute an essential lifeline for the country. Without access to the airports, aid agencies are unable to bring in staff, vital supplies of medicines and other critical life-saving assistance, or undertake medical evacuations of their personnel. Emergency relief and medical teams from abroad are likewise unable to fly in to scale up the humanitarian operation to address the needs of increasingly vulnerable Yemenis. […]"

The United Nations Humanitarian Coordinator for Yemen went on to state that his Office, "[…] urge[d] the coalition to stop targeting Sana'a international airport and to preserve this important lifeline - and all other airports and seaports - so that humanitarians can reach all those affected by the armed conflict in Yemen."[137]

On Tuesday, 5 May 2015, MSF and ICRC released a Press Statement in response to the attacks, advising that they were, "[…] extremely concerned about the severe damage caused by recent Coalition attacks on airports in Sana'a and Hodeida, obstructing delivery of much needed humanitarian assistance and movement of humanitarian personnel."[138]

---

[132] The Guardian (28 April 2015) "Aid flights to Yemen blocked after Saudi Arabian jets bomb airport runway" at http://www.theguardian.com/world/2015/apr/28/aid-flights-to-yemen-blocked-after-saudi-arabia-bombs-airport-runway [last accessed on 26 October 2015].

[133] Interview of the Panel with the Iranian Red Crescent Society in Tehran during September 2015.

[134] Ibid.

[135] Online social media commentary related to the strikes.

[136] Office For The Coordination Of Humanitarian Affairs – Yemen, Statement By The Humanitarian Coordinator For Yemen, Johannes Van Der Klaauw (Amman, 4 May 2015) at http://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/PR_EN_0.pdf [last accessed on 26 October 2015].

[137] Ibid.

[138] RTT News (5 May 2015) "UN, Red Cross Call For Access To Yemen's Airports, Hit By Coalition Airstrikes" at http://www.rttnews.com/2492923/un-red-cross-call-for-access-to-yemen-s-airports-hit-by-coalition-airstrikes.aspx [last accessed on 26 October 2015].

On 20 May 2015, Sana'a International Airport was reopened after repairs to the damaged runway and essential infrastructure for the safe operation of the airport.

Additional Coalition airstrike targeted attacks upon Sana'a International Airport have been reported.[139] However, the Panel has been unable to corroborate them to date.

Analysing satellite UNITAR-UNOSAT imagery acquired 15 May 2015 and 12 December 2014 (published on 3 June 2015), the Panel identified a total of 70 affected structures and transportation vehicles. Approximately 18 of these were destroyed, 32 severely damaged, and 20 moderately damaged. Additionally, 32 impact craters were found. One medical facility was identified within 500 meters of impact craters (Satellite Imagery A).[140]

Sana'a International Airport has served as the main conduit for humanitarian access into the north of Yemen, both in terms of personnel, but also during the onset of hostilities and more recently became particularly important due to the incapacity of port Hodeida from the Coalition bombing of the port (on Monday, 17 August 2015), for bringing in humanitarian shipments of food, medicine and fuel for generators and United Nations vehicles.

[139] Yemen Media.Com (20 June 2015) "Saudi-led airstrikes destroy runways of Sana'a Airport" at http://yemen-media.com/news_details.php?lng=english&sid=6455 [last accessed on 26 October 2015].

[140] Reliefweb (3 June 2015) "Damage Assessment of Sana'a International Airport, Sana'a Governorate, Yemen (as of 3 Jun 2015)" at http://reliefweb.int/map/yemen/damage-assessment-sanaa-international-airport-sanaa-governorate-yemen-3-jun-2015 [last accessed on 26 October 2015].

Photographs and Photograph Satellite Imagery of after the airstrikes on 28 April 2015

United Nations Nations Unies

Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs - Yemen

STATEMENT BY THE HUMANITARIAN COORDINATOR FOR YEMEN, JOHANNES VAN DER KLAAUW

(Amman, 4 May 2015) – The aid operation in Yemen is dependent on safe access in and out of the country to meet the life-saving needs of people. For that reason, it is critical that humanitarians are assured safe and reliable access to Sana'a international airport, which is an important operational hub for the country.

However, coalition airstrikes have targeted the runways of Sana'a international airport over the past week, rendering them inoperable. No flights can take off or land while the runways are being repaired.

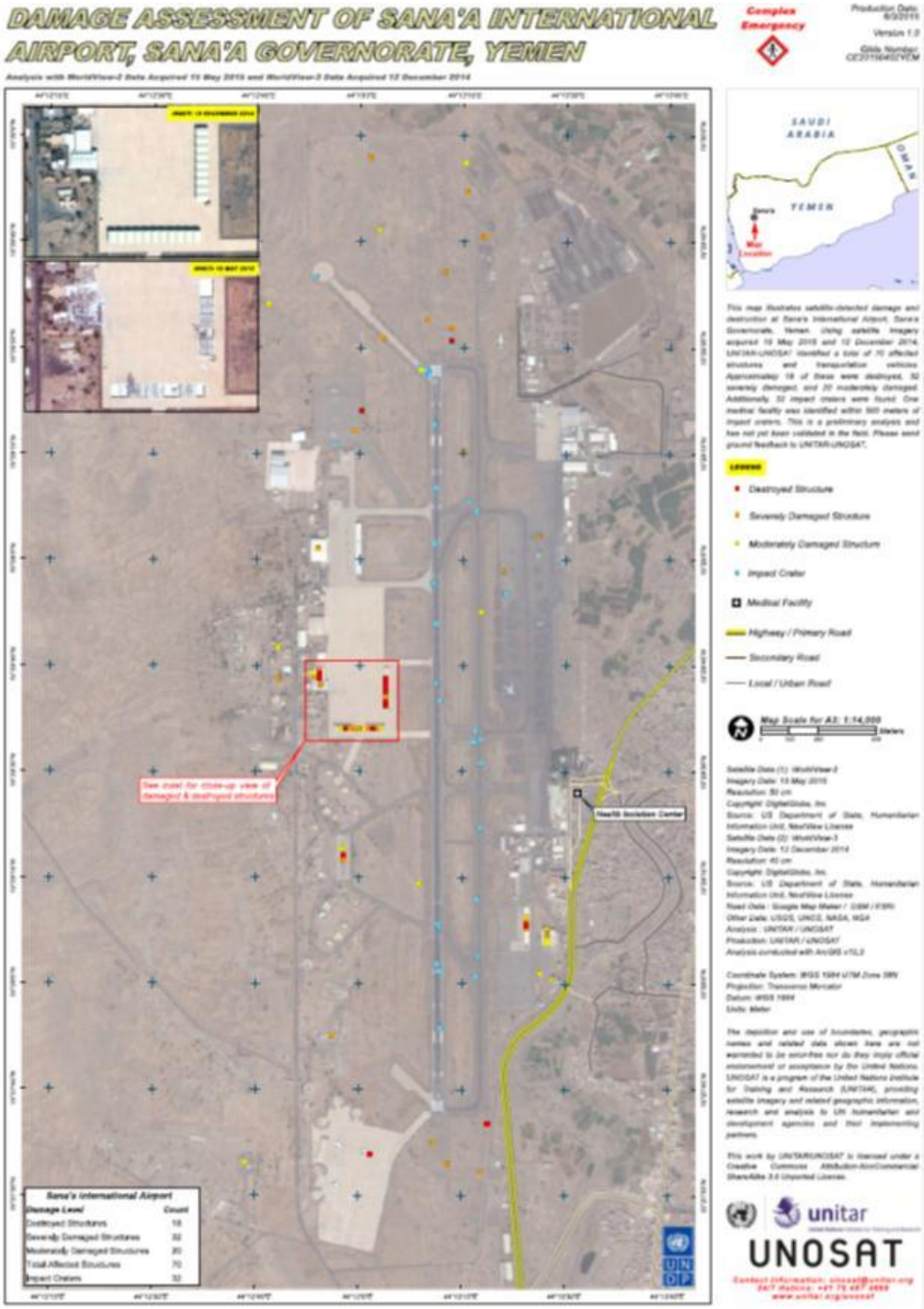
Yemen's airports constitute an essential lifeline for the country. Without access to the airports, aid agencies are unable to bring in staff, vital supplies of medicines and other critical life-saving assistance, or undertake medical evacuations of their personnel. Emergency relief and medical teams from abroad are likewise unable to fly in to scale up the humanitarian operation to address the needs of increasingly vulnerable Yemenis.

I strongly urge the coalition to stop targeting Sana'a international airport and to preserve this important lifeline - and all other airports and seaports - so that humanitarians can reach all those affected by the armed conflict in Yemen.

For additional information, please contact:
***Jayne Mbakaya**, OCHA Yemen, mbakaya@un.org, Cell +962 79 665 6716*
Iyad Nasr, OCHA Regional Office for Middle East & North Africa, nasri@un.org, Tel: +201 09555 8882

OCHA press releases are available at www.unocha.org or www.reliefweb.int

The mission of the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) is to mobilize and coordinate effective and principled humanitarian action in partnership with national and international actors


DAMAGE ASSESSMENT OF SANA'A INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT, SANA'A GOVERNORATE, YEMEN
Complex Emergency
Production Date: 6/3/2015
Version 1.0
Slide Number: CE20150603YEM
Analysis with WorldView-2 Data Acquired 15 May 2015 and WorldView-3 Data Acquired 12 December 2014
SAUDI ARABIA
OMAN
YEMEN
Sana'a
Map Location
This map illustrates satellite-detected damage and destruction at Sana'a International Airport, Sana'a Governorate, Yemen. Using satellite imagery acquired 15 May 2015 and 12 December 2014, UNITAR-UNOSAT identified a total of 70 affected structures and transportation vehicles. Approximately 18 of these were destroyed, 32 severely damaged, and 20 moderately damaged. Additionally, 32 impact craters were found. One medical facility was identified within 500 meters of impact craters. This is a preliminary analysis and has not yet been validated in the field. Please send ground feedback to UNITAR-UNOSAT.
LEGEND
Destroyed Structure
Severely Damaged Structure
Moderately Damaged Structure
Impact Crater
Medical Facility
Highway / Primary Road
Secondary Road
Local / Urban Road
Map Scale for A3: 1:14,000
Meters
Satellite Data (1): WorldView-2
Imagery Date: 15 May 2015
Resolution: 50 cm
Copyright: DigitalGlobe, Inc.
Source: US Department of State, Humanitarian Information Unit, NextView License
Satellite Data (2): WorldView-3
Imagery Date: 12 December 2014
Resolution: 40 cm
Copyright: DigitalGlobe, Inc.
Source: US Department of State, Humanitarian Information Unit, NextView License
Road Data: Google Map Maker / OSM / IGN
Other Data: USGS, UNCS, NASA, NGA
Analysis: UNITAR / UNOSAT
Production: UNITAR / UNOSAT
Analysis conducted with ArcGIS v10.3
Coordinate System: WGS 1984 UTM Zone 38N
Projection: Transverse Mercator
Datum: WGS 1984
Units: Meter
The depiction and use of boundaries, geographic names and related data shown here are not warranted to be error-free nor do they imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations. UNOSAT is a program of the United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR), providing satellite imagery and related geographic information, research and analysis to UN humanitarian and development agencies and their implementing partners.
This work by UNITAR/UNOSAT is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial-ShareAlike 3.0 Unported License.
Sana'a International Airport
Damage Level
Count
Destroyed Structures 18
Severely Damaged Structures 32
Moderately Damaged Structures 20
Total Affected Structures 70
Impact Craters 32
Two sized for close-up view of damaged & destroyed structures
Health Isolation Center
unitar
UNOSAT
Contact Information: unosat@unitar.org
24/7 Hotline: +41 75 411 4888
www.unitar.org/unosat

Annex 62: Coalition air strikes and attacks on medical facilities

Overview: The Panel documented 22 cases of airstrike attacks upon medical facilities, either directly hitting or damaging as a result of issues of proportionality. WHO reported on 1 October 2015, that with the conduct of hostilities in Yemen, **69** health facilities had been damaged or destroyed, including **10** hospitals fully damaged, **26** hospitals partially damaged, **6** health centres fully damaged and **6** health centres partially damaged.[141] However, these figures do not provide any information related to alleged perpetrators of the attacks. The Panel has documented an additional two attacks both upon MSF medical facilities, one in Haydan and more recently, in Ta'izz, raising WHO's figures of completely destroyed medical facilities to 30. In both cases of Haydan and Ta'izz, MSF had supplied GPS coordinates of their hospital locations to the Coalition.[142] The following provides information supplied of attacks upon hospitals and medical clinics in Yemen. All sources remain confidential.

1. Airstrikes upon MSF Mobile Clinic in Al Houban, Ta'izz

At 11.20am on Wednesday, 2 December 2015, the Coalition undertook airstrikes upon the MSF Mobile Health Clinic in Ta'izz. The Panel was told that MSF had been sharing its GPS coordinates with the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia on regular occasions, most recently on 29 November 2015.[143] MSF's **clinic in Al Houban** provided urgent medical care to people displaced from their homes by the current conflict.[144]

On the occasion of this attack, three airstrikes targeted a park in Ta'izz city's Al Houban district, about two kilometers from MSF's tented clinic. The MSF team immediately evacuated the Al Houban clinic and informed the Saudi-led coalition that their jet planes were mounting an attack nearby. The clinic itself then came under attack. Those wounded in the airstrikes, including two with critical injuries, who were transferred to Al Qaidah and Al Resalah hospitals. Where MSF was also supporting both hospitals in treating war-wounded patients.[145]

The United Nations Secretary-General, Mr Ban Ki-moon, made an official statement condemning the attack.[146]

2. Airstrike upon MSF Haydan Hospital in Sada'a on 26 October 2015

The bombing of Haydan Hospital in Sada'a, was targeted and bombed by the Coalition airstrikes on the evening of Monday, 26 October 2015.[147] The hospital was staffed by medical personnel from

---

[141] WHO "Yemen: Reported Violence Against Health Sector in Crisis 2015" (As of October 2015)". The information is available on-line at Reliefweb, at http://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/reported_violence.pdf [last accessed on 2 January 2016].

[142] Panel interviews. Refer also to, The Guardian (4 December 2015) "MSF accuses Saudi-led coalition of bombing clinic in Yemen" at http://www.theguardian.com/world/2015/dec/04/msf-accuses-saudi-led-coalition-of-bombing-clinic-in-yemen [last accessed on 2 January 2016].

[143] MSF (3 December 2015) "Yemen: Nine Wounded in Saudi-Led Coalition Airstrike on MSF Clinic in Ta'izz" at, http://www.doctorswithoutborders.org/article/yemen-nine-wounded-saudi-led-coalition-airstrike-msf-clinic-taiz [last accessed on 8 December 2015]. Information also provided to the Panel from a confidential source.

[144] Ibid.

[145] Panel interviews.

[146] United Nations, Statement attributable to the Spokesman for the Secretary-General on Yemen (New York, 2 December 2015) at, http://www.un.org/sg/statements/index.asp?nid=9306 [last accessed on 8 December 2015].

[147] Reuters (27 October 2015) "Yemeni MSF hospital bombed, Saudi-led coalition denies responsibility" at, http://www.reuters.com/article/2015/10/27/us-yemen-security-idUSKCN0SL0VK20151027 [last accessed on 27 October 2015].

the international medical NGO, MSF, at the time. The Coalition undertook at least five strikes upon the hospital; patients and staff inside the hospital at the time of the attack.[148]

The Director of the Hospital, Doctor Ali Mughli, stated that several people had been injured during the strikes,[149]

> *"The air raids resulted in the destruction of the entire hospital with all that was inside - devices and medical supplies - and the moderate wounding of several people […]."*

Some reports suggested that the Coalition had preceded the strikes by two smaller missile taps on the roof as a warning mechanism, thus demonstrating its intent to target the hospital.[150]

An MSF spokesperson said that all staff had left the facility following the first strike. There were two patients in the in-patient department who also managed to escape after the first airstrike. Miriam Czech, MSF project coordinator in Sa'ada, stated,[151]

> *"I was not able to go inside as we believed there were remaining bombs that have not been exploded, but I can confirm that the facility is 99 percent destroyed, […] The emergency room was destroyed, the OPD, the IPD the lap and the maternity was destroyed. There was functioning OT but that was also destroyed."*

The facility had been the only life-saving facility in the region and has a catchment area of 200,000 people. The hospital received around 150 emergency cases a week.[152] Since May 2015, the hospital received around 3,400 injured, but fewer patients had been received recently, due to fears of airstrikes.[153]

The United Nations Secretary General, Mr Ban Ki-Moon, responded officially in a Written Statement about the attack,[154]

"[…] hospitals and medical personnel are explicitly protected under international humanitarian law. He further reminds all parties of the utmost necessity to respect their obligations under international human rights law and international humanitarian law to prevent attacks against civilians and civilian objects. The Secretary-General calls for a prompt, effective and impartial investigation in order to ensure accountability. […]"

---

[148] Panel interviews.

[149] RT (27 October 2015) "Yemen hospital hit by Saudi-led airstrikes - Medecins Sans Frontieres" at, https://www.rt.com/news/319817-yemen-hospital-saudi-strike/ [last accessed on 27 October 2015].

[150] Panel interviews.

[151] Ibid at note 193.

[152] Panel interviews.

[153] Middle East Eye (27 October 2015) "UN chief condemns Saudi-led strike on MSF hospital in Yemen" at, http://www.middleeasteye.net/news/msf-facility-northern-yemen-hit-airstrike-1635444162 [last accessed on 27 October 2015].

[154] Statement attributable to the Spokesman for the Secretary-General on Yemen, (New York, 27 October 2015), at http://www.un.org/sg/statements/index.asp?nid=9187 [last accessed on 27 October 2015].

Refer below for a full copy of the United Nations Secretary General's Written Statement (dated 27 October 2015).

Photographs taken by MSF in Sada'a, Yemen, after the airstrike upon Haydan Hospital on 26 October 2015.

3. Airstrikes attacks on at least 20 Medical Facilities within Yemen

The Panel was provided written information pertaining to airstrikes observed by humanitarian organisations within Yemen.[155] The Panel has documented these, but has been unable to independently corroborate them. These incidents are listed below:

On Saturday, 18 April 2015, MSF Health Centre in Huth (Amran) was partially destroyed because of an airstrike close by. Patients were evacuated and the staff left the hospital. The subsequent lack of medical services available has resulted in severe consequences for the general health of the population. A nearby MSF hospital in Khameer was overcrowded, when trying to care for the patients from Huth; patients from the north of Amran province were without alternatives, including some critical obstetric cases and as a result some patients with treatable conditions died. The Huth Health Centre remained closed for one month.

On Friday, 24 April 2015, several shells fell on Haradh town (Hajja governorate). Big pieces of shrapnel fell less than thirty meters from Haradh public hospital while medical staff received the first of the wounded.

On Thursday, 7 May 2015, an unexploded missile from a coalition attack was found 150m away from the main entrance of a MSF hospital in Aden (sheikh Othman). It took more than two weeks to remove.

On Monday, 11 May 2015, Coalition airstrikes on Nuqum Mountain near Sana'a impacted surrounding residential areas, including hospitals such as al-Thawra hospital or al-Andalus health centre.

During June 2015, the Al Acha Health Centre (Amran), was partially destroyed in an airstrike and closed for several weeks. Saqain hospital was also hit during June 2015, resulting in patients having to travel to Haydan or Saada for their medical treatment.

At 9.00am on Friday, 5 June 2015, an ambulance of Haradh Hospital was attacked by a helicopter while recovering injured people in Al Minzalah area in Al Malahed district. On board were 7 people: the morgue responsible and his assistant; one medical assistant driving the ambulance, 2 patients and their respective caretakers. The morgue responsible and his assistant managed to

[155] During interviews and follow-up with a number of humanitarian organisations in Yemen, including two United Nations agencies.

escape from the car during the attack. They were injured, but they were able to arrive to Haradh. The medical assistant and the 4 civilians remain unaccounted for.

On Thursday, 25 June 2015, Coalition airstrikes hit around and inside the compound of the Haradh Hospital (maternity building). The 20 staff members had to flee with two ambulances.

On Tuesday, 30 June 2015, two bombs hit a school located less than 200m from the Haydan hospital.

On Thursday, 25 June and Saturday, 11 July 2015, Haradh Public Hospital (Hajjah governorate) was hit during airstrikes, causing serious damage to the hospital's main departments, as well as civilian injuries.

