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INCIDENT SUMMARY: KEY DETAILS				
Date: Approx. 9 May 2015				
Location: Next to Imam al Hadi Mosque, Saada Old City: 16.938833, 43.765452				
Object: Market area				
Summary of Facts				
<p>Human Rights Watch (HRW) reported that on around 9th May 2015, Coalition airstrikes hit the fountain and market outside the Imam al-Hadi mosque's eastern gate in Saada City [1-2]. The strike likely took place in the morning. Local people told HRW that the mosque had been closed and unavailable for prayer since March 26, the beginning of the Coalition air campaign.</p> <p>About a dozen shops were completely destroyed, and significant damage was caused to residential houses on both sides of the market [5-6,18]. The mosque sustained damage to doors, windows and plasterwork [7-16]. A crater left by one of the airstrikes, about thirty metres from the entrance to the mosque, was three metres deep and six metres in diameter [3-4].</p> <p>Sa'ada's old city is listed on the UNESCO World Heritage Tentative List. The Imam al-Hadi mosque in Saada's old city was reportedly built in the 9th century and is thought to be the final resting place of Imam al-Hadi ila'l-Haqq Yahya, the first Shiite Zaydi imam of Yemen, who died in 911 A.D. According to UNESCO, the eleven successors of the first Imam are buried in the mosque's grounds and it is considered to be of rare beauty and architectural value.</p>				
Coalition Responses				
None as at 7 August 2019				
Primary Information				
Source	Item			Page No.
GLAN	14 photographs taken on 23 September 2015 and provided directly to GLAN			3-16
Open Sources				
Source	Title	Date	Link	Page No.
Human Rights Watch	Targeting Saada	30 June 2015	https://www.hrw.org/report/2015/06/30/targeting-saada/unlawful-coalition-airstrikes-saada-city-yemen#	1-2
Google Earth Pro	n/a - satellite imagery	Various	n/a	17-18

Incident Details--- **Location:** Saada Old City **Date:** 9 May 2015

Object: Market East of al Hadi mosque

Document Information ---

Item: Extract from NGO Report

Source: Human Rights Watch **Title:** “Targeting Saada” **Date:** 30.6.2015 **Link:**

<https://www.hrw.org/report/2015/06/30/targeting-saada/unlawful-coalition-airstrikes-saada-city-yemen#>

Accessed: 9 March 2019

“Market Opposite the Imam al-Hadi Mosque

Coalition airstrikes hit the fountain and market outside the Imam al-Hadi mosque’s eastern gate in Saada City. The strike likely took place in the morning on May 9. Local people told Human Rights Watch that the mosque had been closed and unavailable for prayer since March 26, the beginning of the coalition air campaign.

Ali Mahmoud al-Hamoud, 22, a laborer, told Human Rights Watch that he was at the gate of the mosque in the morning when he heard an airplane overhead. Then a bomb hit the fountain in the square in front of the mosque, which is surrounded by a small market with about a dozen shops. He fled but heard several more strikes hit the same area about 15 minutes later.

Talal al-Aizug, 28, a security officer living next door to the mosque, said he was at home with his family when the first strike hit. He told Human Rights Watch that he had heard an airplane flying overhead since 7 a.m. He heard strikes in the far distance earlier, and then a massive explosion as a bomb hit the market in front of his house. Fragments and debris flew through the window of the second floor of his home, into the room he was sitting in, lacerating his head and the side of his chest, and broke through the walls at the corner of the house. He showed Human Rights Watch the injuries he had sustained.

The attack destroyed the fountain and all of the shops, and left a crater about three meters deep and six meters in diameter.

When Human Rights Watch visited the site researchers observed that the Houthis had posted armed guards at the entrance to the mosque. However, the presence of armed guards would not render the mosque a military target. Dropping multiple bombs on guards near a market appears unlawfully indiscriminate or disproportionate.

Human Rights Watch reviewed satellite imagery recorded on the morning of May 10 and identified four probable impact locations from separate air-dropped munitions on this market and immediately adjacent buildings on either side of the market. Human Rights Watch found no evidence of any military objective in the immediate area.”

Incident Details--- **Location:** Saada Old City **Date:** 9 May 2015

Object: Market East of al Hadi mosque

Document Information ---

Item: Extract from NGO Report

Source: Human Rights Watch **Title:** "Targeting Saada" **Date:** 30.6.2015 **Link:**

<https://www.hrw.org/report/2015/06/30/targeting-saada/unlawful-coalition-airstrikes-saada-city-yemen#>

Accessed: 9 March 2019



[Satellite imagery of impact locations surrounding Al Hadi Mosque, Saada Old City.]

Incident Details --- **Location:** Next to Imam al Hadi Mosque, Saada Old City; **Date:** Approx. 9 May 2015; **Object:** Market area

Unique Image Information:

Source: Confidential; **Item:** 1 of 14 taken on 23 September 2015 by a private individual and provided to GLAN.

File name: P1030008; **EXIF Metadata:** Date Time Original: 23 September 2015 at 15:17:24

Description: Crater left by Coalition airstrike



Incident Details --- **Location:** Next to Imam al Hadi Mosque, Saada Old City; **Date:** Approx. 9 May 2015; **Object:** Market area

Unique Image Information:

Source: Confidential; **Item:** 2 of 14 taken on 23 September 2015 by a private individual and provided to GLAN.

File name: P1030012; **EXIF Metadata:** Date Time Original: 23 September 2015 at 15:19:13

Description: Crater left by Coalition airstrike



Incident Details --- **Location:** Next to Imam al Hadi Mosque, Saada Old City; **Date:** Approx. 9 May 2015; **Object:** Market area

Unique Image Information:

Source: Confidential; **Item:** 3 of 14 taken on 23 September 2015 by a private individual and provided to GLAN.

File name: P1030006; **EXIF Metadata:** Date Time Original: 23 September 2015 at 15:16:39

Description: Rubble and destroyed buildings east of al Hadi mosque



Incident Details --- **Location:** Next to Imam al Hadi Mosque, Saada Old City; **Date:** Approx. 9 May 2015; **Object:** Market area

Unique Image Information:

Source: Confidential; **Item:** 4 of 14 taken on 23 September 2015 by a private individual and provided to GLAN.

File name: P1030005; **EXIF Metadata:** Date Time Original: 23 September 2015 at 15:13:03

Description: Destroyed buildings to the north of the large crater



Incident Details --- **Location:** Next to Imam al Hadi Mosque, Saada Old City; **Date:** Approx. 9 May 2015; **Object:** Market area

Unique Image Information:

Source: Confidential; **Item:** 5 of 14 taken on 23 September 2015 by a private individual and provided to GLAN.

File name: P1030040; **EXIF Metadata:** Date Time Original: 23 September 2015 at 15:55:10

Description: Broken windows inside the mosque – taken by locals as the photographer was unable to enter



Incident Details --- **Location:** Next to Imam al Hadi Mosque, Saada Old City; **Date:** Approx. 9 May 2015; **Object:** Market area

Unique Image Information:

Source: Confidential; **Item:** 6 of 14 taken on 23 September 2015 by a private individual and provided to GLAN.

File name: P1030041; **EXIF Metadata:** Date Time Original: 23 September 2015 at 15:56:21

Description: Damage inside the mosque building - taken by locals as the photographer was unable to enter



Incident Details --- **Location:** Next to Imam al Hadi Mosque, Saada Old City; **Date:** Approx. 9 May 2015; **Object:** Market area

Unique Image Information:

Source: Confidential; **Item:** 7 of 14 taken on 23 September 2015 by a private individual and provided to GLAN.

File name: P1030043; **EXIF Metadata:** Date Time Original: 23 September 2015 at 15:57:21

Description: Damage inside the mosque building - taken by locals as the photographer was unable to enter



Incident Details --- **Location:** Next to Imam al Hadi Mosque, Saada Old City; **Date:** Approx. 9 May 2015; **Object:** Market area

Unique Image Information:

Source: Confidential; **Item:** 8 of 14 taken on 23 September 2015 by a private individual and provided to GLAN.

File name: P1030052; **EXIF Metadata:** Date Time Original: 23 September 2015 at 16:01:39

Description: Damage to a dome and plaster - taken by locals as the photographer was unable to enter



Incident Details --- **Location:** Next to Imam al Hadi Mosque, Saada Old City; **Date:** Approx. 9 May 2015; **Object:** Market area

Unique Image Information:

Source: Confidential; **Item:** 9 of 14 taken on 23 September 2015 by a private individual and provided to GLAN.

File name: P1030053; **EXIF Metadata:** Date Time Original: 23 September 2015 at 16:02:12

Description: Damage to inside a dome - taken by locals as the photographer was unable to enter



Incident Details --- **Location:** Next to Imam al Hadi Mosque, Saada Old City; **Date:** Approx. 9 May 2015; **Object:** Market area

Unique Image Information:

Source: Confidential; **Item:** 10 of 14 taken on 23 September 2015 by a private individual and provided to GLAN.

File name: P1030037; **EXIF Metadata:** Date Time Original: 23 September 2015 at 15:54:07

Description: Plaster damage inside the mosque - taken by locals as the photographer was unable to enter



Incident Details --- **Location:** Next to Imam al Hadi Mosque, Saada Old City; **Date:** Approx. 9 May 2015; **Object:** Market area

Unique Image Information:

Source: Confidential; **Item:** 11 of 14 taken on 23 September 2015 by a private individual and provided to GLAN.

File name: P1030039; **EXIF Metadata:** Date Time Original: 23 September 2015 at 15:54:45

Description: Plaster damage inside the mosque - taken by locals as the photographer was unable to enter



Incident Details --- **Location:** Next to Imam al Hadi Mosque, Saada Old City; **Date:** Approx. 9 May 2015; **Object:** Market area
Unique Image Information:

Source: Confidential; **Item:** 12 of 14 taken on 23 September 2015 by a private individual and provided to GLAN.

File name: P1030047; **EXIF Metadata:** Date Time Original: 23 September 2015 at 15:59:12

Description: Plaster damage inside the mosque - taken by locals as the photographer was unable to enter



Incident Details --- **Location:** Next to Imam al Hadi Mosque, Saada Old City; **Date:** Approx. 9 May 2015; **Object:** Market area
Unique Image Information:

Source: Confidential; **Item:** 13 of 14 taken on 23 September 2015 by a private individual and provided to GLAN.

File name: P1030049; **EXIF Metadata:** Date Time Original: 23 September 2015 at 15:59:48

Description: Plaster damage inside the mosque - taken by locals as the photographer was unable to enter



Incident Details --- **Location:** Next to Imam al Hadi Mosque, Saada Old City; **Date:** Approx. 9 May 2015; **Object:** Market area
Unique Image Information:

Source: Confidential; **Item:** 14 of 14 taken on 23 September 2015 by a private individual and provided to GLAN.

File name: P1030032; **EXIF Metadata:** Date Time Original: 23 September 2015 at 15:52:46

Description: Damage inside the mosque - taken by locals as the photographer was unable to enter



Incident Details --- **Location:** Next to Imam al Hadi Mosque, Saada Old City; **Date:** Approx. 9 May 2015; **Object:** Market area

Unique Image Information:

Source: Google Earth (Digital Globe); **Item:** Satellite imagery captured on 6th January 2015.

File name: n/a **EXIF Metadata:** n/a

Description: The market area before the airstrike



Incident Details ---: **Location:** Next to Imam al Hadi Mosque, Saada Old City; **Date:** Approx. 9 May 2015; **Object:** Market area

Unique Image Information:

Source: Google Earth (Digital Globe); **Item:** Satellite imagery captured on 8th April 2017.