On Tuesday, 30 June 2015 and Monday and Tuesday, 6-7 July 2015, there were strikes within 250 metres of Haydan hospital. These strikes targeted private houses, a school and the market. Hospital windows were broken and shrapnel landed in the compound. During both occasions, MSF teams were inside the hospital during the strikes.

On Tuesday, 7 July 2015, Haradh's German hospital suffered collateral damage from airstrikes targeting a nearby house, causing damage to the generators and buildings, as well as several casualties.

On Thursday, 23 July 2015, seven bombs hit Haydan town, including the market, fuel station, two private houses, and a school located within 75 metres of the hospital. Ten hospital windows were broken and the hospital walls were damaged by shrapnel.

On Friday, 7 August 2015, bombs hit a building next to Al Jumhury general Hospital and a MSF house in Sa'ada. Shrapnel fragments arrived in the yard of the hospital.

At the end of August 2015, Maran Health Centre (Sa'ada) was destroyed during an airstrike by a direct hit. The Centre served a city of 30,000 inhabitants. As a result of the airstrike the population had to travel to Haydan or Saada, for medical treatment.

On the 3 September 2015, Razih Hospital (Sa'ada) was completely destroyed by two direct airstrikes on the hospital, three people were seriously wounded.

On Sunday, 6 September 2015, Al Sabeen Child Hospital was evacuated due to a series of airstrikes in front of the premises. The patients (some in critical conditions) were transferred to other hospitals. This was the main paediatric hospital in the country.

On Tuesday, 8 September 2015, the Coalition fighter jets from the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and the UAE conducted airstrikes on the **al-Sabeen Maternity and Children's Hospital**, which reportedly asked for help from international aid organisations to evacuate patients. Two children were killed in the attack.[156]

On Monday, 26 October 2015, the Coalition conducted airstrikes on **Nasser hospital** in Sana'a. The hospital had many patients inside at the time of the air strikes. The hospital sustained some damage, but was not destroyed.

On 9 October 2015, the Coalition conducted airstrikes in Hodeida that damaged the **Al-Thawra Hospital**. The hospital was damaged due to airstrikes taking place all around it and some of which had hit the hospital roof.

[156] Vice News (6 September 2015) "Saudi-led Airstrikes Reportedly Hit a Wake and a Children's Hospital in Yemen" at, https://news.vice.com/article/saudi-led-airstrikes-reportedly-hit-a-wake-and-a-childrens-hospital-in-yemen?utm_source=vicenewstwitter [last accessed on 27 October 2015].

Earlier in the conflict, during May 2015, the Coalition undertook airstrikes hitting the **Al Qafla Hospital**.

STATEMENT

Statement attributable to the Spokesman for the Secretary-General on Yemen

New York, 27 October 2015

The Secretary-General condemns the airstrikes by the Saudi-led Coalition that hit the Hayadeen Medical Hospital, run by Médecins Sans Frontières with support from UNICEF and the World Health Organization in Sa'dah governorate. The strikes reportedly resulted in injuries to several people and the complete destruction of the facility.

The Secretary-General notes that hospitals and medical personnel are explicitly protected under international humanitarian law. He further reminds all parties of the utmost necessity to respect their obligations under international human rights law and international humanitarian law to prevent attacks against civilians and civilian objects. The Secretary-General calls for a prompt, effective and impartial investigation in order to ensure accountability.

The Secretary-General calls on all parties to the conflict in Yemen to immediately cease all operations, including airstrikes.[157]

[157] Statement attributable to the Spokesman for the Secretary-General on Yemen, (New York, 27 October 2015), at, http://www.un.org/sg/statements/index.asp?nid=9187 [last accessed on 27 October 2015].

Annex 63: STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL*

* The annex has not been reproduced in the present document because it is strictly confidential.

Map 1: Methodology and analysis

1. Methodology

In order to corroborate evidences collected from reports and testimonies, the Panel who was not able to travel to Yemen chose to use satellites imagery provided by commercial companies contracted by Geospatial Information Section (GIS) of the UN Department of Field Support (DFS).

The Panel drafted the requirements in order to allow GIS to purchase the service needed to allow:

- Assessment of damage related to the conflict in population centers;
- Assessment damage to civilian objects;
- Assessment military buildup in areas controlled by Houthi-Saleh forces;
- Assessment looting of military compounds and diversion of arms Houthi-Saleh forces;
- Assessment of infrastructures potentially used for smuggling activities.

The Panel opted for an analysis of satellite imagery and comparison of the situation on the ground before and after issuance of resolution 2140 and 2216 mandating the sanctions and the arms embargo. The general aim was to identify general trends of destruction and military buildup in order to identify potential actors behind violation of the sanction regime.

The Panel intended to compare images at the following three time intervals:

- Pre Ansarallah: just before 26 February 2014, date of issuance of resolution 2140;
- Pre coalition campaign/arms embargo: Just before 26 March 2015 start of the campaign and 14 April 2015 issuance of resolution 2216;
- Pre drafting of the report coalition airstrikes October 2015 (Drafting of the report mid November 2015)

The geographical points of interests desired by the Panel comprised: Aden, Ad Dali, Al Hudeyda, Al Mukalla, Amran, Midi Port, Harad, Mocha Port, Sa’dah, Sana’a, Ta’izz, Ma’rib, Bab Al mandab, Border Oman.

2. Parameters for analysis

However due to lack of availability of archives images for desired periods, the Panel had to review its requirements and opt for comparing images between the most current image and the most recent before the conflict. At the submission of this report, the Panel was able to get images for Harad, Midi, Sa'dah and Sana'a only. Images for Ta'izz and Mokha have been purchased during the last days before submitting the report and were not processed in time to be included in this report. They will be provided to the committee as an additional annex.

1. The Panel made its analysis based on the fact that:
2. Most of the building destroyed in Sana'a is a result of airstrikes by coalition forces. Sana'a has not seen any internal fighting using heavy weapons by ground forces although few buildings might have been destroyed as result of terrorist attacks or blown up by Houthis;
3. Most of building destroyed in Harrad, in Midi and Sa'dah have been as a result of coalition's airstrikes and shelling since these cities are within ranges of ground artillery using 155 mm shells;
4. The coalition has generally used 500 to 2000 pounds bombs or air to surface guided missiles of type similar to US made MK 82, MK 84 as well as BLU 109 (see photo below). MK 82, the smallest bomb has a blast and fragmentation radius of 1000 meters at a minimum.
5. Individuals within 1000 metters of destroyed buildings suffer most likely from severe wounds by blast and fragmentations effects. Individuals within closer radius suffer from burns, blast and fragmentations effects.

6. Unexploded BLU 109, probably as a result of fuse's failure to arm, found in Yemen and shared with the panel by activists. BLU-109 is a 2000 pounds hardened penetration bomb called "bunker busters". It is not part of the Yemeni arsenal and is used in the region by Saudi Arabia and United Arab Emirates and most likely supplied by Saudi Arabia to other coalition members.

3. Findings

Based on analysis of satellite images, the Panel noted that within less than six months of bombings out of nine months at the submission of this report, more than 750 buildings may have been destroyed as a result of airstrikes within population centers.

Sa'dah has suffered the most with 226 destroyed buildings identified on 22 May 2015, in less than three months of coalition campaign. Harradh and Midi port which are small in size and without military structures visible have also been highly affected by bombing especially in congested areas.

In Sana'a and Sana'a airport, most of the bombings seem to have targeted security forces structures which are scattered throughout these localities. However, most of the bombs impacts are within less than 1000 meters of civilian centers and hence civilians have most likely suffered from blast and fragmentation effects.

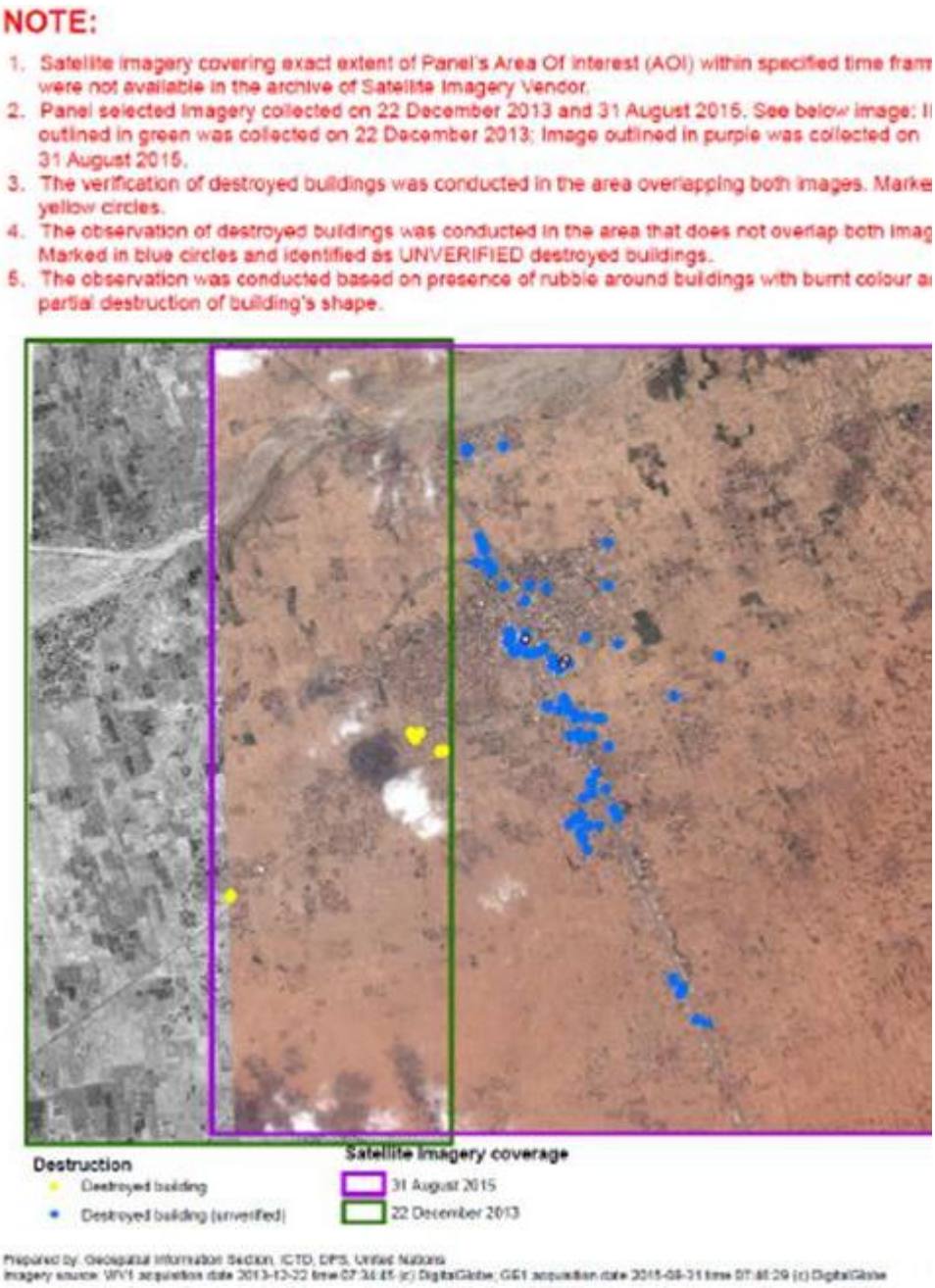
The Panel has grounds to believe that the coalition has deliberately targeted civilian centers in Harad and Sa'dah and has not taken precautionary measures while targeting security forces inside population centers in Sana'a.

Summary

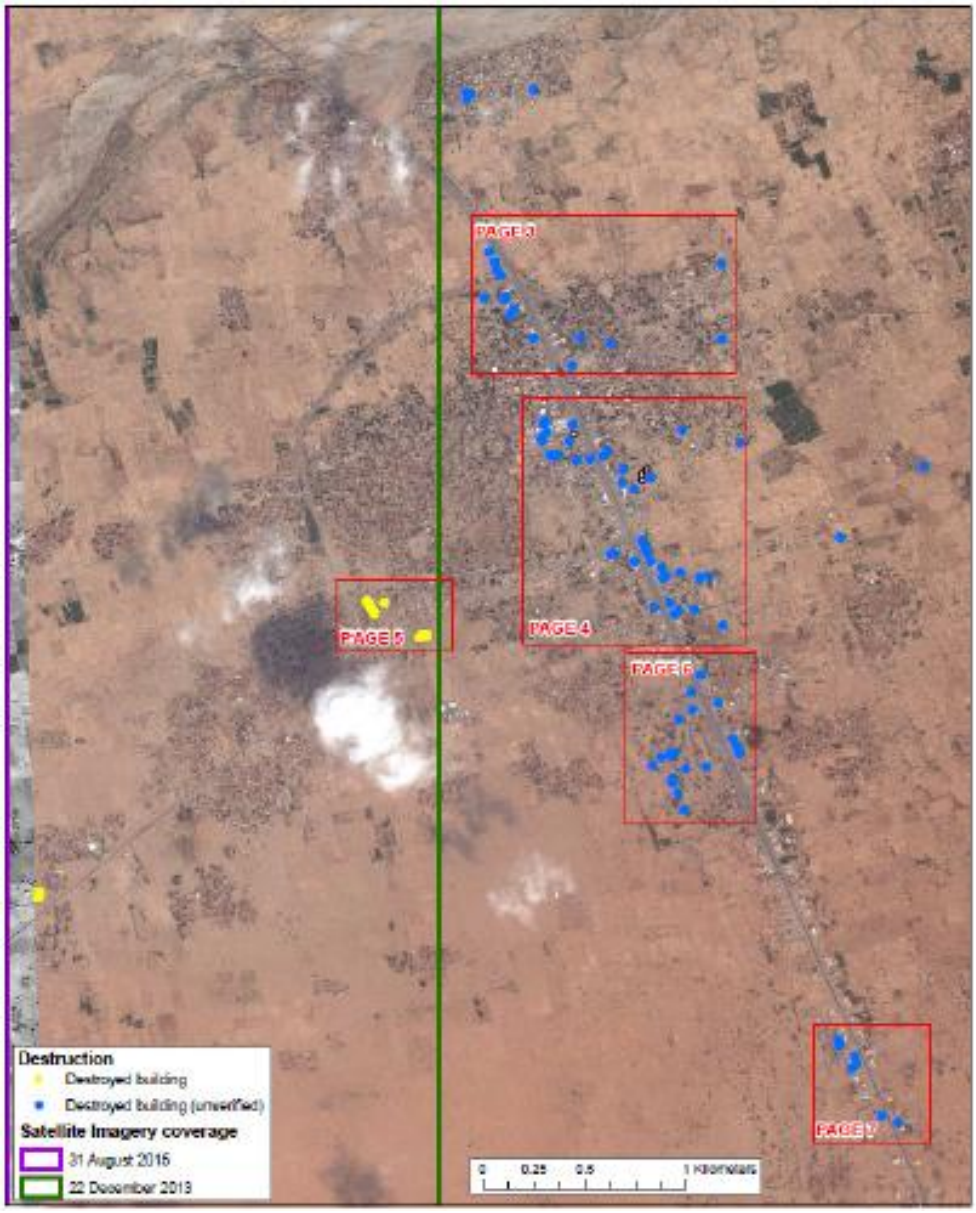
Location	Affected or destroyed buildings, constructions or objects (estimated)	Analyzed satellite imagery
Harad	12 buildings or constructions; 89 buildings or constructions (unverified);	Before impact: WV1 acquisition date 2013-12-22 time 07:34:45 ; After impact: GE1 acquisition date 2015-08-31 time 07:46:29
Port Midi	38 buildings or constructions;	Before impact: WV3 acquisition date 2014-11-17 time 07:39:39; After impact: WV1 acquisition date 2015-07-24 time 09:15:50
Sa'dah	226 buildings or constructions;	Before impact: WV3 acquisition date 2015-01-06 time 07:30:58; After impact: WV1 acquisition date 2015-05-22 time 08:57:33
Sana'a	390 buildings or constructions; 38 buildings or constructions (prior to impact); 11 Craters	Before impact: Pléiades acquisition date 2015-03-14 time 07:23:57; After impact: Pléiades acquisition date 2015-09-23 time 07:39:53

Location	Affected or destroyed buildings, constructions or objects (estimated)	Analyzed satellite imagery
Sana'a airport	52 buildings or constructions; 29 airplane debris; 27 craters	Before impact: Pléiades acquisition date 2015-03-13 time 07:31:57; After impact: Pléiades acquisition date 2015-09-10 time 07:39:32

Map 2: Harad


NOTE:
1. Satellite imagery covering exact extent of Panel's Area Of Interest (AOI) within specified time fram were not available in the archive of Satellite Imagery Vendor.
2. Panel selected Imagery collected on 22 December 2013 and 31 August 2015. See below image: I outlined in green was collected on 22 December 2013; Image outlined in purple was collected on 31 August 2015.
3. The verification of destroyed buildings was conducted in the area overlapping both images. Marke yellow circles.
4. The observation of destroyed buildings was conducted in the area that does not overlap both imag Marked in blue circles and identified as UNVERIFIED destroyed buildings.
5. The observation was conducted based on presence of rubble around buildings with burnt colour a partial destruction of building's shape.
Destruction
Destroyed building
Destroyed building (unverified)
Satellite Imagery coverage
31 August 2015
22 December 2013
Prepared by: Geospatial Information Section, ICTD, DPS, United Nations

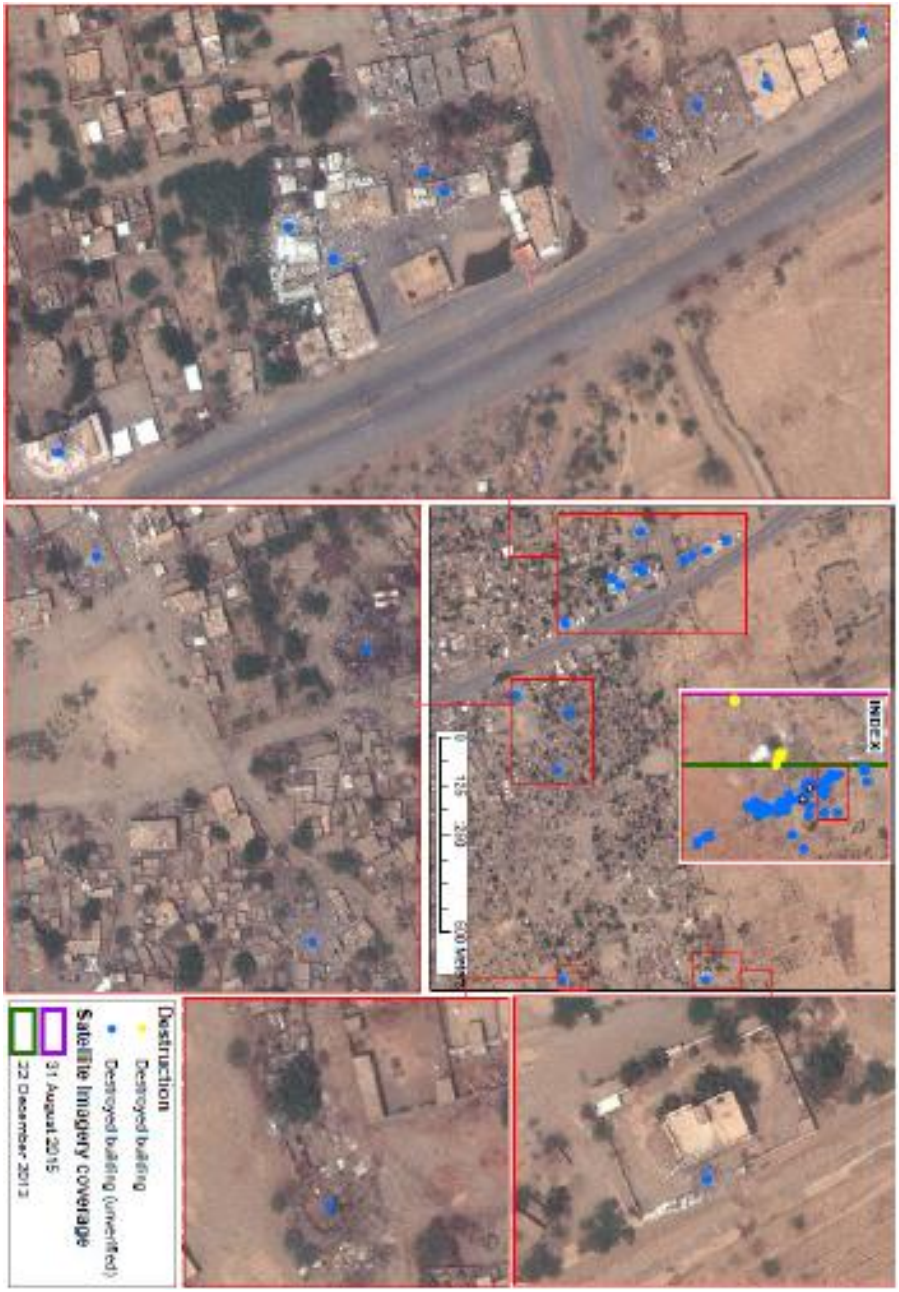
Harad, Index, Destructions (before and after)