File name: n/a **EXIF Metadata:** n/a

Description: Total destruction of the market area and damage to buildings to its North and South



INCIDENT SUMMARY: KEY DETAILS				
Date: 10 th May 2015				
Location: Old Market, Saada Old City: 16.938678, 43.76323				
Object: Market				
Summary of facts: Civilian harm and nature of target				
<p>Human Rights Watch (HRW) reported that between 10th and 19th May 2015 (likely 10th May), the Old Market in Saada was targeted with between one and four bombs [1]. HRW, who visited the scene and interviewed a shopkeeper at the market, reported that the strikes resulted in a “zone of complete destruction” amounting to around 40m by 30m. No military targets were identified by HRW.</p> <p>A destroyed area of approximately 1,000 metres squared appears to be identifiable on satellite imagery, and this is consistent with photographs taken at the scene [4-5, 8, 10-11]. Severe damage can be seen in the alleys leading up to the market also [6-7].</p>				
Coalition Responses				
None as at 7 August 2019				
Primary Information				
Source	Item			Page No.
GLAN	7 photographs taken on 23 September and provided directly to GLAN.			2-8
Open Sources				
Source	Title	Date	Link	Page No.
Human Rights Watch	Targeting Saada	30 June 2015	https://www.hrw.org/report/2015/06/30/targeting-saada/unlawful-coalition-airstrikes-saada-city-yemen	1
Google Earth Pro	n/a – satellite imagery	Various	n/a	9-11

Strike ID: SAA1010

Location: Saada Old City **Date:** 10 May 2015

Object: Old Market

Item: Extract from NGO Report

Source: Human Rights Watch **Title:** “Targeting Saada” **Date:** 30.6.2015 **Link:**

<https://www.hrw.org/report/2015/06/30/targeting-saada/unlawful-coalition-airstrikes-saada-city-yemen#>

Accessed: 9 March 2019

“Old Market

Ali al-Hashhoush, a shopkeeper in the Old Market located in the center of Saada City, told Human Rights Watch that he was at home, a short walk from his shop, when he heard two loud explosions around midnight. About 10 minutes later he heard a third explosion, and about 10 minutes after that, a fourth. After the fourth, he heard a plane overhead. He said:

I ran towards the noise, and saw the market in ruins. I saw one man with a piece of metal in his neck, his leg was almost cut off from the explosion and half of his left hand had been sliced off. I ran past him to the second man. He was an older man that I knew well, very poor, who used to sleep in the market. I picked him up so he could be driven to the hospital – blood was pouring out of his head, down his chest. He died hours later. I saw a third man, but I am not sure what happened to him. Others carried him out of the rubble and he was also wounded.

The strike likely occurred on May 10.

Human Rights Watch reviewed satellite imagery recorded in the morning of May 19 and identified a large zone of complete destruction, approximately 30 by 40 meters in size, within the Old Market resulting from impact of one and possibly more air-dropped munitions. Human Rights Watch found no evidence of any military objective in the immediate area.”

Strike ID: SAA1010; **Location:** Old Market, Saada Old City; **Date:** 10th May 2015; **Object:** Market

Unique image information:

Source: Confidential; **Item:** 1 of 7 taken on 23 September 2015 by a private individual and provided to GLAN.

File name: P1030054; **EXIF Metadata:** Date Time Original: 23 September 2015 at 16:12:00

Description: Alley adjacent to Old Market



Strike ID: SAA1010; **Location:** Old Market, Saada Old City; **Date:** 10th May 2015; **Object:** Market

Unique image information:

Source: Confidential; **Item:** 2 of 7 taken on 23 September 2015 by a private individual and provided to GLAN.

File name: P1030056; **EXIF Metadata:** Date Time Original: 23 September 2015 at 16:12:21

Description: Alley adjacent to Old Market



Strike ID: SAA1010; **Location:** Old Market, Saada Old City; **Date:** 10th May 2015; **Object:** Market

Unique image information:

Source: Confidential; **Item:** 3 of 7 taken on 23 September 2015 by a private individual and provided to GLAN.

File name: P1030060; **EXIF Metadata:** Date Time Original: 23 September 2015 at 16:13:29

Description: Ruins of the Old Market



Strike ID: SAA1010; **Location:** Old Market, Saada Old City; **Date:** 10th May 2015; **Object:** Market

Unique image information:

Source: Confidential; **Item:** 4 of 7 taken on 23 September 2015 by a private individual and provided to GLAN.

File name: P1030061; **EXIF Metadata:** Date Time Original: 23 September 2015 at 16:15:48

Description: The ruins of the Old Market



Strike ID: SAA1010; **Location:** Old Market, Saada Old City; **Date:** 10th May 2015; **Object:** Market

Unique image information:

Source: Confidential; **Item:** 5 of 7 taken on 23 September 2015 by a private individual and provided to GLAN.

File name: P1030062; **EXIF Metadata:** Date Time Original: 23 September 2015 at 16:15:56

Description: Alley adjacent to Old Market



Strike ID: SAA1010; **Location:** Old Market, Saada Old City; **Date:** 10th May 2015; **Object:** Market

Unique image information:

Source: Confidential; **Item:** 6 of 7 taken on 23 September 2015 by a private individual and provided to GLAN.

File name: P1030063; **EXIF Metadata:** Date Time Original: 23 September 2015 at 16:16:50

Description: Alley adjacent to Old Market



Strike ID: SAA1010; **Location:** Old Market, Saada Old City; **Date:** 10th May 2015; **Object:** Market

Unique image information:

Source: Confidential; **Item:** 7 of 7 taken on 23 September 2015 by a private individual and provided to GLAN.

File name: P1030064; **EXIF Metadata:** Date Time Original: 23 September 2015 at 16:19:45

Description: Ruins of Old Market



Strike ID: SAA1010; **Location:** Old Market, Saada Old City; **Date:** 10th May 2015; **Object:** Market

Unique image information:

Source: Google Earth (Digital Globe); **Item:** Satellite image captured on 6th January 2015.

File name: n/a; **EXIF Metadata:** n/a

Description: Satellite image of market before airstrike



Strike ID: SAA1010; **Location:** Old Market, Saada Old City; **Date:** 10th May 2015; **Object:** Market

Unique image information:

Source: Google Earth (Digital Globe); **Item:** Satellite image captured on 8th April 2017.

File name: n/a; **EXIF Metadata:** n/a

Description: Market area after the airstrike



Strike ID: SAA1010; **Location:** Old Market, Saada Old City; **Date:** 10th May 2015; **Object:** Market

Unique image information:

Source: Google Earth (Digital Globe); **Item:** 3 of 3 captured on 8th April 2017.

File name: n/a **EXIF Metadata:** n/a

Description: Satellite image with polygons outlining the damage. Perimeter: 180m Area: Approx.: 1,000 square meters



INCIDENT SUMMARY: KEY DETAILS				
Date: 6 th July 2015				
Location: Bawn and Jawb markets, Amran: 15°46'38.81"N, 44° 0'46.59"E (Jawb) and 15°46'8.98"N, 44° 0'22.42"E (Bawn)				
Object: Markets				
Summary of Facts				
Human Rights Watch (HRW) reported that on 6th July 2015, two markets situated close to each-other were hit by airstrikes in close succession [1-2]. The first was Bawn market, in which fruit and vegetables were being traded. At least ten civilians including nine children were killed at Bawn market. The second was Jawb market, which is situated in an area that also contains a mosque, a gas station, and homes [7-12]. It was a busy market, and at least 19 civilians were killed. The airstrikes hit open areas, while many civilians were present. No military target was identified by HRW, who visited the scene.				
Coalition Responses				
None as at 7 August 2019				
Primary Information				
Source	Item			Page No.
GLAN	17 Photographs taken by an individual who visited the area on 7 July and provided directly to GLAN.			3-19
Open Sources				
Source	Title	Date	Link	Page No.
Human Rights Watch	What Military Target was in my Brother's House?	26 November 2015	https://www.hrw.org/report/2015/11/26/what-military-target-was-my-brothers-house/unlawful-coalition-airstrikes-yemen	1-2

Incident Details ---

Location: Amran **Date:** 6 July 2015

Object: Two markets

Document Information ---

Item: Extract from NGO Report

Source: Human Rights Watch **Title:** *What Military Target was in my Brother's House?* **Date:** 26.11.2015 **Link:** <https://www.hrw.org/report/2015/11/26/what-military-target-was-my-brothers-house/unlawful-coalition-airstrikes-yemen>

Accessed: 7 August 2019

“Amran Markets

Starting about 4:30 p.m. on July 6, bombs hit two locations in the governorate of Amran, north of Sanaa, killing at least 29 civilians, including a woman and 15 children, and wounding at least 20 civilians.

The first strike hit an area known as Bawn market, where vegetable sellers gather near the main road between Amran and Raydah, about 10 kilometers (6.2 miles) northeast of Amran City. Mufarih, 35, a potato seller who only goes by his first name, told Human Rights Watch he was walking towards the local mosque because he had missed the afternoon prayer, when the bomb hit:

I suddenly saw all this dust rise and felt something hit my back, and then I blacked out. I woke up at Raydah Hospital at about 6 p.m. The doctors had removed a metal fragment from my back. I later went back to the site of the strike and saw how close I had been, I was only 15 meters away from where the bomb landed.

Nishwan, 21, a vegetable seller who only goes by his first name, described the blast to Human Rights Watch: “It was like fire lifting me into the air. My leg was broken in three places. I tried to stand up, but couldn’t.”

Radwan Yahya Ahmed, 25, a fruit seller injured in the strike, showed Human Rights Watch his wounds. Doctors had to remove large pieces of skin from his shoulders to transplant to his cheeks. He and other witnesses to the strike interviewed by Human Rights Watch said that they had not seen any Houthi or allied military vehicles on the road at the time of the strike, nor did they know of any military targets in the area. The Bawn market strike killed at least 10 civilians, including nine children, and wounded at least six.

Minutes later, a second bomb struck the Jawb market along the road just over one kilometer (0.62 miles) further north, damaging a gas station, a car outside the local mosque, and the home of Mansour Ahmed Taqi, 40, a local farmer. The market had been there for at least two years and was the largest in the area, attracting hundreds of people daily.

Faten Saleh said she was standing at the doorway of her home with her baby and her older son and daughter when the bomb hit the first market. She saw her husband, Zahir Mabkhoot Taqi, running towards her with their son Taqi, 9, close behind:

He [Zahir] was calling and waving at me to grab my bag and to leave the house as quickly as possible, saying that the planes might bomb us as well. About 15 meters (16 yards) from our house, suddenly another bomb landed. A piece of metal hit him in the back and cut through his side, killing him. We found Taqi’s body ripped to pieces. My husband’s cousin was close by, but was only wounded. My husband was just a simple

Incident Details ---

Location: Amran **Date:** 6 July 2015

Object: Two markets

Document Information ---

Item: Extract from NGO Report

Source: Human Rights Watch **Title:** *What Military Target was in my Brother's House?* **Date:** 26.11.2015 **Link:** <https://www.hrw.org/report/2015/11/26/what-military-target-was-my-brothers-house/unlawful-coalition-airstrikes-yemen>

Accessed: 7 August 2019

farmer, but later on TV, they said he was a Houthi trainer. I don't know why they would lie about that, but I promise you it's not true.

Mabkhoot al-Jawbi, a local farmer, 70, said his son, grandson, aged 17, and two cousins were killed in the blast. He helped with the burial at the local mosque and said that he helped with 17 funerals of local villagers.