Prepared by: Geospatial Information Section, ICTD, DFS, United Nations

Imagery source: WV1 acquisition date 2013-12-22 time 07:34:45 (c) DigitalGlobe; GE1 acquisition date 2015-08-31 time 07:46:29 (c) DigitalGlobe

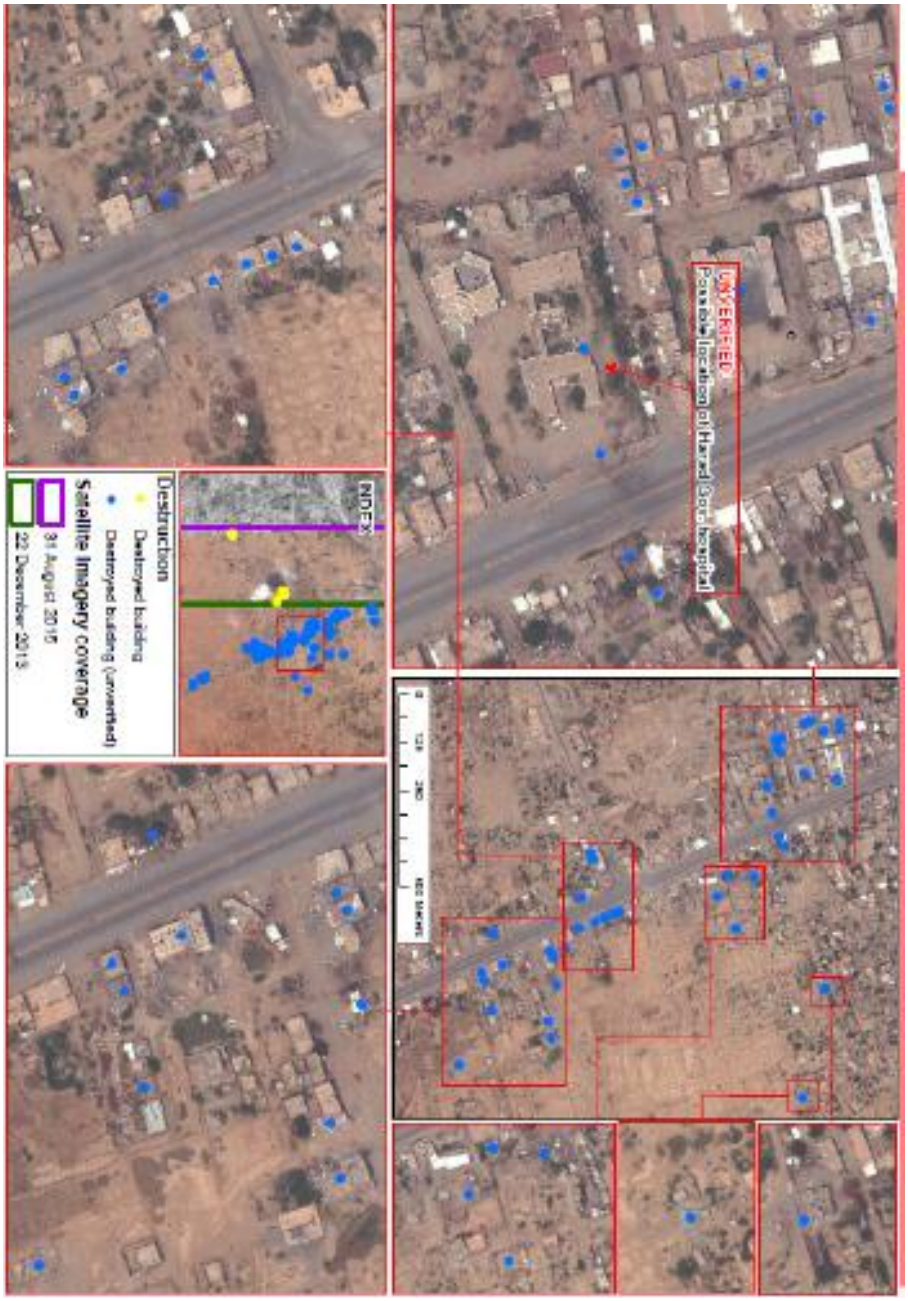
Harad town – North, P3, destructions (after)



Note: Comparison/verification of destruction could not be performed due to lack of pre-event imagery. Observed destroyed buildings marked in blue and identified as UNVERIFIED. The observation was conducted based on presence of rubble around buildings with burnt color and partial destruction of building's shape.

Prepared by: Geospatial Information Section, ICTD, DFS, United Nations Imagery source: WV1 acquisition date 2013-12-22 time 07:34:45 (c) DigitalGlobe; GE1 acquisition date 2015-08-31 time 07:46:29 (c) DigitalGlobe

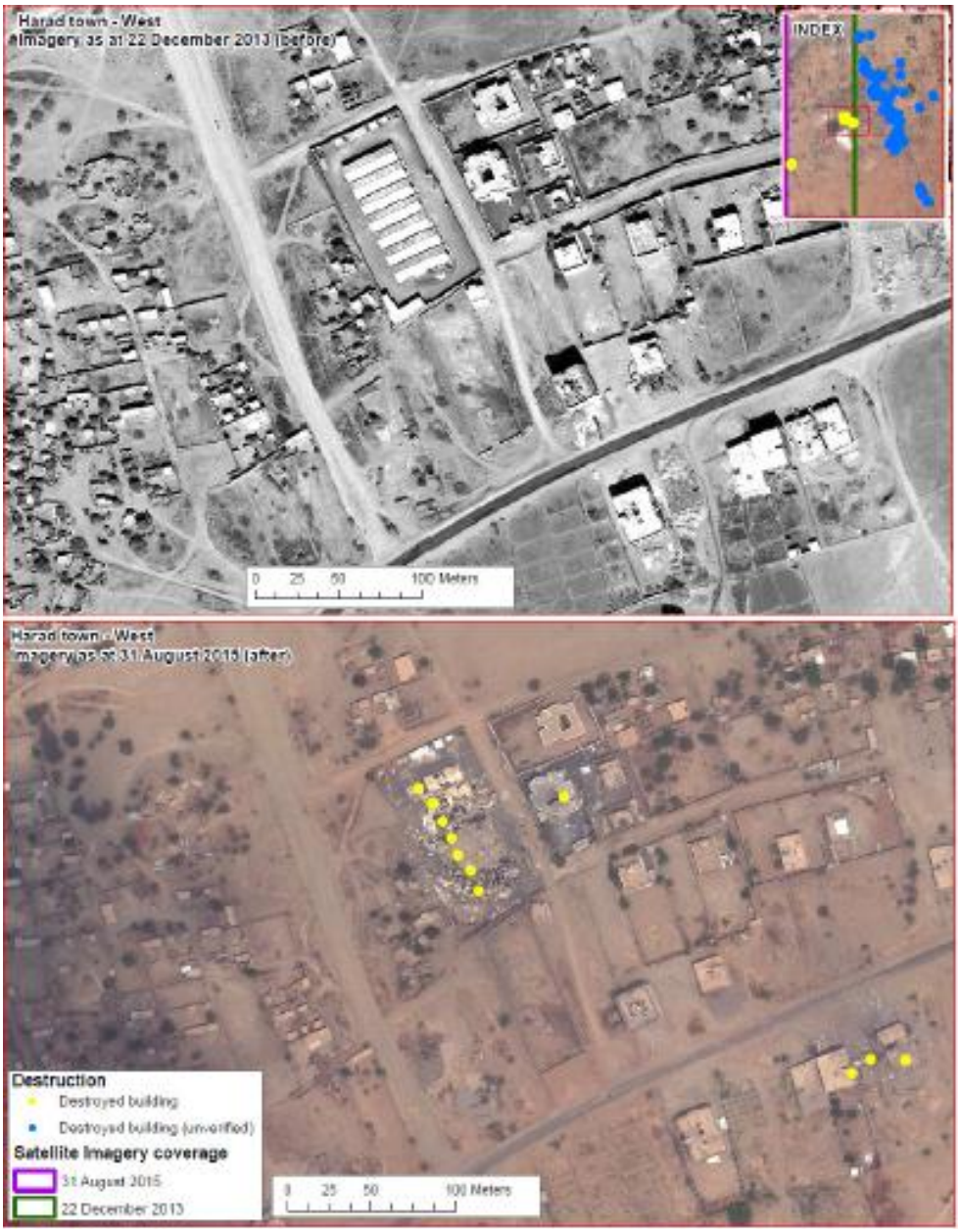
Harad town – Centre, P4, destructions (after)



Note: Comparison/verification of destruction could not be performed due to lack of pre-event imagery. Observed destroyed buildings marked in blue and identified as UNVERIFIED. The observation was conducted based on presence of rubble around buildings with burnt color and partial destruction of building's shape.

Prepared by: Geospatial Information Section, ICTD, DFS, United Nations Imagery source: WV1 acquisition date 2013-12-22 time 07:34:45 (c) DigitalGlobe; GE1 acquisition date 2015-08-31 time 07:46:29 (c) DigitalGlobe

Harad town – West, P5, destructions (after)



Prepared by: Geospatial Information Section, ICTD, DFS, United Nations

Imagery source: WV1 acquisition date 2013-12-22 time 07:34:45 (c) DigitalGlobe; GE1 acquisition date 2015-08-31 time 07:46:29 (c) DigitalGlobe

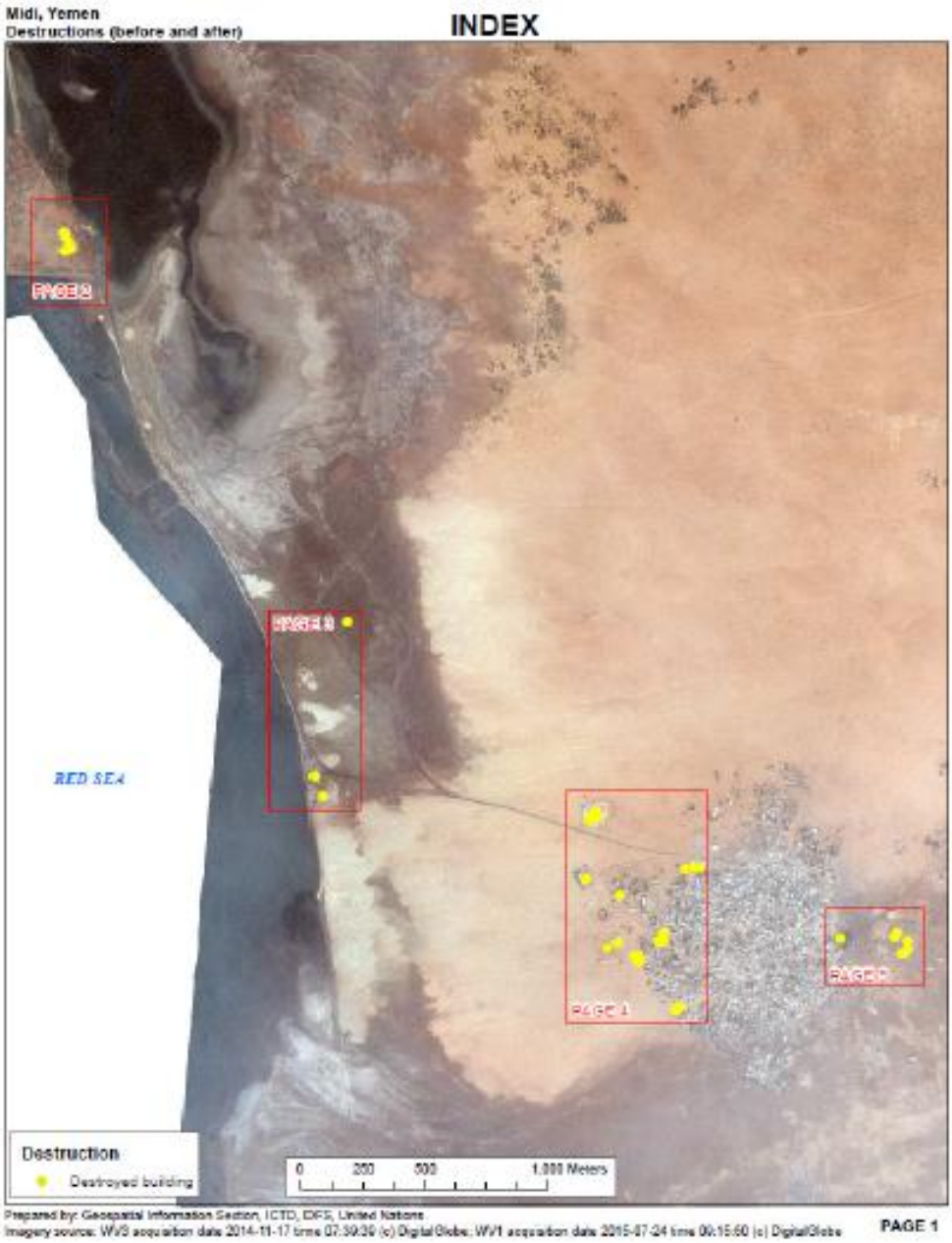
Harad town – South, P6, destructions (after)

Note: Comparison/verification of destruction could not be performed due to lack of pre-event imagery. Observed destroyed buildings marked in blue and identified as UNVERIFIED. The observation was conducted based on presence of rubble around buildings with burnt colour and partial destruction of building's shape.

Prepared by: Geospatial Information Section, ICTD, DFS, United Nations

Imagery source: WV1 acquisition date 2013-12-22 time 07:34:45 (c) DigitalGlobe; GE1 acquisition date 2015-08-31 time 07:46:29 (c) DigitalGlobe

Map 3: Port Midi

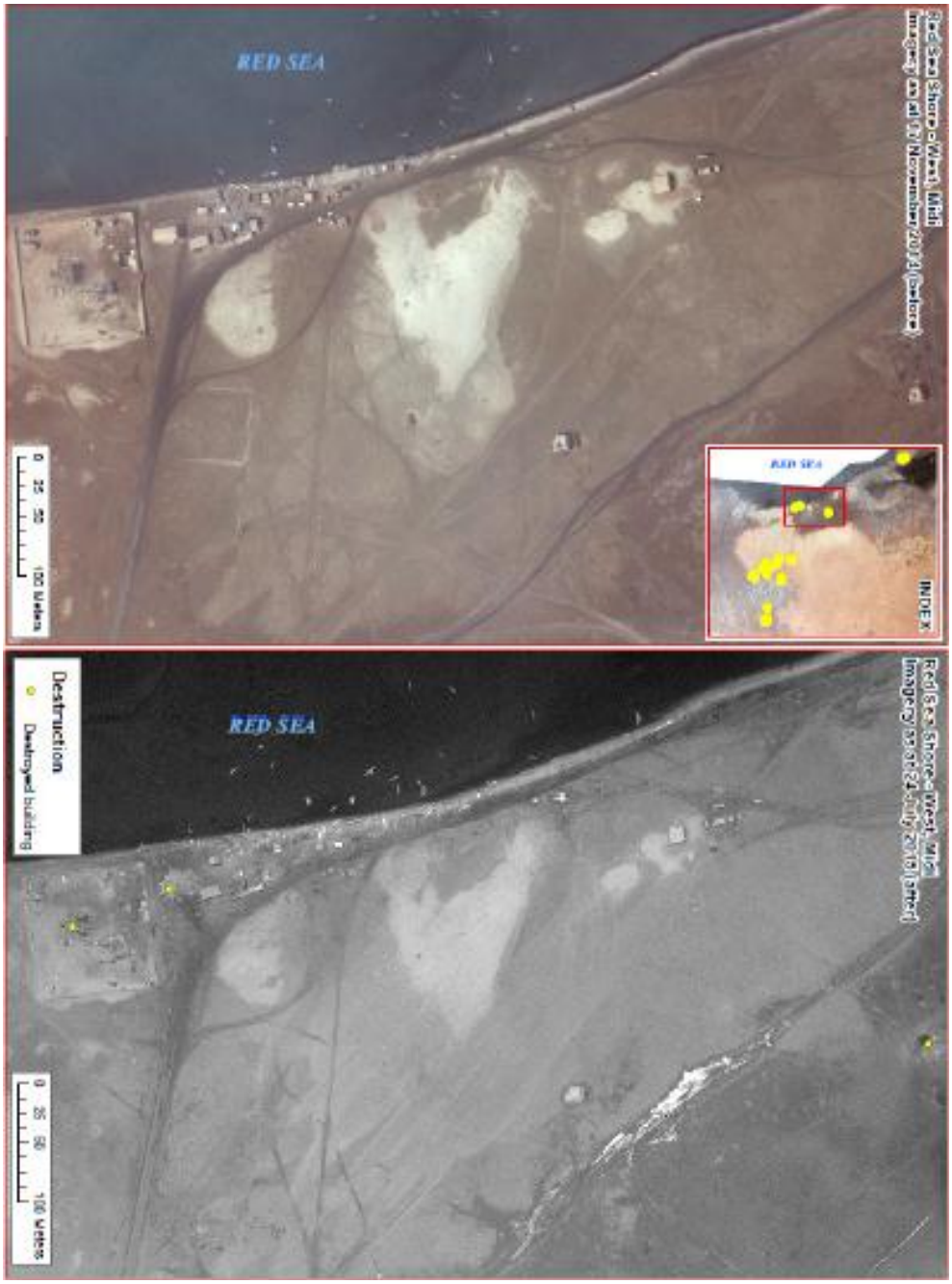


Port Midi, P2, destructions (after)

Prepared by: Geospatial Information Section, ICTD, DFS, United Nations

Imagery source: WV3 acquisition date 2014-11-17 time 07:39:39 (c) DigitalGlobe; WV1 acquisition date 2015-07-24 time 09:15:50 (c) DigitalGlobe

Port Midi, P3, destructions



Prepared by: Geospatial Information Section, ICTD, DFS, United Nations

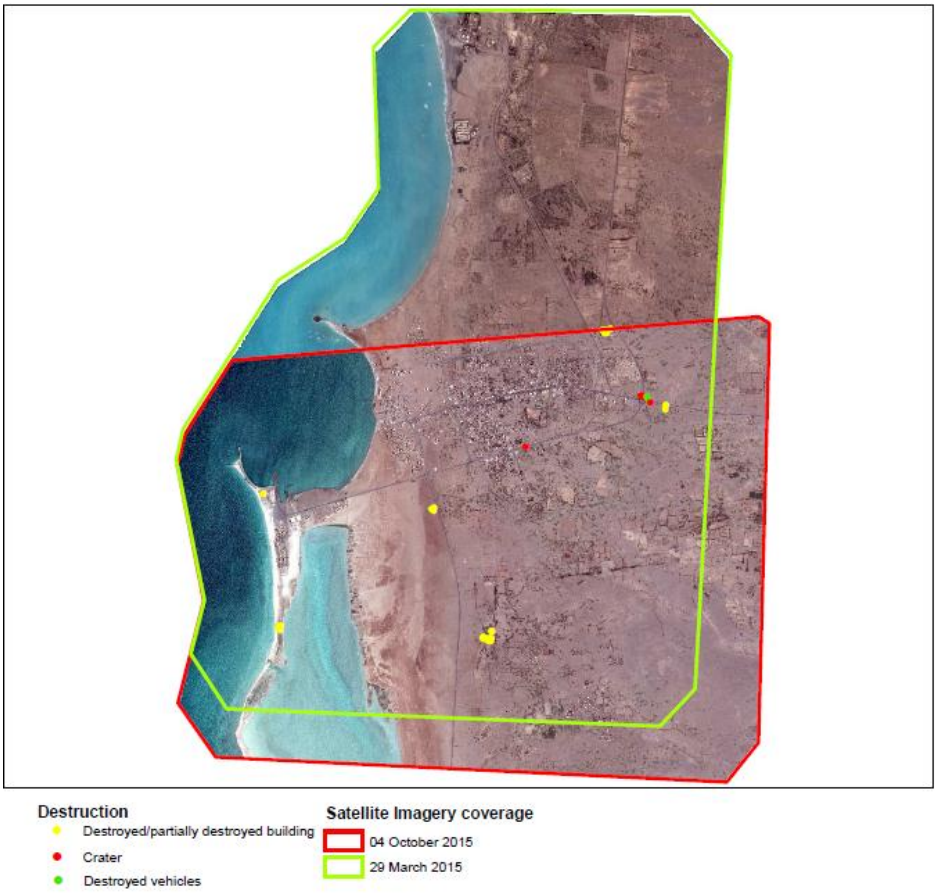
Imagery source: WV3 acquisition date 2014-11-17 time 07:39:39 (c) DigitalGlobe; WV1 acquisition date 2015-07-24 time 09:15:50 (c) DigitalGlobe