Mansour Ahmad Taqi, another relative of Zahir Taqi, said he was home when the strike hit, damaging part of his house. When he came to the gate, he saw at least 20 wounded and dead lying in the market place, at least three in the car outside the local mosque, another person lying at the gate of the mosque, and another three people lying near the entrance to the home of Zahir Taqi—namely Zahir, his son Taqi Zahir Mabkhoot Taqi, aged 9, and his cousin Habib Saleh Taqi. “His son’s hand was found inside the electricity meter of the house on the other side of the road days later,” Mansour Taqi told Human Rights Watch.

The Jawb market strike killed 22 people, at least 19 of them civilians, including one woman and six children, and wounded 14. Four of the dead were members of the Taqi family. Three people who were in a car at the time of the attack had not been identified at the time that Human Rights Watch visited, so it was not possible to determine whether they were civilians.

Al-Jawbi told Human Rights Watch that after the attack, there was no more market in the area: “Now there is nothing. People are afraid.” He said that he was unaware of any military targets in the area, such as military vehicles, at the time of the strike.

According to Khaled Sanad, the representative of an aid organization linked to the Houthis, a third airstrike hit a security checkpoint south of Amran, about 15 kilometers (9.3 miles) away, at about the same time as the attack on the two markets, killing four Houthi members manning the checkpoint and three civilians who were on the road at the time.”

Incident Details --- Location: Bawn and Jawb Markets, Amran; **Date:** 6th July 2015; **Object:** Markets

Unique Image Information:

Source: Confidential; **Item:** 1 of 17 taken on 7th July 2015 by a private individual and provided to GLAN.

File name:[identifying - redacted]_yemen_airstrikes_12; **EXIF Metadata:** Date Time Original: 7th July 2015 at 12:14

Description: Jawb Market after the airstrike



Incident Details --- Location: Bawn and Jawb Markets, Amran; **Date:** 6th July 2015; **Object:** Markets

Unique Image Information:

Source: Confidential; **Item:** 2 of 17 taken on 7th July 2015 by a private individual and provided to GLAN.

File name: [identifying - redacted]_yemen_airstrikes_01;

EXIF Metadata: Date Time Original: 7th July 2015 at 11:45

Description: Jawb Market after the airstrike



Incident Details --- Location: Bawn and Jawb Markets, Amran; **Date:** 6th July 2015; **Object:** Markets

Unique Image Information:

Source: Confidential; **Item:** 3 of 17 taken on 7th July 2015 by a private individual and provided to GLAN.

File name:[identifying - redacted]_yemen_airstrikes_02; **EXIF Metadata:** Date Time Original: 7th July 2015 at 11:46

Description: Crater left by airstrike on Jawb Market



Incident Details --- Location: Bawn and Jawb Markets, Amran; **Date:** 6th July 2015; **Object:** Markets

Unique Image Information:

Source: Confidential; **Item:** 4 of 17 taken on 7th July 2015 by a private individual and provided to GLAN.

File name:[identifying - redacted]_yemen_airstrikes_03; **EXIF Metadata:** Date Time Original: 7th July 2015 at 11:46

Description: Warped metal found at Jawb Market



Incident Details --- Location: Bawn and Jawb Markets, Amran; **Date:** 6th July 2015; **Object:** Markets

Unique Image Information:

Source: Confidential; **Item:** 5 of 17 taken on 7th July 2015 by a private individual and provided to GLAN.

File name: [identifying - redacted]_yemen_airstrikes_04; **EXIF Metadata:** Date Time Original: 7th July 2015 at 11:51

Description: Damage to tin roof at Jawb Market



Incident Details --- Location: Bawn and Jawb Markets, Amran; **Date:** 6th July 2015; **Object:** Markets

Unique Image Information:

Source: Confidential; **Item:** 6 of 17 taken on 7th July 2015 by a private individual and provided to GLAN.

File name:[identifying - redacted]_yemen_airstrikes_05; **EXIF Metadata:** Date Time Original: 7th July 2015 at 11:52

Description: Boys holding burnt papers



Incident Details --- Location: Bawn and Jawb Markets, Amran; **Date:** 6th July 2015; **Object:** Markets

Unique Image Information:

Source: Confidential; **Item:** 7 of 17 taken on 7th July 2015 by a private individual and provided to GLAN.

File name:[identifying - redacted]_yemen_airstrikes_06; **EXIF Metadata:** Date Time Original: 7th July 2015 at 11:53

Description: Damaged mosque interior



Incident Details --- Location: Bawn and Jawb Markets, Amran; **Date:** 6th July 2015; **Object:** Markets

Unique Image Information:

Source: Confidential; **Item:** 8 of 17 taken on 7th July 2015 by a private individual and provided to GLAN.

File name:[identifying - redacted]_yemen_airstrikes_07; **EXIF Metadata:** Date Time Original: 7th July 2015 at 11:54

Description: Injured survivor of airstrike



Incident Details --- Location: Bawn and Jawb Markets, Amran; **Date:** 6th July 2015; **Object:** Markets

Unique Image Information:

Source: Confidential; **Item:** 9 of 17 taken on 7th July 2015 by a private individual and provided to GLAN.