Map 4: Mocha

NOTE:

Prepared by: Geospatial Information Section, ICTD, DFS, United Nations
Imagery source: Pléiades acquisition date 2015-03-29 time 07:57:54 (c) Airbus;Pléiades acquisition date 2015-10-04 time 07:55:27 (c) Airbus PAGE 1

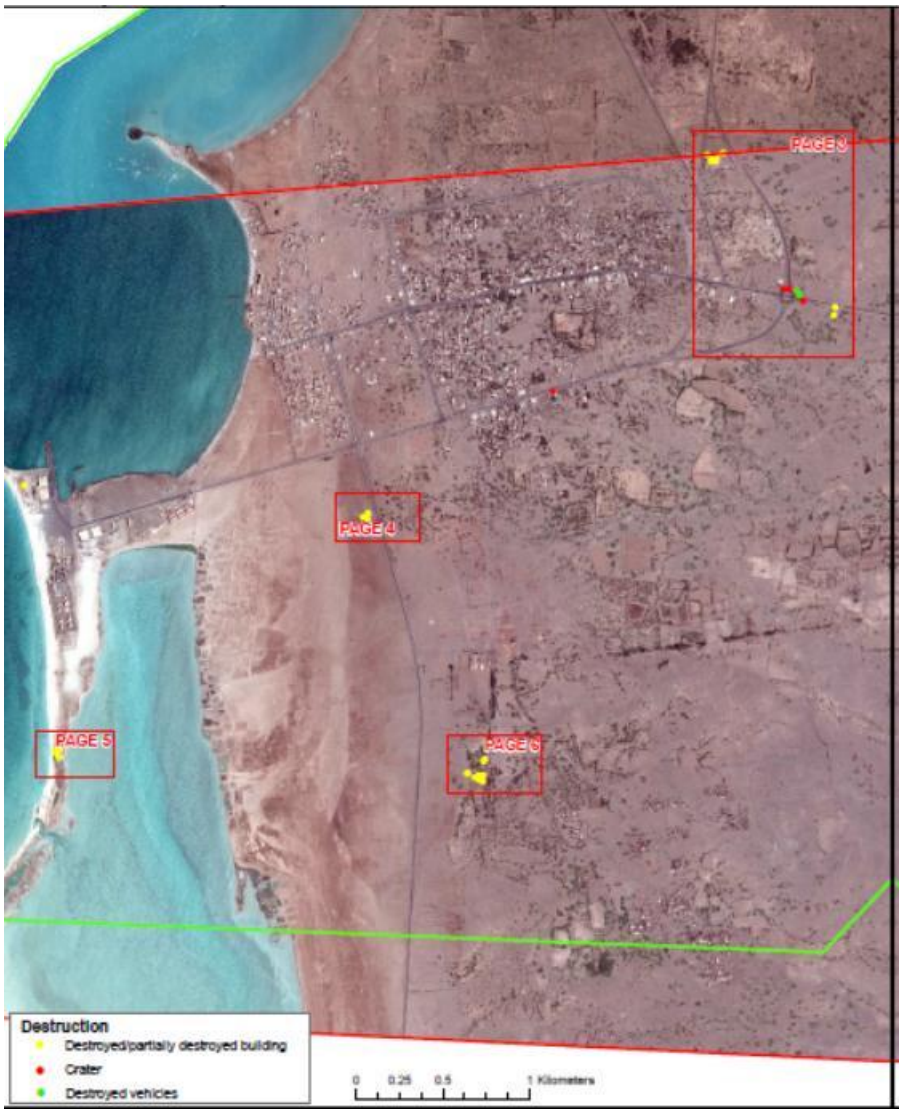
1. Satellite imagery covering exact extent of Panel's Area Of Interest (AOI) within specified time frame were not available in the archive of Satellite Imagery Vendor.
2. Panel selected Imagery collected on 29 March 2015 and 04 October 2015. See below image: Image outlined in green was collected on 29 March 2015; Image outlined in red was collected on 04 October 2015.
3. The observation of destroyed or partially destroyed building or constructions on the northern part of Mocha was no possible. Post event imagery of northern Mocha is not available.
4. The observation of destroyed buildings was conducted only for imagery overlapping area – southern Mocha.



Prepared by: Geospatial Information Section, ICTD, DFS, United Nations

Imagery source: Pléiades acquisition date 2015-03-29 time 07:57:54 (c) Airbus; Pléiades acquisition date 2015-10-04 time 07:55:27 (c) Airbus

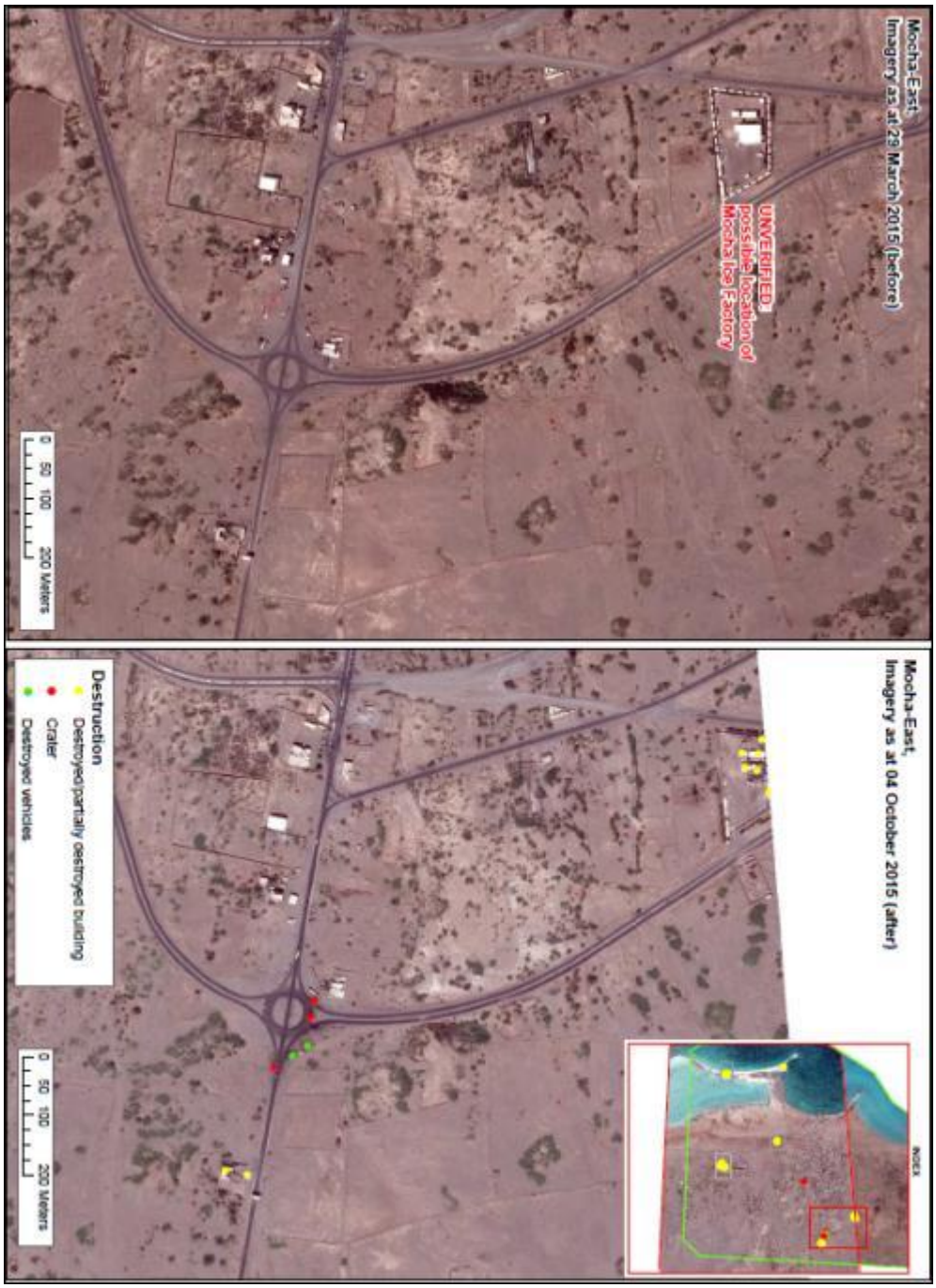
Mocha, P2, destructions, Index



Prepared by: Geospatial Information Section, ICTD, DFS, United Nations

Imagery source: Pléiades acquisition date 2015-03-29 time 07:57:54 (c) Airbus; Pléiades acquisition date 2015-10-04 time 07:55:27 (c) Airbus

Mocha, P3, destructions, Index



Prepared by: Geospatial Information Section, ICTD, DFS, United Nations

Imagery source: Pléiades acquisition date 2015-03-29 time 07:57:54 (c) Airbus; Pléiades acquisition date 2015-10-04 time 07:55:27 (c) Airbus

Mocha, P4, destructions, Index

Prepared by: Geospatial Information Section, ICTD, DFS, United Nations

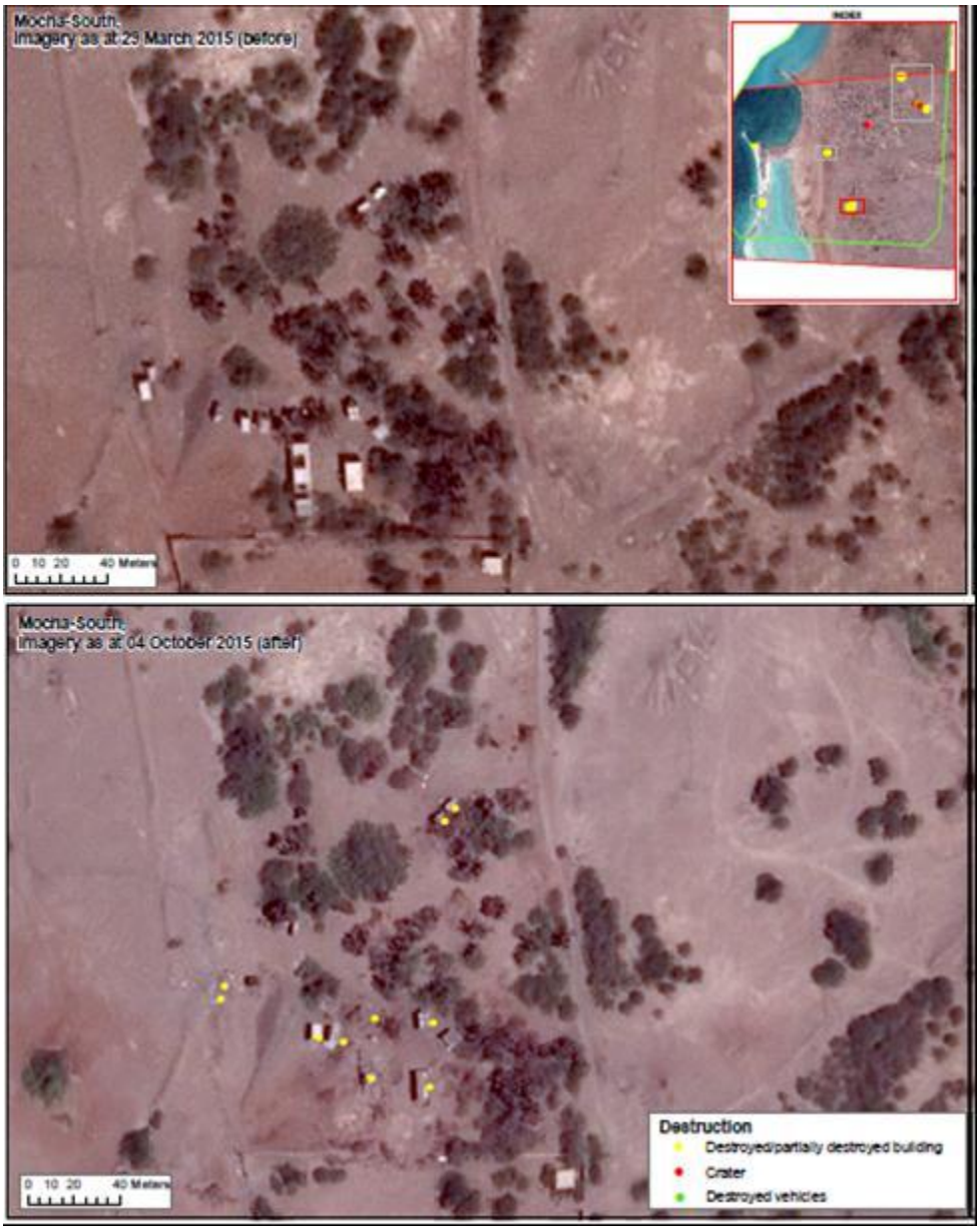
Imagery source: Pléiades acquisition date 2015-03-29 time 07:57:54 (c) Airbus; Pléiades acquisition date 2015-10-04 time 07:55:27 (c) Airbus

Mocha, P5, destructions, Index

Prepared by: Geospatial Information Section, ICTD, DFS, United Nations

Imagery source: Pléiades acquisition date 2015-03-29 time 07:57:54 (c) Airbus; Pléiades acquisition date 2015-10-04 time 07:55:27 (c) Airbus

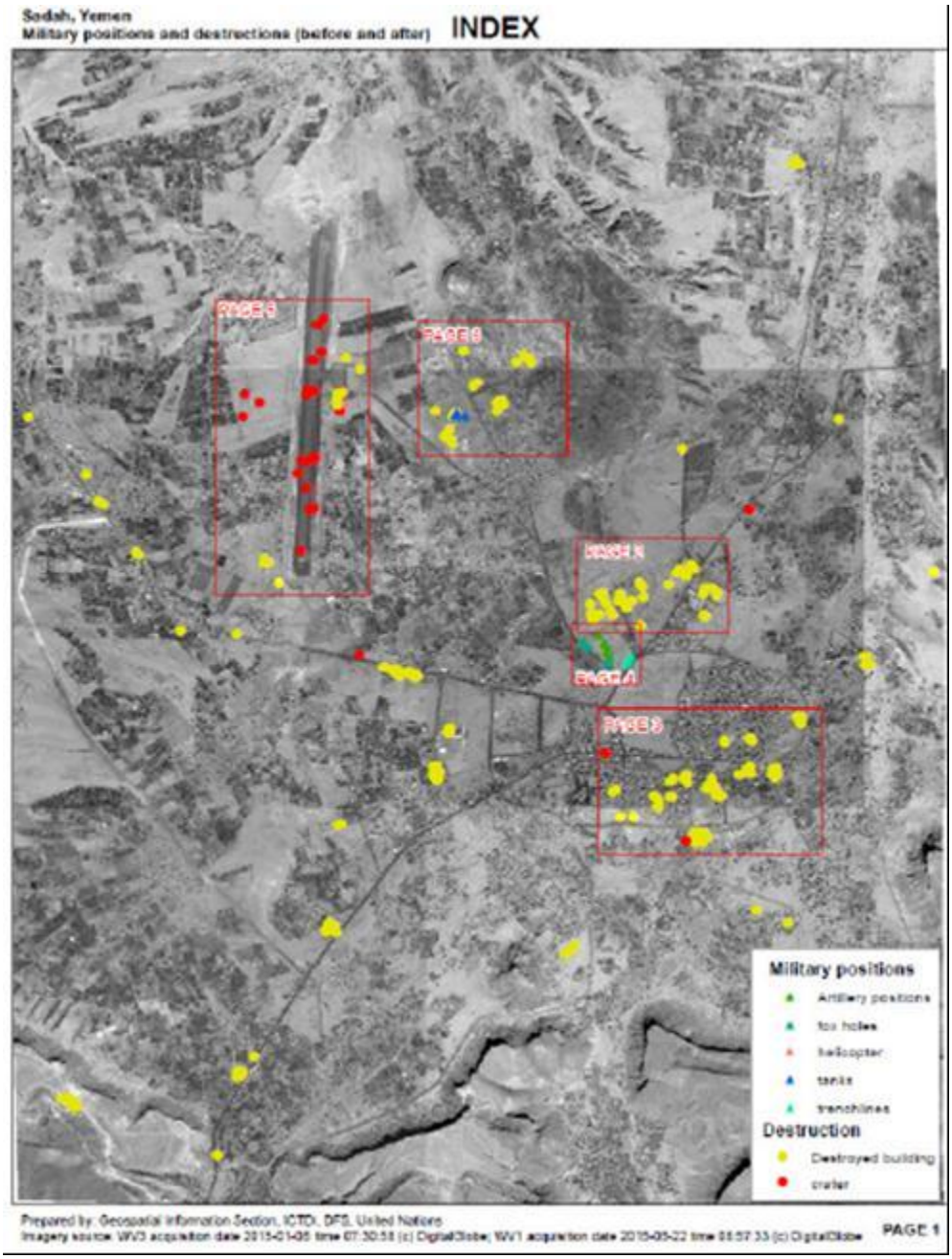
Mocha, P6, destructions, Index



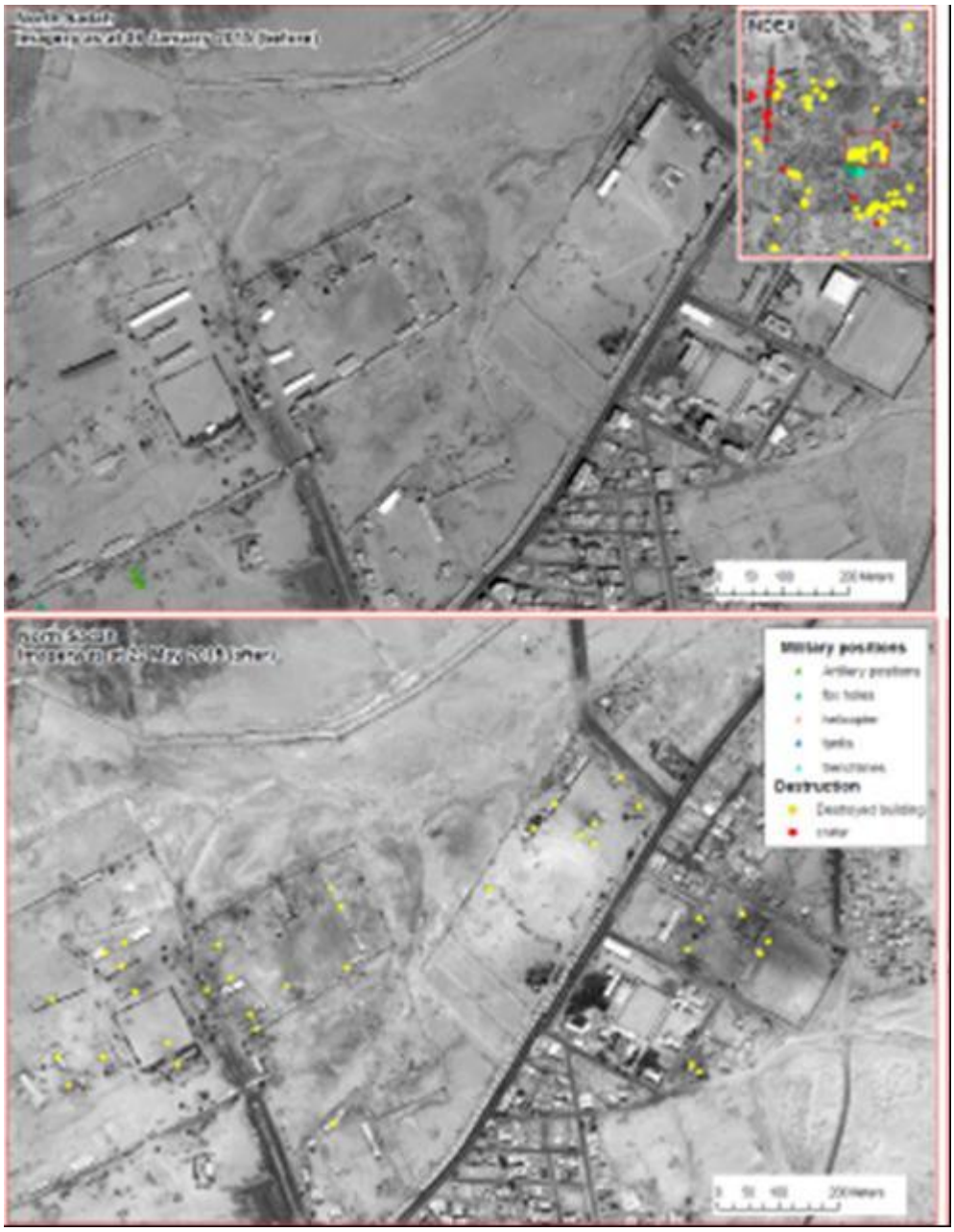
Prepared by: Geospatial Information Section, ICTD, DFS, United Nations

Imagery source: Pléiades acquisition date 2015-03-29 time 07:57:54 (c) Airbus; Pléiades acquisition date 2015-10-04 time 07:55:27 (c) Airbus

Map 5: Sa'dah


Sadah, Yemen
Military positions and destructions (before and after)
INDEX
PAGE 3
PAGE 5
PAGE 4
PAGE 2
PAGE 6
Military positions
Artillery positions
fox holes
helicopter
tanks
trenchlines
Destruction
Destroyed building
crater
Prepared by: Geospatial Information Section, ICTD, DFS, United Nations
PAGE 1

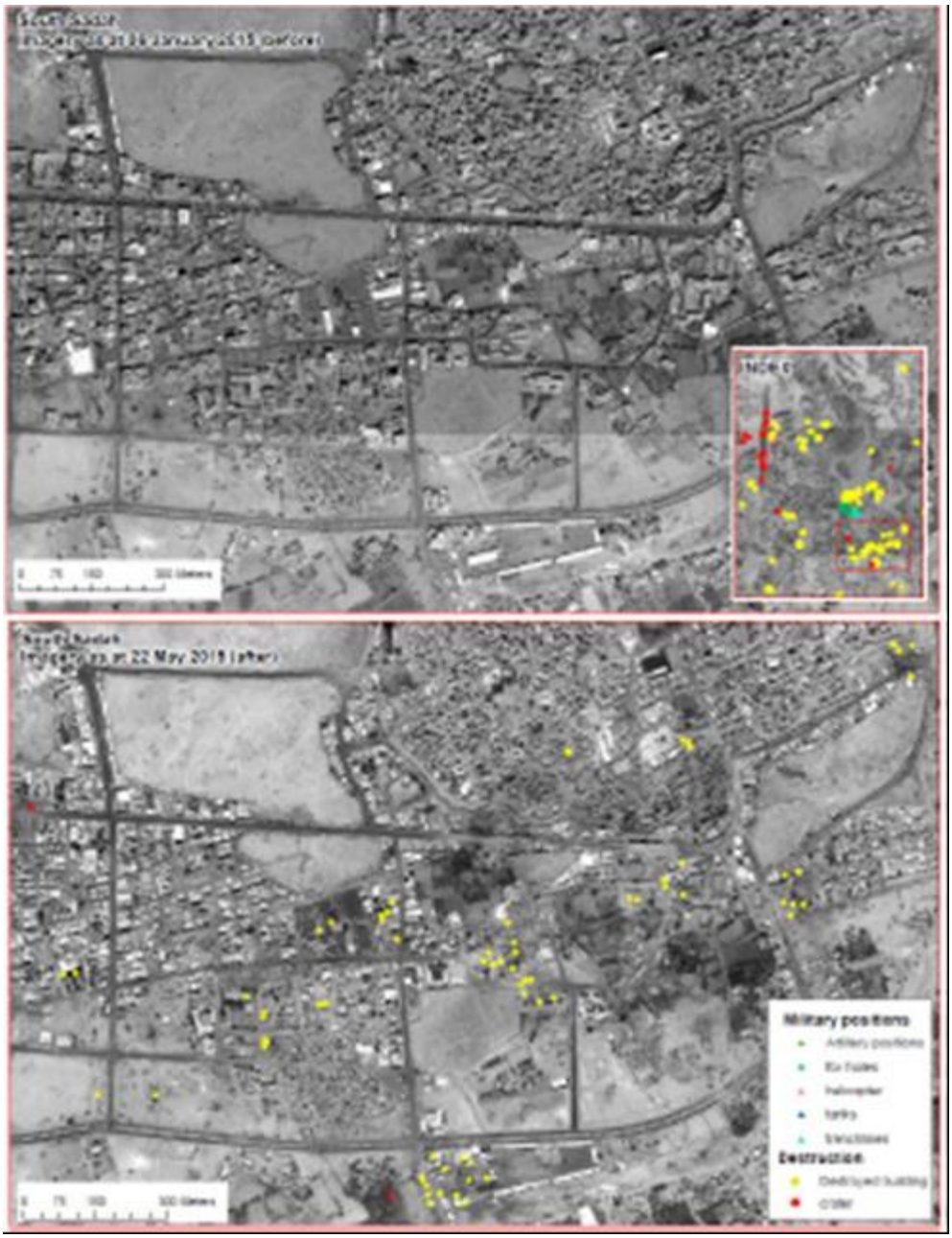
Sa’dah, P2, destructions (after)



Prepared by: Geospatial Information Section, ICTD, DFS, United Nations

Imagery source: WV3 acquisition date 2015-01-06 time 07:30:58 (c) DigitalGlobe; WV1 acquisition date 2015-05-22 time 08:57:33 (c) DigitalGlobe

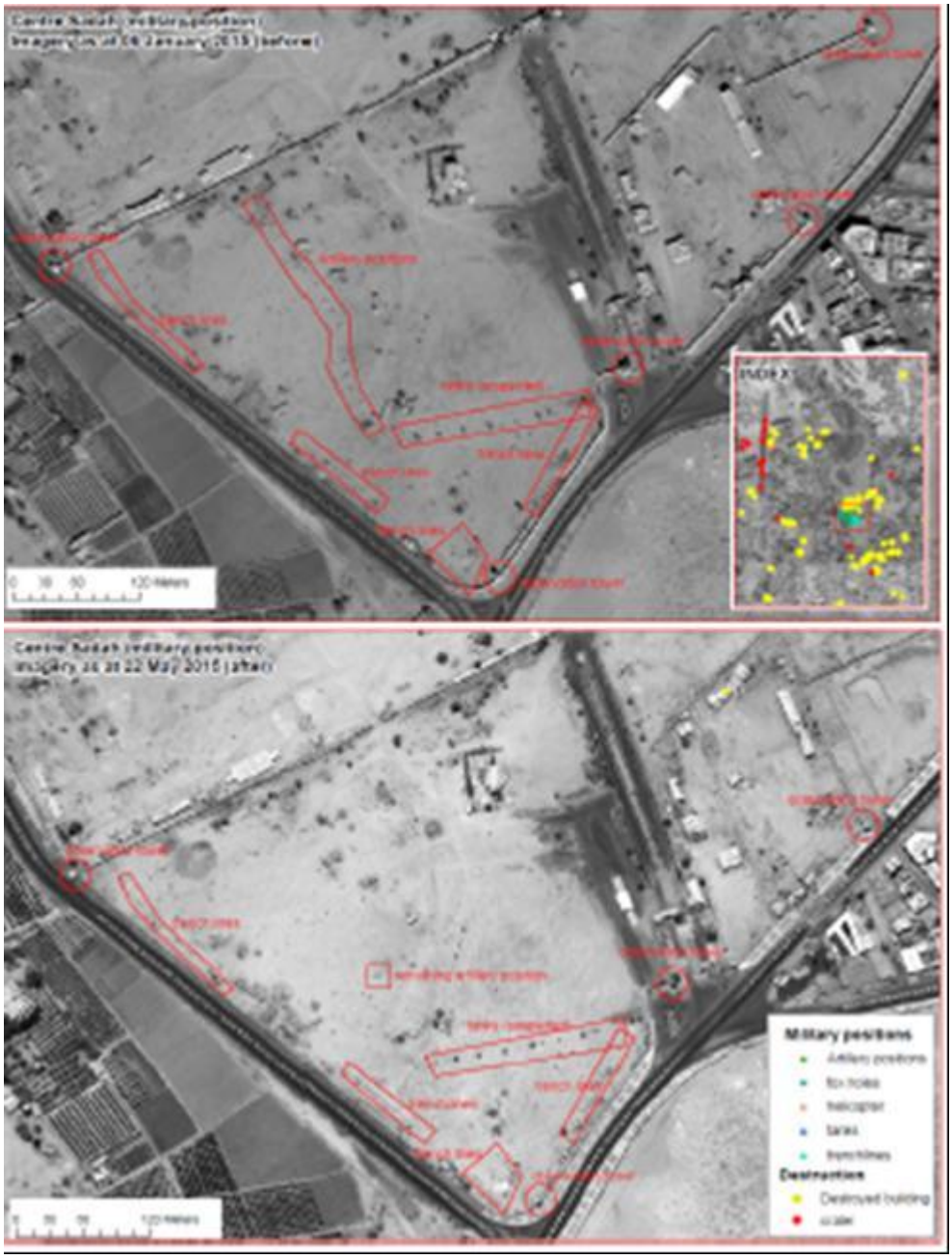
Sa’dah, P3, destructions (after)



Prepared by: Geospatial Information Section, ICTD, DFS, United Nations

Imagery source: WV3 acquisition date 2015-01-06 time 07:30:58 (c) DigitalGlobe; WV1 acquisition date 2015-05-22 time 08:57:33 (c) DigitalGlobe

Sa’dah, P4, Military positions



Prepared by: Geospatial Information Section, ICTD, DFS, United Nations

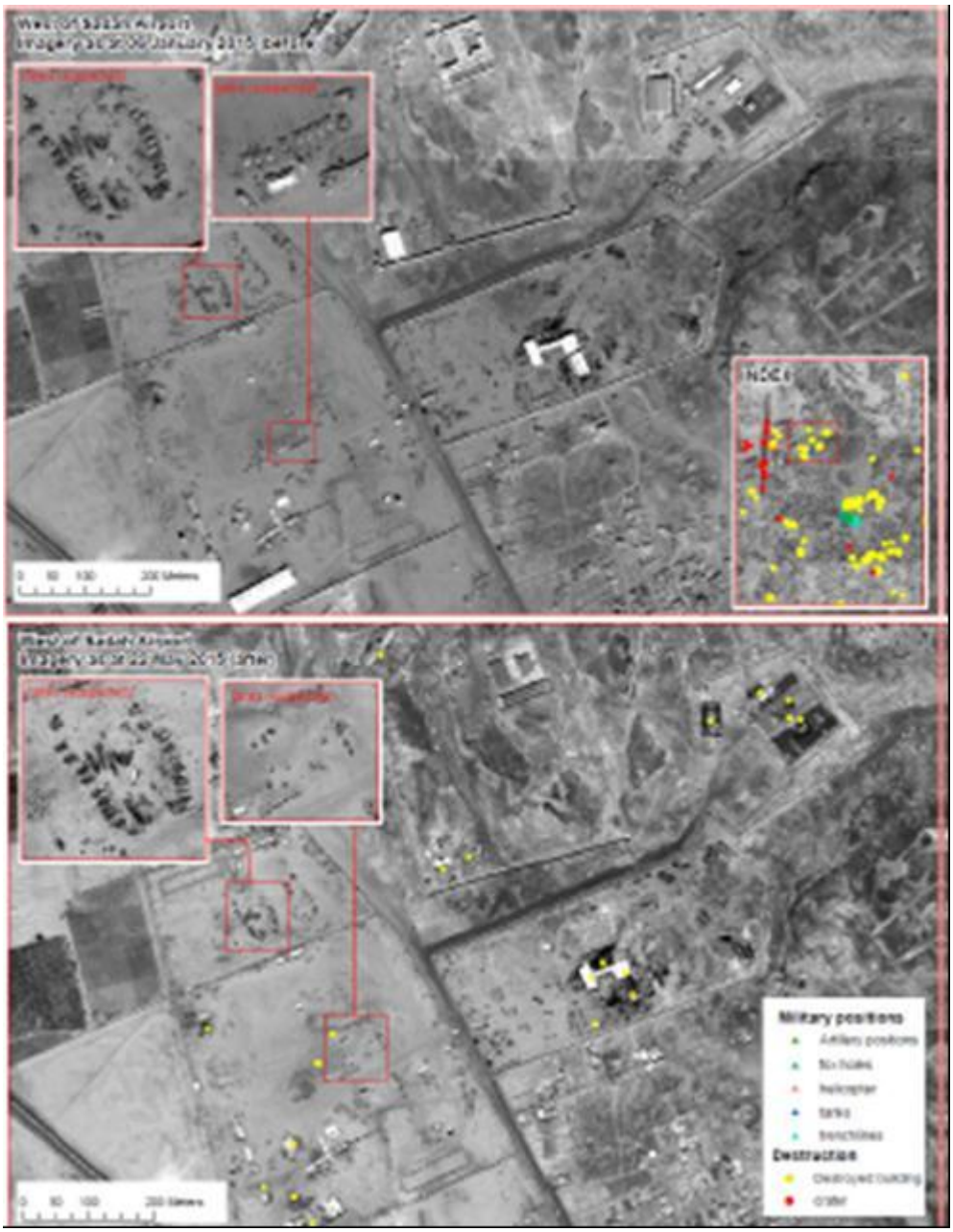
Imagery source: WV3 acquisition date 2015-01-06 time 07:30:58 (c) DigitalGlobe; WV1 acquisition date 2015-05-22 time 08:57:33 (c) DigitalGlobe

Sa’dah Airport, P5, destructions (after)

Prepared by: Geospatial Information Section, ICTD, DFS, United Nations

Imagery source: WV3 acquisition date 2015-01-06 time 07:30:58 (c) DigitalGlobe; WV1 acquisition date 2015-05-22 time 08:57:33 (c) DigitalGlobe

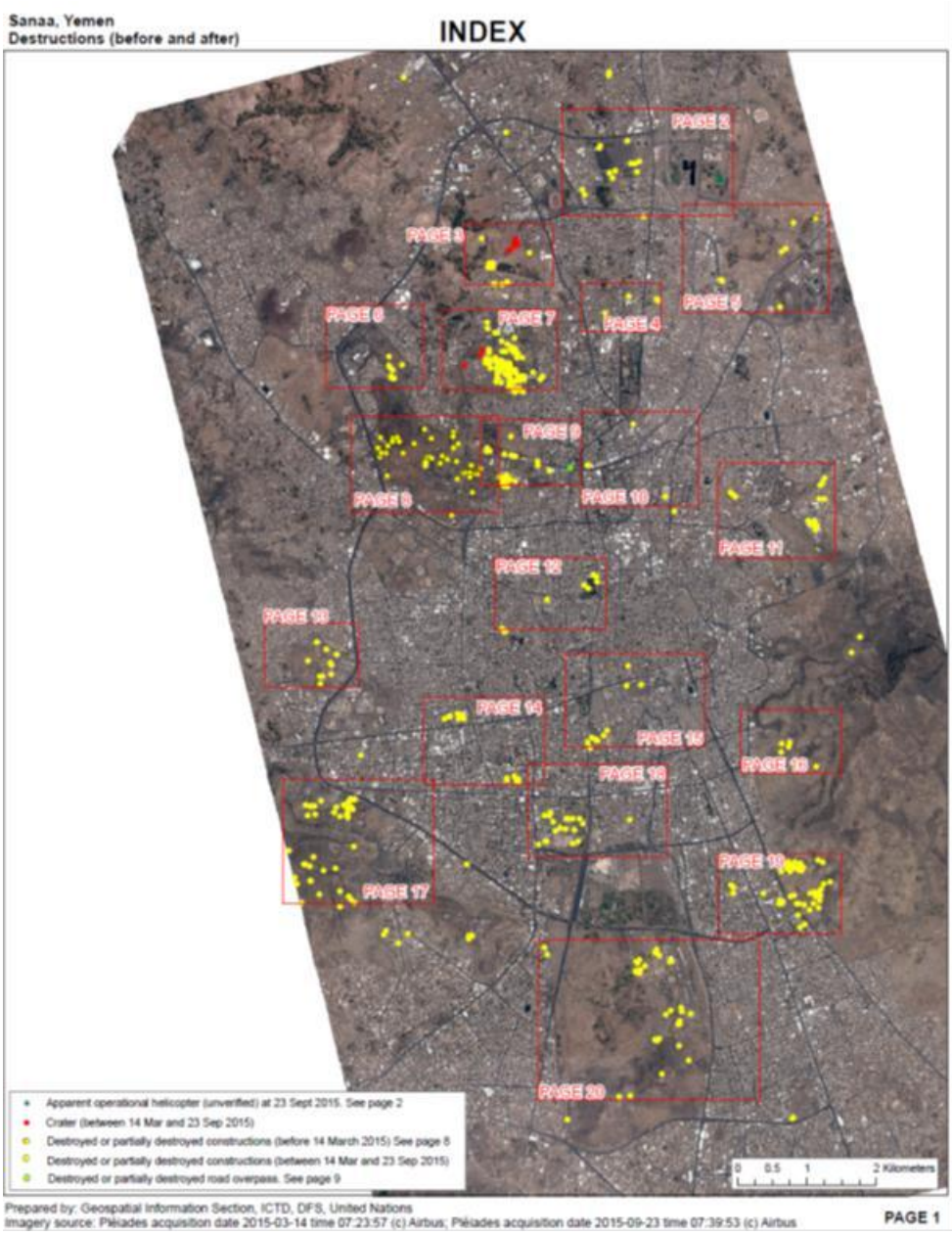
Sa’dah, P6, destructions (after)



Prepared by: Geospatial Information Section, ICTD, DFS, United Nations

Imagery source: WV3 acquisition date 2015-01-06 time 07:30:58 (c) DigitalGlobe; WV1 acquisition date 2015-05-22 time 08:57:33 (c) DigitalGlobe

Map 6: Sana'a


Sanaa, Yemen
Destructions (before and after)
INDEX
PAGE 2
PAGE 3
PAGE 4
PAGE 5
PAGE 6
PAGE 7
PAGE 8
PAGE 9
PAGE 10
PAGE 11
PAGE 12
PAGE 13
PAGE 14
PAGE 15
PAGE 16
PAGE 17
PAGE 18
PAGE 19
PAGE 20
Apparent operational helicopter (unverified) at 23 Sept 2015. See page 2
Crater (between 14 Mar and 23 Sep 2015)
Destroyed or partially destroyed constructions (before 14 March 2015) See page 8
Destroyed or partially destroyed constructions (between 14 Mar and 23 Sep 2015)
Destroyed or partially destroyed road overpass. See page 9
0 0.5 1 2 Kilometers
Prepared by: Geospatial Information Section, ICTD, DFS, United Nations
Imagery source: Pléiades acquisition date 2015-03-14 time 07:23:57 (c) Airbus; Pléiades acquisition date 2015-09-23 time 07:39:53 (c) Airbus
PAGE 1

Sana'a, P2, destructions (after)

Prepared by: Geospatial Information Section, ICTD, DFS, United Nations

Imagery source: Pléiades acquisition date 2015-03-14 time 07:23:57 (c) Airbus; Pléiades acquisition date 2015-09-23 time 07:39:53 (c) Airbus

Sana'a, P3, destructions

Prepared by: Geospatial Information Section, ICTD, DFS, United Nations

Imagery source: Pléiades acquisition date 2015-03-14 time 07:23:57 (c) Airbus; Pléiades acquisition date 2015-09-23 time 07:39:53 (c) Airbus

Sana'a, P4, destructions

Prepared by: Geospatial Information Section, ICTD, DFS, United Nations

Imagery source: Pléiades acquisition date 2015-03-14 time 07:23:57 (c) Airbus; Pléiades acquisition date 2015-09-23 time 07:39:53 (c) Airbus

Sana'a, P5, destructions

Prepared by: Geospatial Information Section, ICTD, DFS, United Nations

Imagery source: Pléiades acquisition date 2015-03-14 time 07:23:57 (c) Airbus; Pléiades acquisition date 2015-09-23 time 07:39:53 (c) Airbus