File name: [identifying - redacted]_yemen_airstrikes_08; **EXIF Metadata:** Date Time Original: 7th July 2015 at 12:01

Description: Airstrike damage



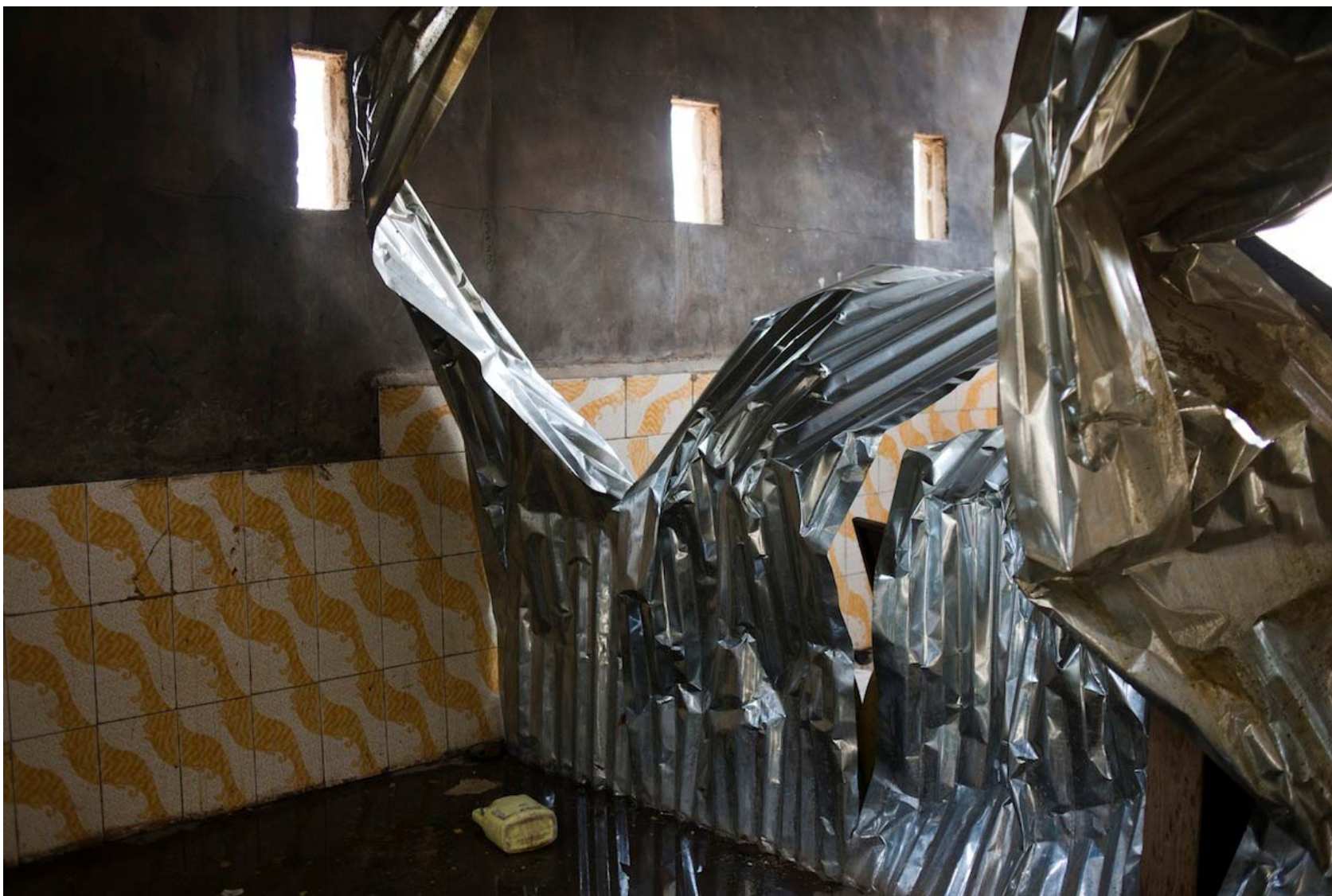
Incident Details --- Location: Bawn and Jawb Markets, Amran; **Date:** 6th July 2015; **Object:** Markets

Unique Image Information:

Source: Confidential; **Item:** 10 of 17 taken on 7th July 2015 by a private individual and provided to GLAN.

File name:[identifying - redacted]_yemen_airstrikes_09; **EXIF Metadata:** Date Time Original: 7th July 2015 at 12:04

Description: Airstrike damage to the kitchen of a nearby home



Incident Details --- Location: Bawn and Jawb Markets, Amran; **Date:** 6th July 2015; **Object:** Markets

Unique Image Information:

Source: Confidential; **Item:** 11 of 17 taken on 7th July 2015 by a private individual and provided to GLAN.

File name:[identifying - redacted]_yemen_airstrikes_10; **EXIF Metadata:** Date Time Original: 7th July 2015 at 12:07

Description: Airstrike damage to the kitchen of a nearby home



Incident Details --- Location: Bawn and Jawb Markets, Amran; **Date:** 6th July 2015; **Object:** Markets

Unique Image Information:

Source: Confidential; **Item:** 12 of 17 taken on 7th July 2015 by a private individual and provided to GLAN.

File name:[identifying - redacted]_yemen_airstrikes_11; **EXIF Metadata:** Date Time Original: 7th July 2015 at 12:11

Description: Airstrike damage



Incident Details --- Location: Bawn and Jawb Markets, Amran; **Date:** 6th July 2015; **Object:** Markets

Unique Image Information:

Source: Confidential; **Item:** 13 of 17 taken on 7th July 2015 by a private individual and provided to GLAN.

File name:[identifying - redacted]_yemen_airstrikes_19; **EXIF Metadata:** Date Time Original: 7th July 2015 at 16:59

Description: Child survivor of airstrike



Incident Details --- Location: Bawn and Jawb Markets, Amran; **Date:** 6th July 2015; **Object:** Markets

Unique Image Information:

Source: Confidential; **Item:** 14 of 17 taken on 7th July 2015 by a private individual and provided to GLAN.

File name: [identifying - redacted]_yemen_airstrikes_20; **EXIF Metadata:** Date Time Original: 7th July 2015 at 17:01

Description: Child survivor who was selling market produce to passing cars at the time of the attack



Incident Details --- Location: Bawn and Jawb Markets, Amran; **Date:** 6th July 2015; **Object:** Markets

Unique Image Information:

Source: Confidential; **Item:** 15 of 17 taken on 7th July 2015 by a private individual and provided to GLAN.