Sana'a, P6, destructions

Prepared by: Geospatial Information Section, ICTD, DFS, United Nations

Imagery source: Pléiades acquisition date 2015-03-14 time 07:23:57 (c) Airbus; Pléiades acquisition date 2015-09-23 time 07:39:53 (c) Airbus

Sana'a, P6, destructions

Prepared by: Geospatial Information Section, ICTD, DFS, United Nations

Imagery source: Pléiades acquisition date 2015-03-14 time 07:23:57 (c) Airbus; Pléiades acquisition date 2015-09-23 time 07:39:53 (c) Airbus

Sana'a, P8, destructions

Prepared by: Geospatial Information Section, ICTD, DFS, United Nations

Imagery source: Pléiades acquisition date 2015-03-14 time 07:23:57 (c) Airbus; Pléiades acquisition date 2015-09-23 time 07:39:53 (c) Airbus

Sana'a, P9, destructions

Prepared by: Geospatial Information Section, ICTD, DFS, United Nations

Imagery source: Pléiades acquisition date 2015-03-14 time 07:23:57 (c) Airbus; Pléiades acquisition date 2015-09-23 time 07:39:53 (c) Airbus

Sana'a, P10, destructions

Prepared by: Geospatial Information Section, ICTD, DFS, United Nations

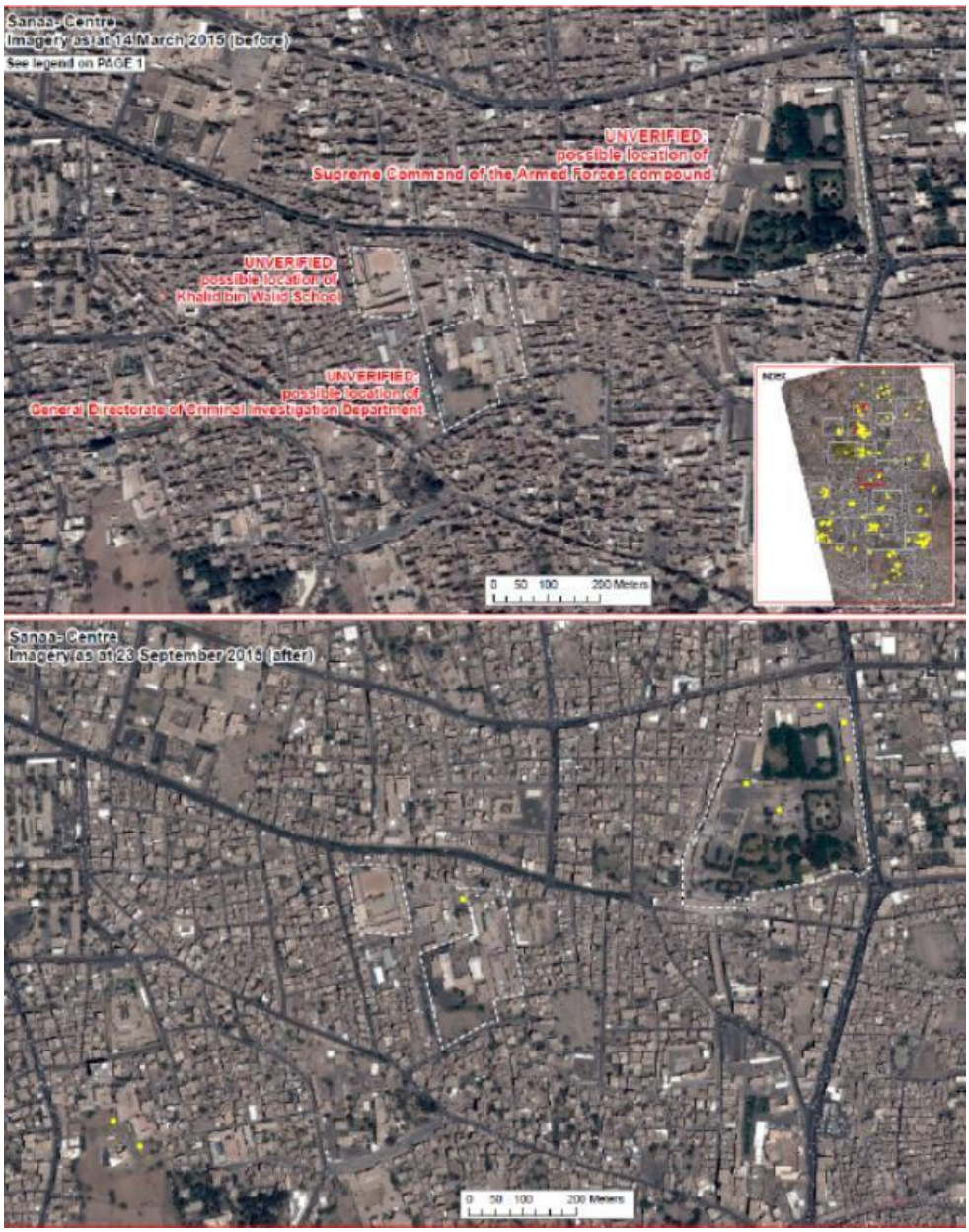
Imagery source: Pléiades acquisition date 2015-03-14 time 07:23:57 (c) Airbus; Pléiades acquisition date 2015-09-23 time 07:39:53 (c) Airbus

Sana'a, P11, destructions

Prepared by: Geospatial Information Section, ICTD, DFS, United Nations

Imagery source: Pléiades acquisition date 2015-03-14 time 07:23:57 (c) Airbus; Pléiades acquisition date 2015-09-23 time 07:39:53 (c) Airbus

Sana'a, P12, destructions



Prepared by: Geospatial Information Section, ICTD, DFS, United Nations

Imagery source: Pléiades acquisition date 2015-03-14 time 07:23:57 (c) Airbus; Pléiades acquisition date 2015-09-23 time 07:39:53 (c) Airbus

Sana'a, P13, destructions

Prepared by: Geospatial Information Section, ICTD, DFS, United Nations

Imagery source: Pléiades acquisition date 2015-03-14 time 07:23:57 (c) Airbus; Pléiades acquisition date 2015-09-23 time 07:39:53 (c) Airbus

Sana'a, P14, destructions

Prepared by: Geospatial Information Section, ICTD, DFS, United Nations

Imagery source: Pléiades acquisition date 2015-03-14 time 07:23:57 (c) Airbus; Pléiades acquisition date 2015-09-23 time 07:39:53 (c) Airbus

Sana'a, P15, destructions

Prepared by: Geospatial Information Section, ICTD, DFS, United Nations

Imagery source: Pléiades acquisition date 2015-03-14 time 07:23:57 (c) Airbus; Pléiades acquisition date 2015-09-23 time 07:39:53 (c) Airbus

Sana'a, P16, destructions

Prepared by: Geospatial Information Section, ICTD, DFS, United Nations

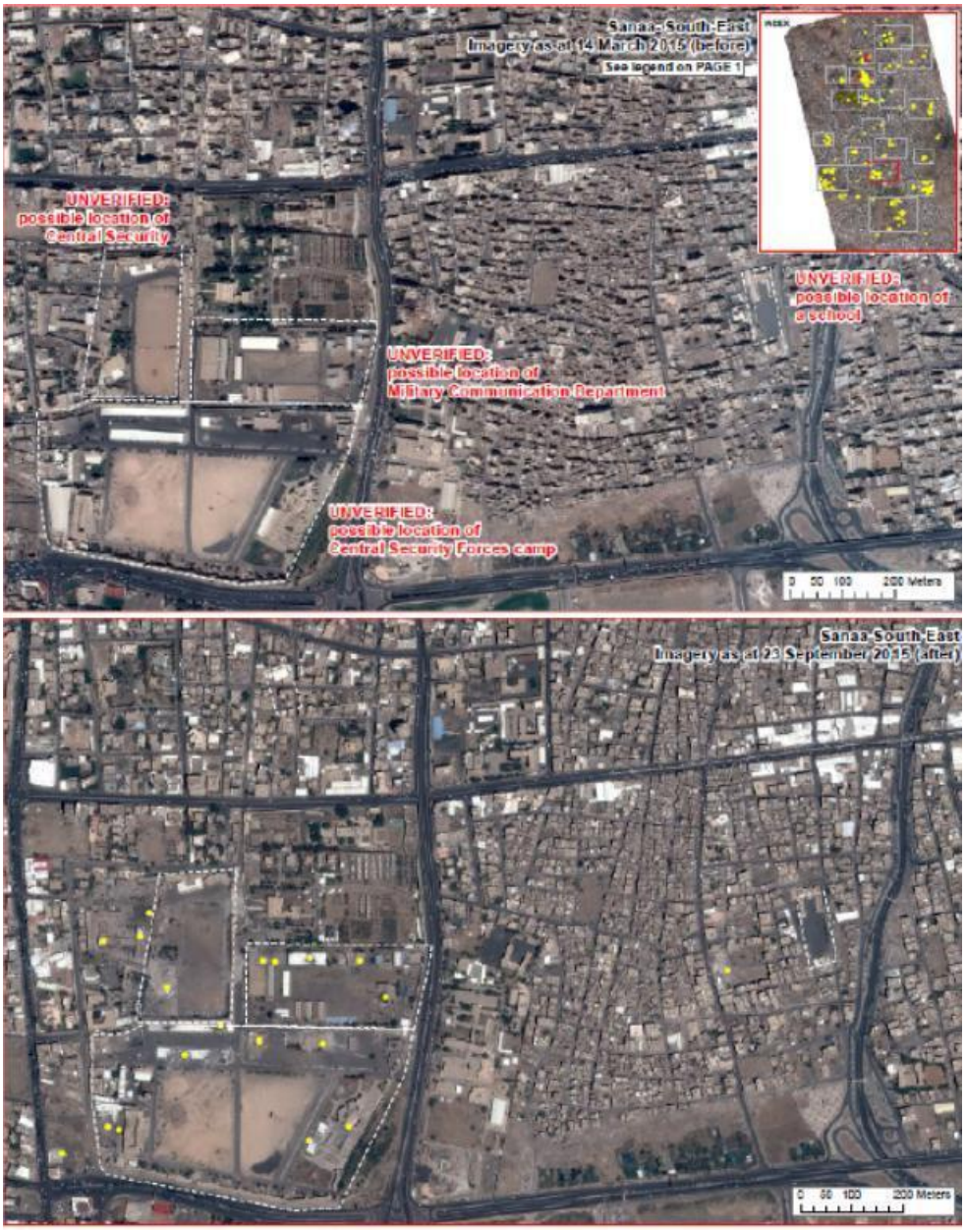
Imagery source: Pléiades acquisition date 2015-03-14 time 07:23:57 (c) Airbus; Pléiades acquisition date 2015-09-23 time 07:39:53 (c) Airbus

Sana'a, P17, destructions

Prepared by: Geospatial Information Section, ICTD, DFS, United Nations

Imagery source: Pléiades acquisition date 2015-03-14 time 07:23:57 (c) Airbus; Pléiades acquisition date 2015-09-23 time 07:39:53 (c) Airbus

Sana'a, P18, destructions



Prepared by: Geospatial Information Section, ICTD, DFS, United Nations

Imagery source: Pléiades acquisition date 2015-03-14 time 07:23:57 (c) Airbus; Pléiades acquisition date 2015-09-23 time 07:39:53 (c) Airbus

Sana'a, P19, destructions

Prepared by: Geospatial Information Section, ICTD, DFS, United Nations

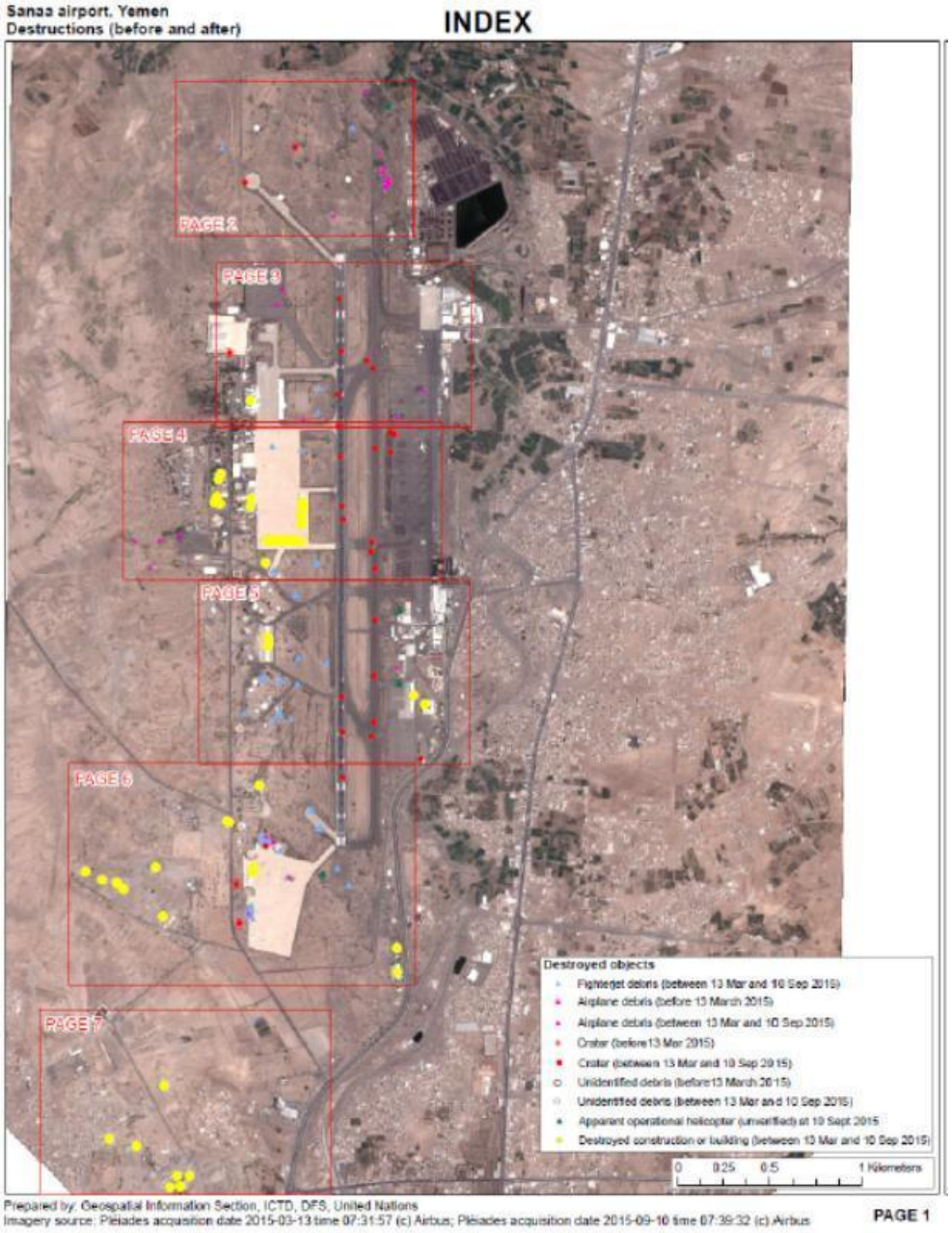
Imagery source: Pléiades acquisition date 2015-03-14 time 07:23:57 (c) Airbus; Pléiades acquisition date 2015-09-23 time 07:39:53 (c) Airbus

Sana'a, P20, destructions

Prepared by: Geospatial Information Section, ICTD, DFS, United Nations

Imagery source: Pléiades acquisition date 2015-03-14 time 07:23:57 (c) Airbus; Pléiades acquisition date 2015-09-23 time 07:39:53 (c) Airbus

Map 7: Sana'a airport



Sana'a airport, P2, destructions

Prepared by: Geospatial Information Section, ICTD, DFS, United Nations

Imagery source: Pléiades acquisition date 2015-03-14 time 07:23:57 (c) Airbus; Pléiades acquisition date 2015-09-23 time 07:39:53 (c) Airbus

Sana'a airport, P3, destructions

Prepared by: Geospatial Information Section, ICTD, DFS, United Nations

Imagery source: Pléiades acquisition date 2015-03-14 time 07:23:57 (c) Airbus; Pléiades acquisition date 2015-09-23 time 07:39:53 (c) Airbus

Sana'a airport, P4, destructions

Prepared by: Geospatial Information Section, ICTD, DFS, United Nations

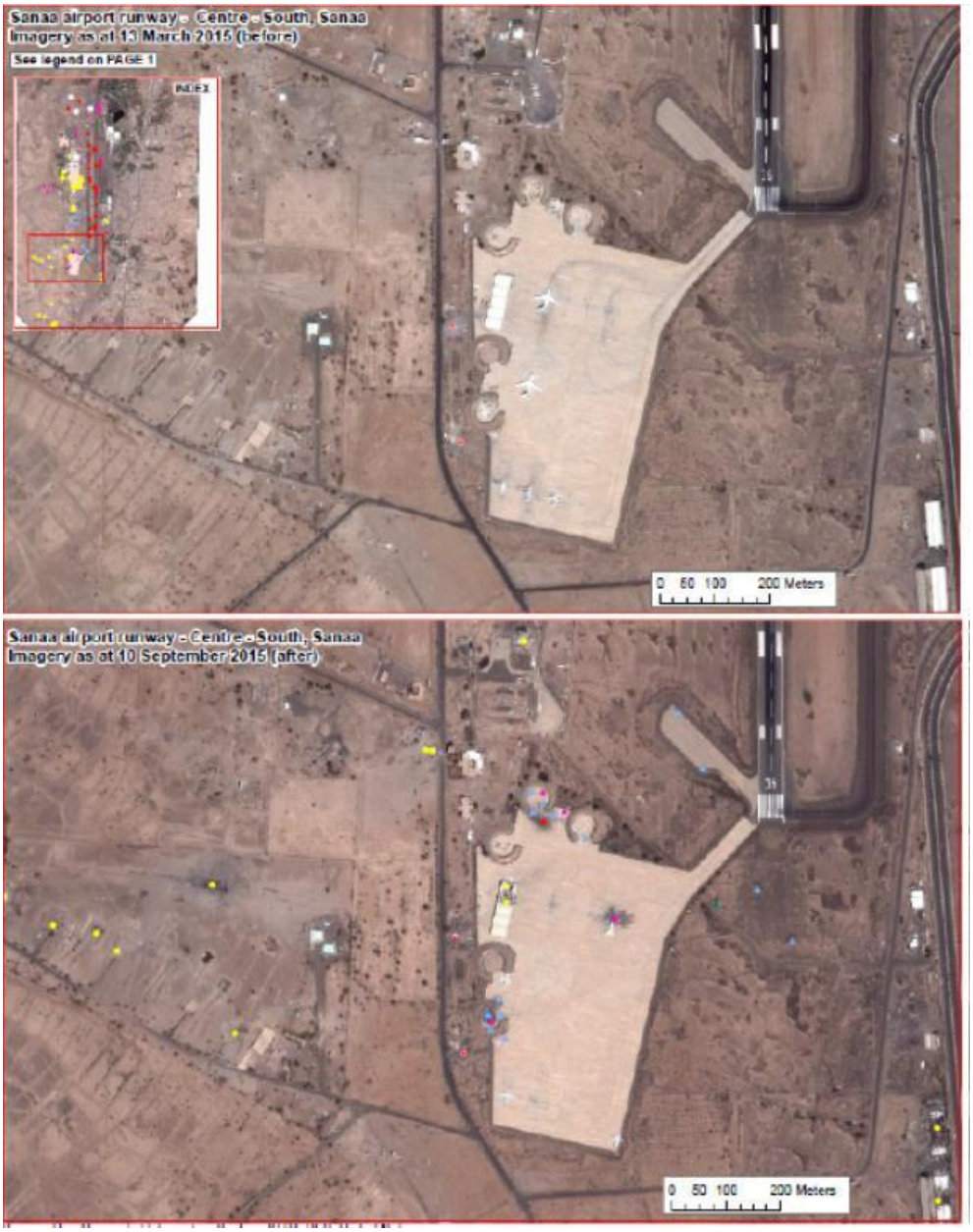
Imagery source: Pléiades acquisition date 2015-03-14 time 07:23:57 (c) Airbus; Pléiades acquisition date 2015-09-23 time 07:39:53 (c) Airbus

Sana'a airport, P5, destructions

Prepared by: Geospatial Information Section, ICTD, DFS, United Nations

Imagery source: Pléiades acquisition date 2015-03-14 time 07:23:57 (c) Airbus; Pléiades acquisition date 2015-09-23 time 07:39:53 (c) Airbus