File name:[identifying - redacted]_yemen_airstrikes_23; **EXIF Metadata:** Date Time Original: 7th July 2015 at 17:19

Description: Burial of the victims



Incident Details --- Location: Bawn and Jawb Markets, Amran; **Date:** 6th July 2015; **Object:** Markets

Unique Image Information:

Source: Confidential; **Item:** 16 of 17 taken on 7th July 2015 by a private individual and provided to GLAN.

File name:[identifying - redacted]_yemen_airstrikes_29; **EXIF Metadata:** Date Time Original: 7th July 2015 at 18:28

Description: Survivor of the airstrike



Incident Details --- Location: Bawn and Jawb Markets, Amran; **Date:** 6th July 2015; **Object:** Markets

Unique Image Information:

Source: Confidential; **Item:** 17 of 17 taken on 7th July 2015 by a private individual and provided to GLAN.

File name:[identifying - redacted]_yemen_airstrikes_30; **EXIF Metadata:** Date Time Original: 7th July 2015 at 18:29

Description: Child survivor of airstrike



INCIDENT SUMMARY: KEY DETAILS				
<p>Date: 18 September 2015 Location: Al Feleihi Neighbourhood, Old Sana'a, 15.356974, 44.212927 Object: Residential home</p>				
Summary of facts: Civilian harm and nature of target				
<p>13 civilians were killed by a Saudi/UAE-led Coalition airstrike on 18 September 2015 that targeted a house in Al-Feleihi neighbourhood of Old Sana'a [1]. Sana'a Old City's architecture dates back to about 700 years and is UNESCO-protected. Severe damage was done to the houses surrounding the targeted home [e.g. 29-30].</p>				
Coalition Responses				
<p>JIAT investigated this strike and concluded that no airstrike had taken place at this location at this time [41].</p>				
Primary Information				
Source	Item			Page No.
Mwatana	Field investigation			Not annexed
Mwatana	21 photographs taken at the scene on 23 February 2016.			1-21
GLAN	17 photographs taken on 19 th September 2015 and provided to GLAN by a private individual.			22-39
Open Sources				
Source	Title	Date	Link	Page No.
Mwatana	Blind Air Strikes: Civilian Victims of Saudi-led Coalition Air Strikes in Yemen	15 December 2015	http://mwatana.org/en/blind_air_strikes/	Not annexed
Saudi Press Agency	JIAT confirms soundness of procedures followed by coalition forces in targeting operations 5 Riyadh	7 June 2018	https://www.spa.gov.sa/1774226?lang=ar&newsid=1774226	40

Incident Details --- Location: Al Feleihi Neighbourhood, Old Sana'a; **Date:** 18 September 2015

Object: Residential home

Unique Image Information:

Source: Mwatana; **Item:** 1 of 21 photographs taken on 23rd February 2016 by Mwatana.

File name:DSCN4375.jpg; **EXIF Metadata:** Date Time Original: 23 February 2016 at 09:33

Description: The ruins of the bombed house



Incident Details --- Location: Al Feleihi Neighbourhood, Old Sana'a; **Date:** 18 September 2015

Object: Residential home

Unique Image Information:

Source: Mwatana; **Item:** 2 of 21 photographs taken on 23rd February 2016 by Mwatana.

File name: DSCN4377.jpg; **EXIF Metadata:** Date Time Original: 23 February 2016 at 09:34

Description: The ruins of the bombed house



Incident Details --- Location: Al Feleghi Neighbourhood, Old Sana'a; **Date:** 18 September 2015

Object: Residential home

Unique Image Information:

Source: Mwatana; **Item:** 3 of 21 photographs taken on 23rd February 2016 by Mwatana.

File name: DSCN4390.jpg; **EXIF Metadata:** Date Time Original: 23 February 2016 at 9:43

Description: Damage to buildings surrounding the home



Incident Details --- Location: Al Feleihi Neighbourhood, Old Sana'a; **Date:** 18 September 2015

Object: Residential home

Unique Image Information:

Source: Mwatana; **Item:** 4 of 21 photographs taken on 23rd February 2016 by Mwatana.

File name: DSCN4395.jpg; **EXIF Metadata:** Date Time Original: 23 February 2016 at 09:54

Description: The ruins of the bombed house



Incident Details --- Location: Al Feleihi Neighbourhood, Old Sana'a; **Date:** 18 September 2015

Object: Residential home

Unique Image Information:

Source: Mwatana; **Item:** 5 of 21 photographs taken on 23rd February 2016 by Mwatana.

File name: DSCN4403.jpg; **EXIF Metadata:** Date Time Original: 23 February 2016 at 10:23

Description: Item found at the scene



Incident Details --- Location: Al Feleihi Neighbourhood, Old Sana'a; **Date:** 18 September 2015

Object: Residential home

Unique Image Information:

Source: Mwatana; **Item:** 6 of 21 photographs taken on 23rd February 2016 by Mwatana.

File name: DSCN4404.jpg; **EXIF Metadata:** Date Time Original: 23 February 2016 at 10:23

Description: Item found at the scene



Incident Details --- Location: Al Feleihi Neighbourhood, Old Sana'a; **Date:** 18 September 2015

Object: Residential home

Unique Image Information:

Source: Mwatana; **Item:** 7 of 21 photographs taken on 23rd February 2016 by Mwatana.

File name: DSCN4405.jpg; **EXIF Metadata:** Date Time Original: 23 February 2016 at 10:24

Description Item found at the scene



Incident Details --- Location: Al Feleihi Neighbourhood, Old Sana'a; **Date:** 18 September 2015

Object: Residential home

Unique Image Information:

Source: Mwatana; **Item:** 8 of 21 photographs taken on 23rd February 2016 by Mwatana.

File name: DSCN4407.jpg; **EXIF Metadata:** Date Time Original: 23 February 2016 at 10:24

Description: The ruins of the bombed house



Incident Details --- Location: Al Feleihi Neighbourhood, Old Sana'a; **Date:** 18 September 2015

Object: Residential home

Unique Image Information:

Source: Mwatana; **Item:** 9 of 21 photographs taken on 23rd February 2016 by Mwatana.