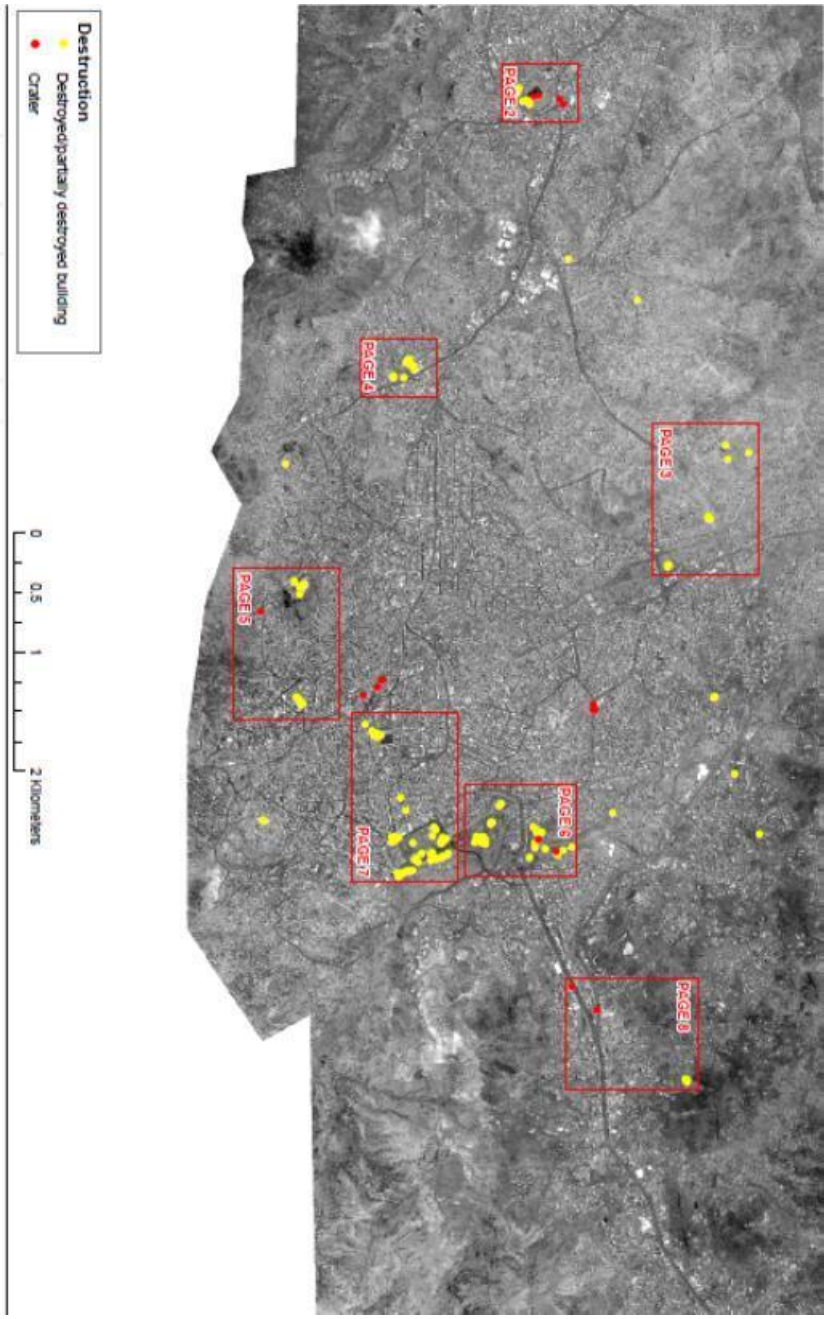
Sana'a airport, P6, destructions



Prepared by: Geospatial Information Section, ICTD, DFS, United Nations

Imagery source: Pléiades acquisition date 2015-03-14 time 07:23:57 (c) Airbus; Pléiades acquisition date 2015-09-23 time 07:39:53 (c) Airbus

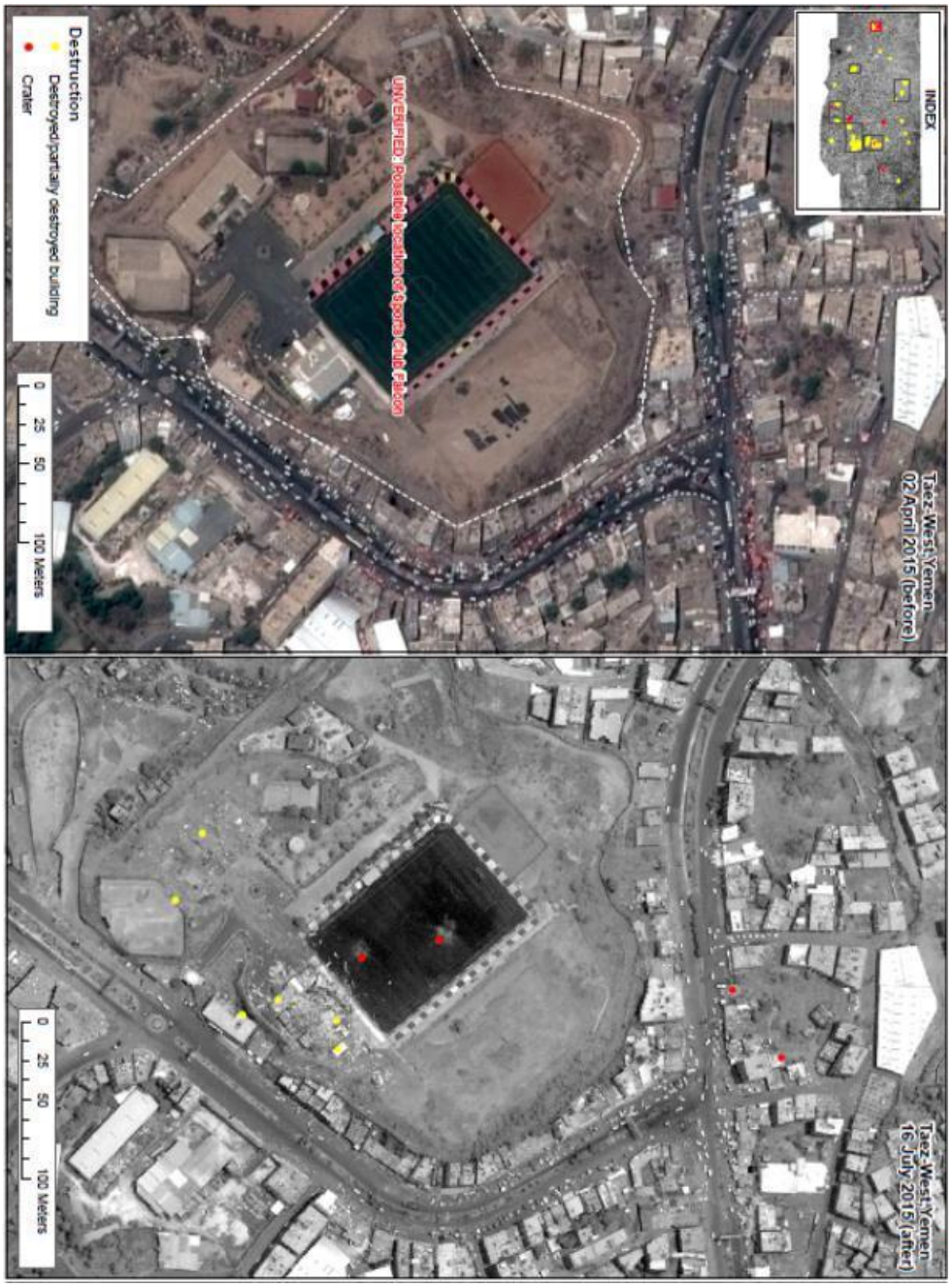
Map 8: Ta’izz



Prepared by: Geospatial Information Section, ICTD, DFS, United Nations

Imagery source: Pléiades acquisition date 2015-04-02 time 07:28:40 (c) Airbus;World View 1 acquisition date 2015-07-16 time 09:07:58 (c) Digital Globe

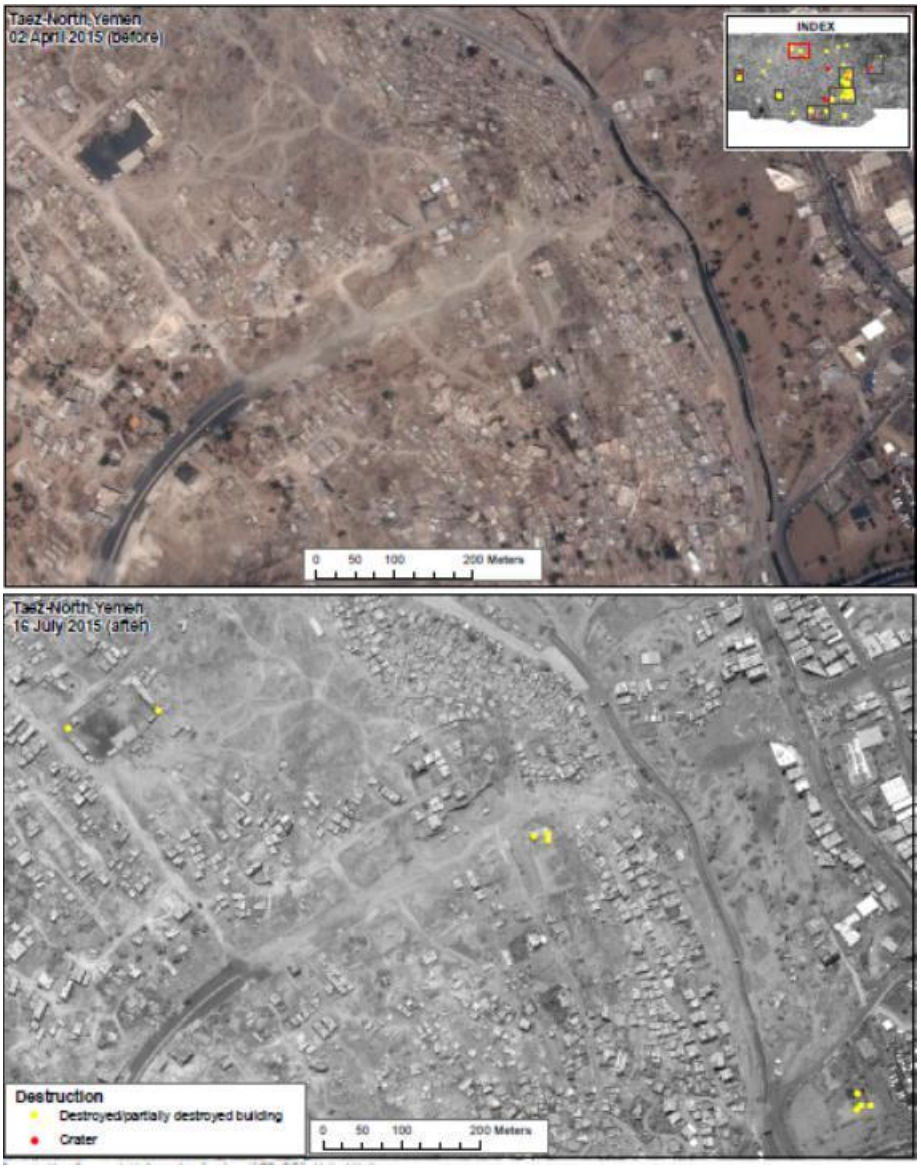
Ta’izz, P2, destructions



Prepared by: Geospatial Information Section, ICTD, DFS, United Nations

Imagery source: Pléiades acquisition date 2015-04-02 time 07:28:40 (c) Airbus;World View 1 acquisition date 2015-07-16 time 09:07:58 (c) Digital Globe

Ta’izz, P3, destructions



Prepared by: Geospatial Information Section, ICTD, DFS, United Nations

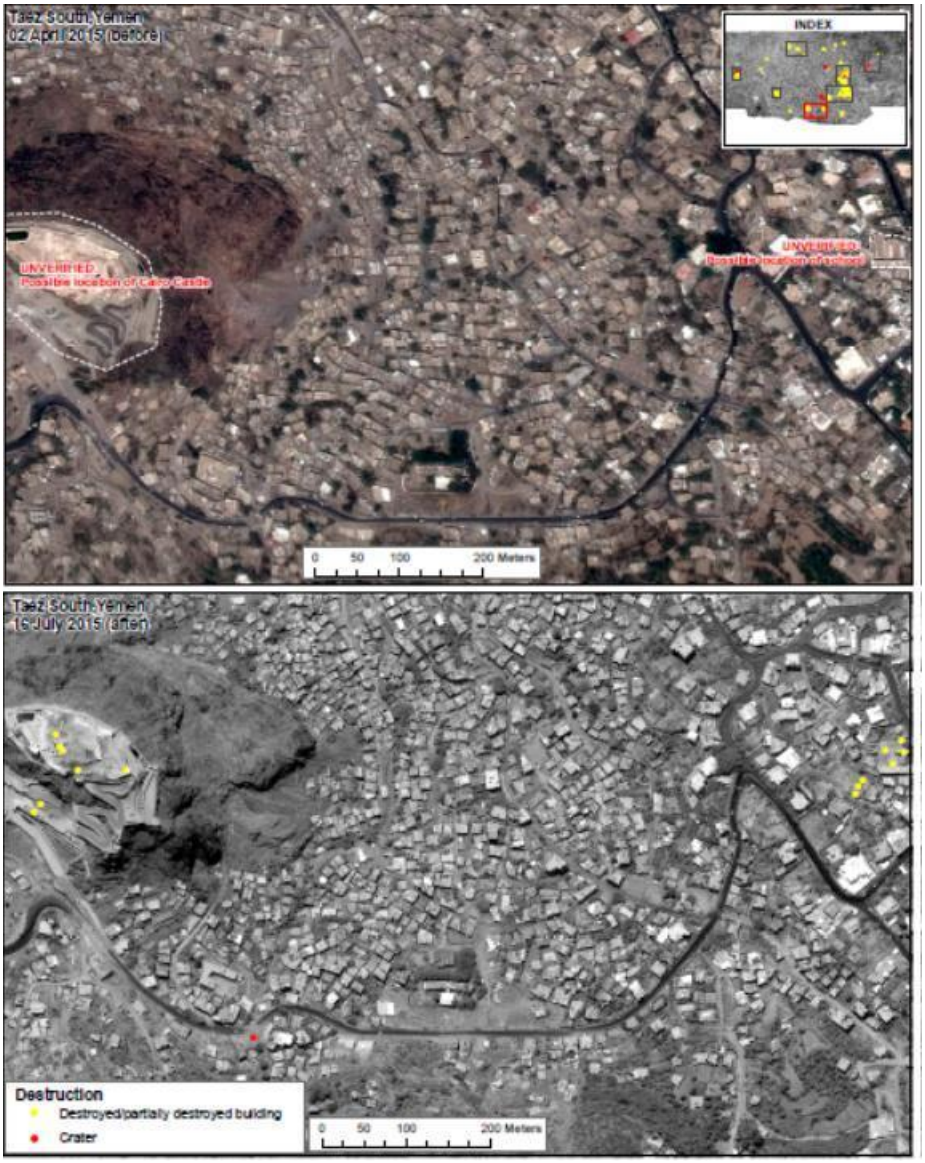
Imagery source: Pléiades acquisition date 2015-04-02 time 07:28:40 (c) Airbus;World View 1 acquisition date 2015-07-16 time 09:07:58 (c) Digital Globe

Ta’izz, P4, destructions

Prepared by: Geospatial Information Section, ICTD, DFS, United Nations

Imagery source: Pléiades acquisition date 2015-04-02 time 07:28:40 (c) Airbus;World View 1 acquisition date 2015-07-16 time 09:07:58 (c) Digital Globe

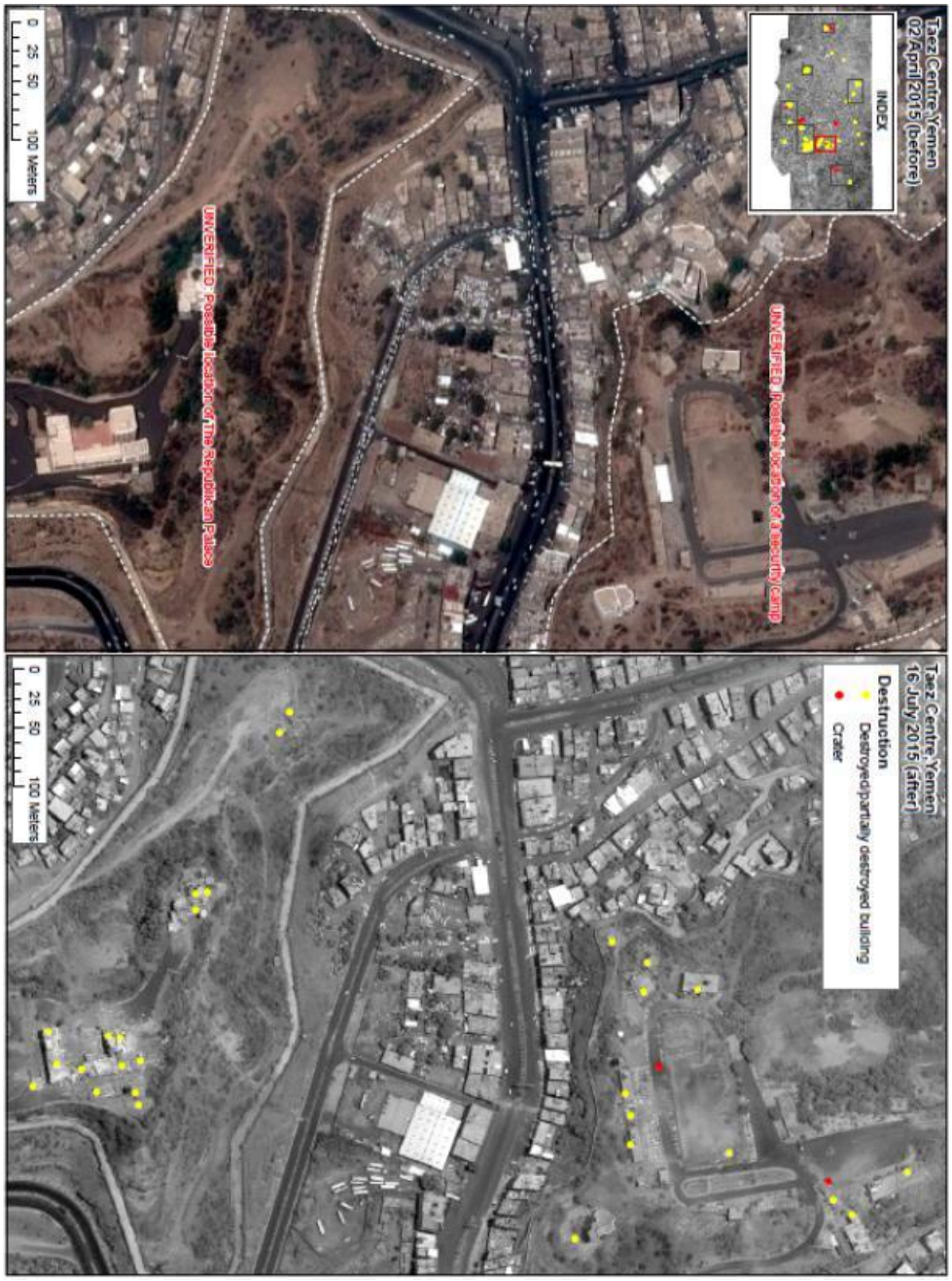
Ta'izz, P5, destructions



Prepared by: Geospatial Information Section, ICTD, DFS, United Nations

Imagery source: Pléiades acquisition date 2015-04-02 time 07:28:40 (c) Airbus;World View 1 acquisition date 2015-07-16 time 09:07:58 (c) Digital Globe

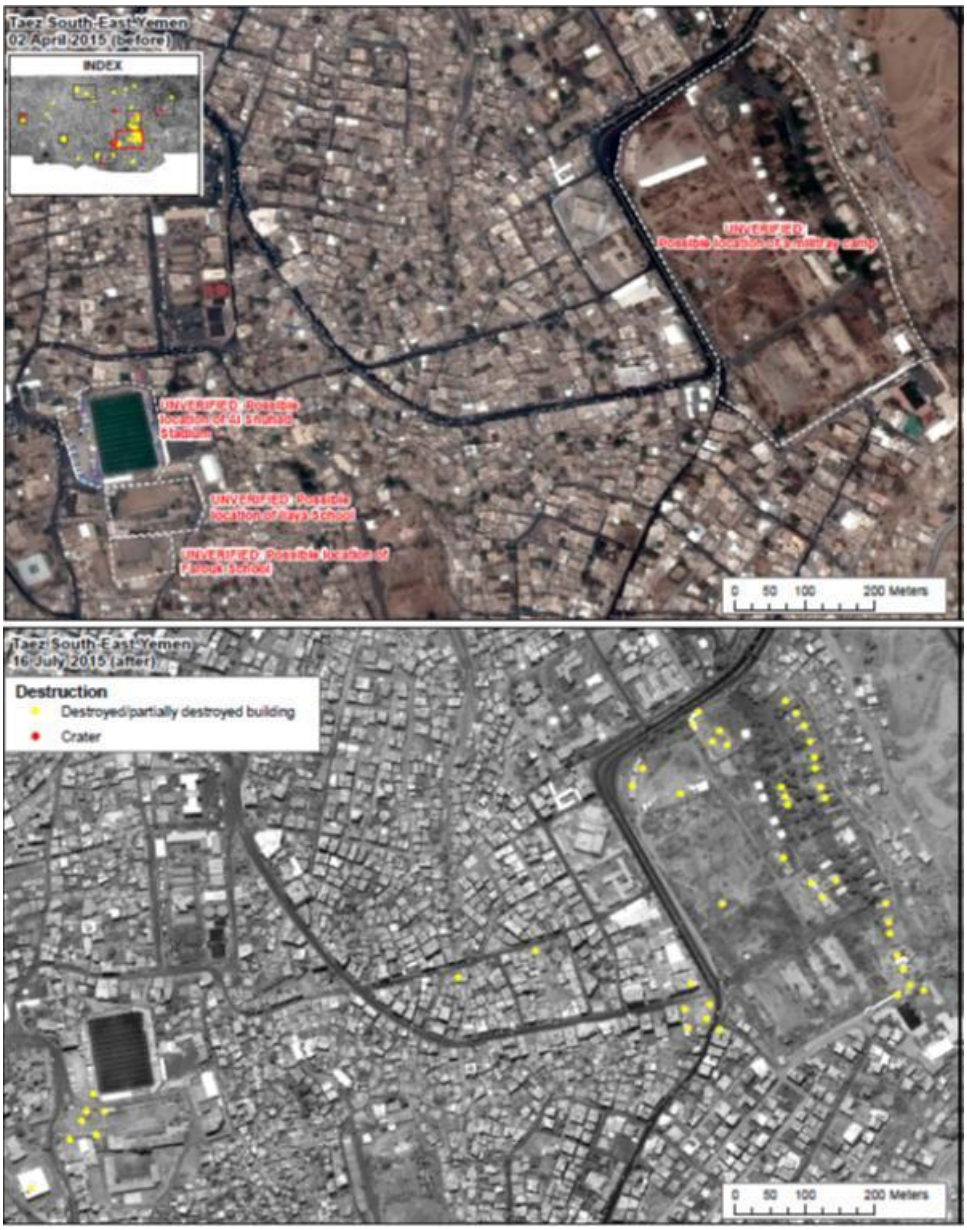
Ta’izz, P6, destructions



Prepared by: Geospatial Information Section, ICTD, DFS, United Nations

Imagery source: Pléiades acquisition date 2015-04-02 time 07:28:40 (c) Airbus;World View 1 acquisition date 2015-07-16 time 09:07:58 (c) Digital Globe

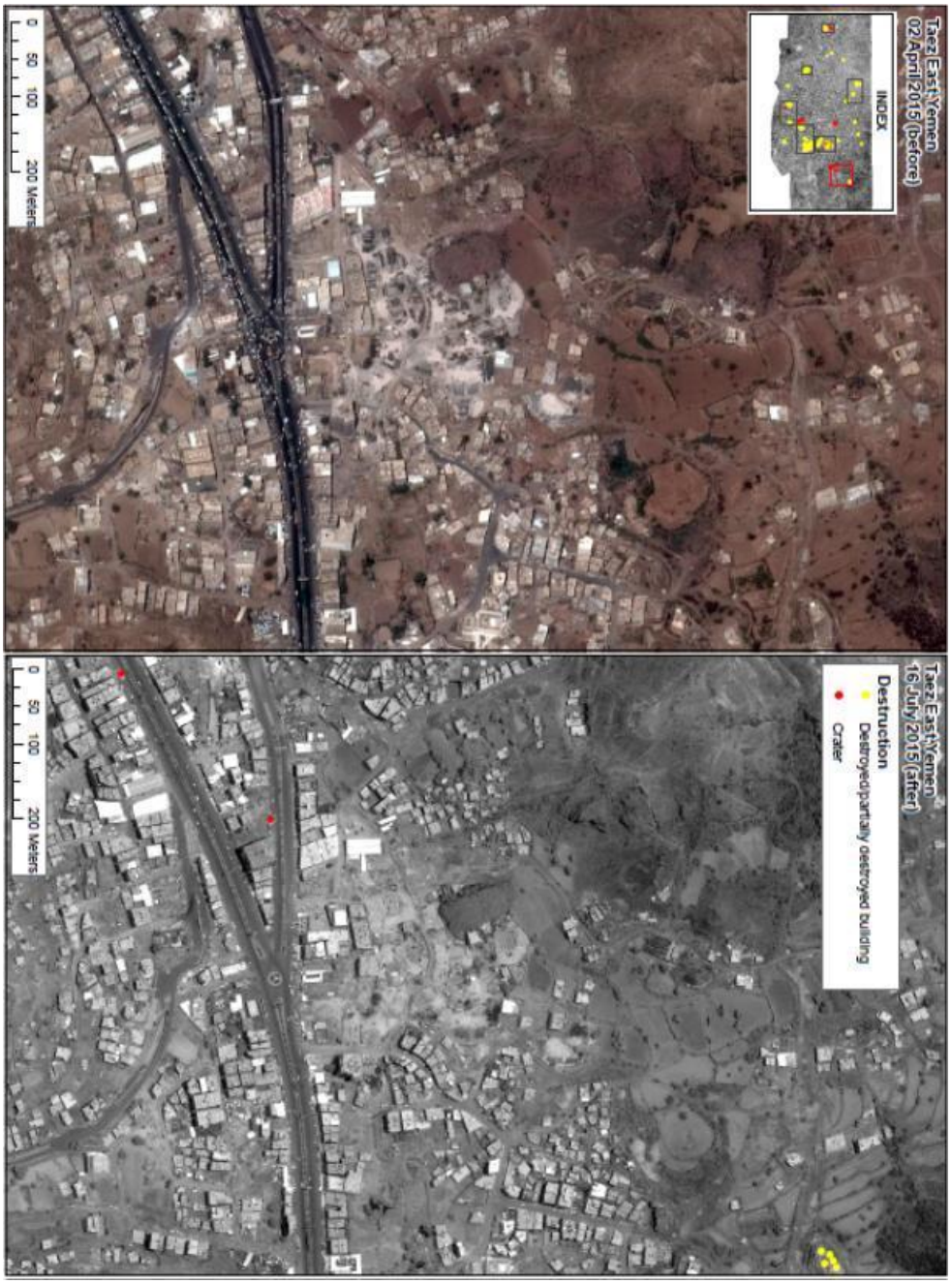
Ta'izz, P7, destructions



Prepared by: Geospatial Information Section, ICTD, DFS, United Nations

Imagery source: Pléiades acquisition date 2015-04-02 time 07:28:40 (c) Airbus;World View 1 acquisition date 2015-07-16 time 09:07:58 (c) Digital Globe

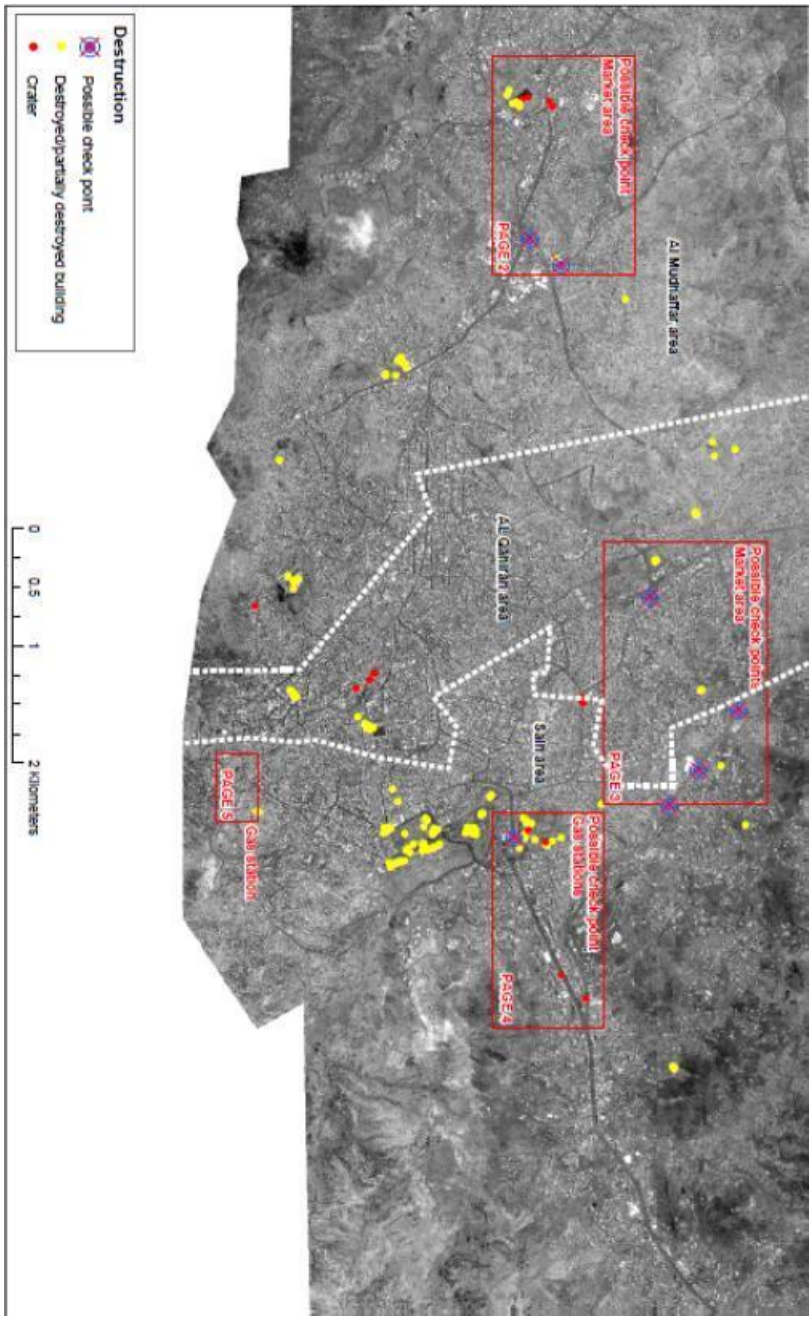
Ta’izz, P8, destructions



Prepared by: Geospatial Information Section, ICTD, DFS, United Nations

Imagery source: Pléiades acquisition date 2015-04-02 time 07:28:40 (c) Airbus;World View 1 acquisition date 2015-07-16 time 09:07:58 (c) Digital Globe

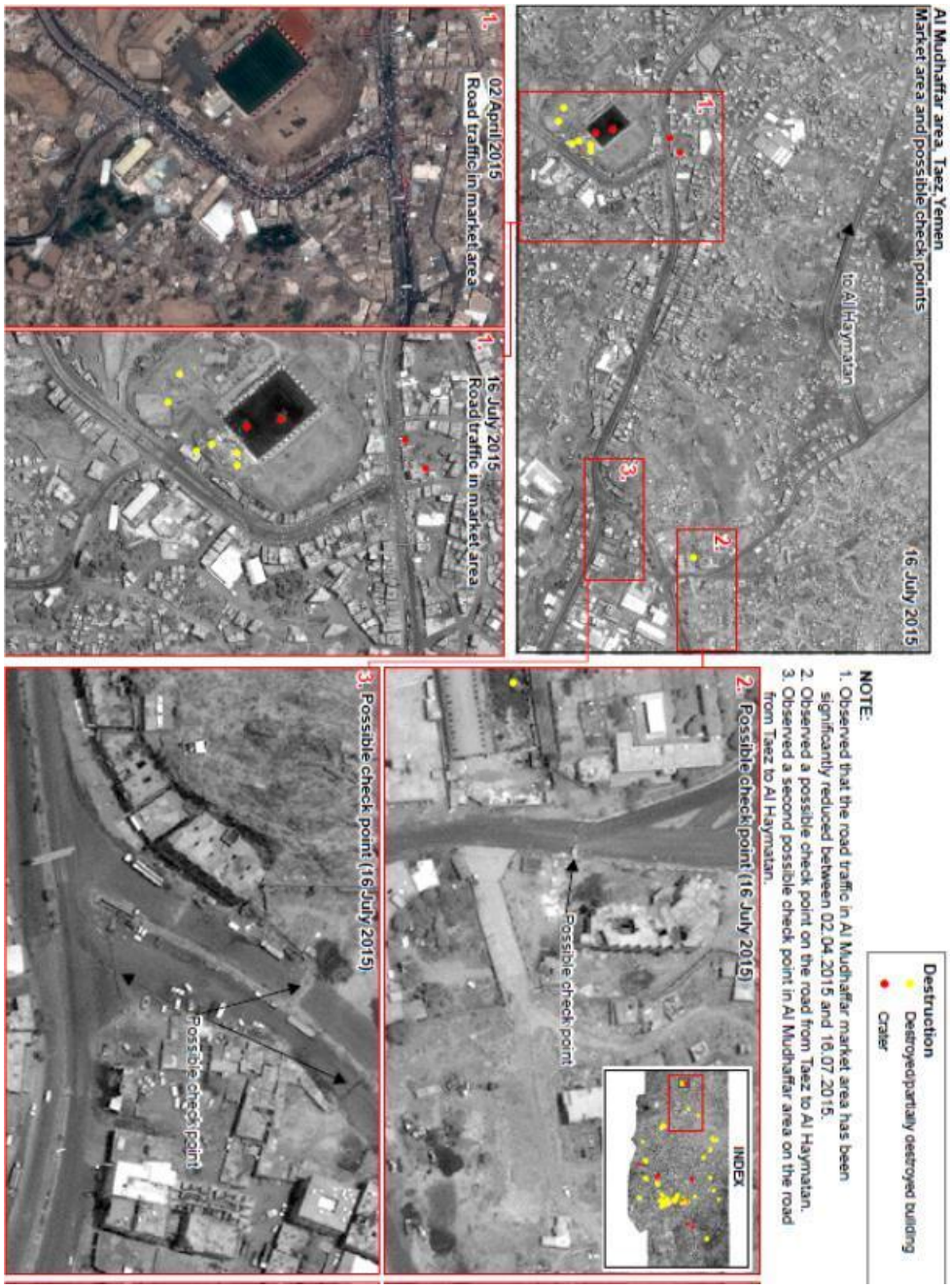
Ta’izz, Possible check points, situation on markets and gas stations, Index



Prepared by: Geospatial Information Section, ICTD, DFS, United Nations

Imagery source: Pléiades acquisition date 2015-04-02 time 07:28:40 (c) Airbus;World View 1 acquisition date 2015-07-16 time 09:07:58 (c) Digital Globe

Ta’izz, Possible check points, situation on markets and gas stations, P2



Prepared by: Geospatial Information Section, ICTD, DFS, United Nations

Imagery source: Pléiades acquisition date 2015-04-02 time 07:28:40 (c) Airbus;World View 1 acquisition date 2015-07-16 time 09:07:58 (c) Digital Globe

Ta'izz, Possible check points, situation on markets and gas stations, P3

Prepared by: Geospatial Information Section, ICTD, DFS, United Nations

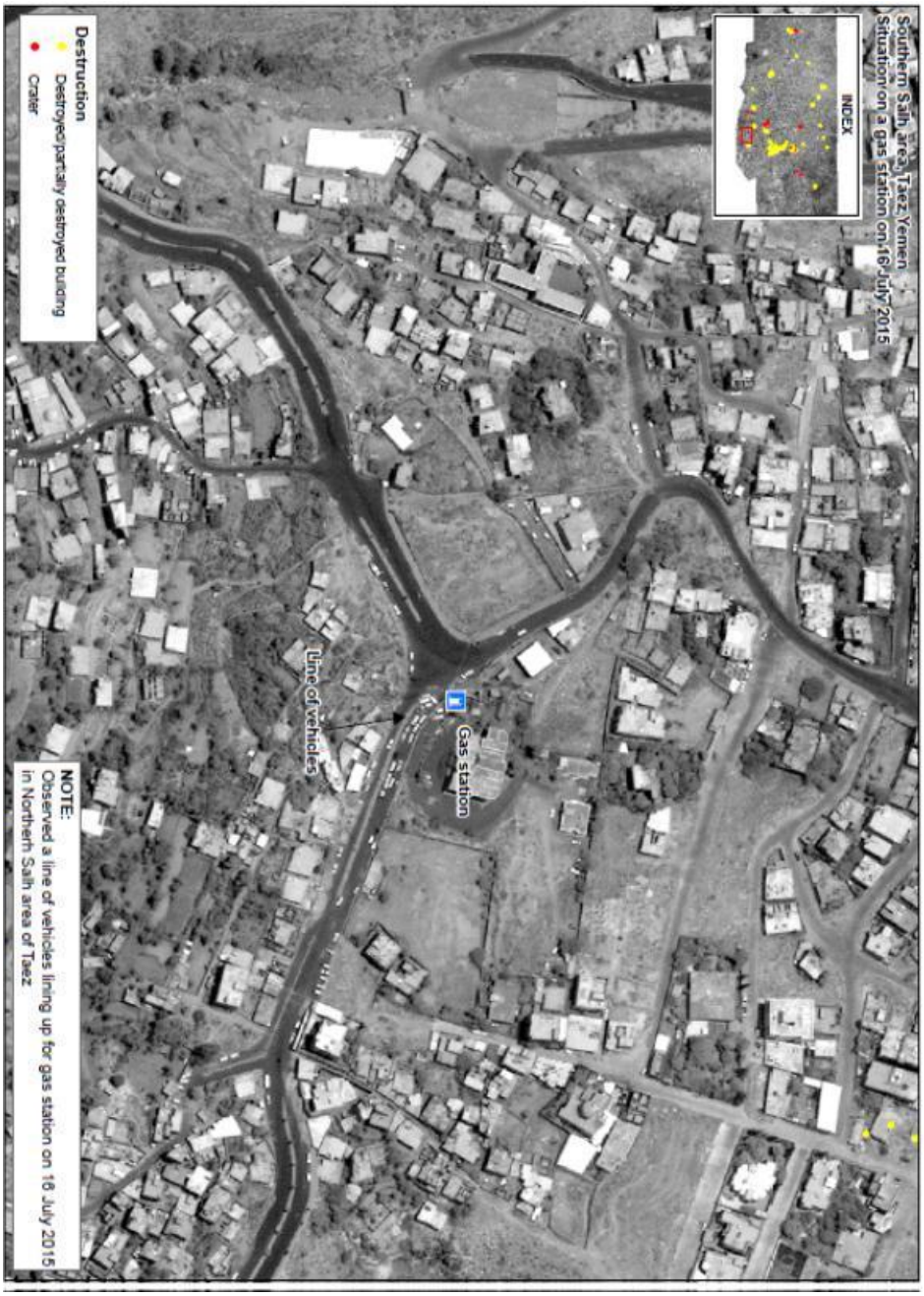
Imagery source: Pléiades acquisition date 2015-04-02 time 07:28:40 (c) Airbus;World View 1 acquisition date 2015-07-16 time 09:07:58 (c) Digital Globe

Ta’izz, Possible check points, situation on markets and gas stations, P4

Prepared by: Geospatial Information Section, ICTD, DFS, United Nations

Imagery source: Pléiades acquisition date 2015-04-02 time 07:28:40 (c) Airbus;World View 1 acquisition date 2015-07-16 time 09:07:58 (c) Digital Globe

Ta'izz, Possible check points, situation on markets and gas stations, P5



Prepared by: Geospatial Information Section, ICTD, DFS, United Nations

Imagery source: Pléiades acquisition date 2015-04-02 time 07:28:40 (c) Airbus;World View 1 acquisition date 2015-07-16 time 09:07:58 (c) Digital Globe