File name: DSCN4408.jpg; **EXIF Metadata:** Date Time Original: 23 February 2016 at 10:25

Description: Item found at the scene



Incident Details --- Location: Al Feleihi Neighbourhood, Old Sana'a; **Date:** 18 September 2015

Object: Residential home

Unique Image Information:

Source: Mwatana; **Item:** 10 of 21 photographs taken on 23rd February 2016 by Mwatana.

File name: DSCN4409.jpg; **EXIF Metadata:** Date Time Original: 23 February 2016 at 10:25

Description: Item found at the scene



Incident Details --- Location: Al Feleihi Neighbourhood, Old Sana'a; **Date:** 18 September 2015

Object: Residential home

Unique Image Information:

Source: Mwatana; **Item:** 11 of 21 photographs taken on 23rd February 2016 by Mwatana.

File name: DSCN4410.jpg; **EXIF Metadata:** Date Time Original: 23 February 2016 at 10:30

Description: Item found at the scene



Incident Details --- Location: Al Feleihi Neighbourhood, Old Sana'a; **Date:** 18 September 2015

Object: Residential home

Unique Image Information:

Source: Mwatana; **Item:** 12 of 21 photographs taken on 23rd February 2016 by Mwatana.

File name: DSCN4414.jpg; **EXIF Metadata:** Date Time Original: 23 February 2016 at 10:30

Description: Item found at the scene



Incident Details --- Location: Al Feleihi Neighbourhood, Old Sana'a; **Date:** 18 September 2015

Object: Residential home

Unique Image Information:

Source: Mwatana; **Item:** 13 of 21 photographs taken on 23rd February 2016 by Mwatana.

File name: DSCN4415.jpg; **EXIF Metadata:** Date Time Original: 23 February 2016 at 10:31

Description: Item found at the scene



Incident Details --- Location: Al Feleihi Neighbourhood, Old Sana'a; **Date:** 18 September 2015

Object: Residential home

Unique Image Information:

Source: Mwatana; **Item:** 14 of 21 photographs taken on 23rd February 2016 by Mwatana.

File name: DSCN4416.jpg; **EXIF Metadata:** Date Time Original: 23 February 2016 at 10:31

Description: Item found at the scene



Incident Details --- Location: Al Feleihi Neighbourhood, Old Sana'a; **Date:** 18 September 2015

Object: Residential home

Unique Image Information:

Source: Mwatana; **Item:** 15 of 21 photographs taken on 23rd February 2016 by Mwatana.

File name: DSCN4417.jpg; **EXIF Metadata:** Date Time Original: 23 February 2016 at 10:31

Description: Item found at the scene



Incident Details --- Location: Al Feleihi Neighbourhood, Old Sana'a; **Date:** 18 September 2015

Object: Residential home

Unique Image Information:

Source: Mwatana; **Item:** 16 of 21 photographs taken on 23rd February 2016 by Mwatana.

File name: DSCN4418.jpg; **EXIF Metadata:** Date Time Original: 23 February 2016 at 10:31

Description: Item found at the scene



Incident Details --- Location: Al Feleihi Neighbourhood, Old Sana'a; **Date:** 18 September 2015

Object: Residential home

Unique Image Information:

Source: Mwatana; **Item:** 17 of 21 photographs taken on 23rd February 2016 by Mwatana.

File name: DSCN4419.jpg; **EXIF Metadata:** Date Time Original: 23 February 2016 at 10:32

Description: Item found at the scene



Incident Details --- Location: Al Feleihi Neighbourhood, Old Sana'a; **Date:** 18 September 2015

Object: Residential home

Unique image information

Source: Mwatana; **Item:** 18 of 21 photographs taken on 23rd February 2016 by Mwatana.

File name: DSCN4420.jpg; **EXIF Metadata:** Date Time Original: 23 February 2016 at 10:32

Description: Item found at the scene



Incident Details --- Location: Al Feleihi Neighbourhood, Old Sana'a; **Date:** 18 September 2015

Object: Residential home

Unique image information

Source: Mwatana; **Item:** 19 of 21 photographs taken on 23rd February 2016 by Mwatana.

File name: DSCN4423.jpg; **EXIF Metadata:** Date Time Original: 23 February 2016 at 10:32

Description: Item found at the scene



Incident Details --- Location: Al Feleihi Neighbourhood, Old Sana'a; **Date:** 18 September 2015

Object: Residential home

Unique image information

Source: Mwatana; **Item:** 20 of 21 photographs taken on 23rd February 2016 by Mwatana.

File name: DSCN4426.jpg; **EXIF Metadata:** Date Time Original: 23 February 2016 at 10:32

Description: Item found at scene



Incident Details --- Location: Al Feleihi Neighbourhood, Old Sana'a; **Date:** 18 September 2015

Object: Residential home

Unique Image Information:

Source: Mwatana; **Item:** 21 of 21 photographs taken on 23rd February 2016 by Mwatana.

File name: DSCN4427.jpg; **EXIF Metadata:** Date Time Original: 23 February 2016 at 10:33

Description: Items found at the scene



Incident Details --- Location: Al Feleihi Neighbourhood, Old Sana'a; **Date:** 18 September 2015

Object: Residential home

Unique Image Information:

Source: Confidential; **Item:** 1 of 17 photographs taken on 19th September 2015 and provided to GLAN by a private individual.

File name:Found_432141296_7266285.jpg; **EXIF Metadata:** Date Time Original: 19 Sep 2015 at 11:55:24

Description: Photographs taken by confidential source on the morning of the Al Feleihi Strike



Incident Details --- Location: Al Feleihi Neighbourhood, Old Sana'a; **Date:** 18 September 2015

Object: Residential home

Unique Image Information:

Source: Confidential; **Item:** 2 of 17 photographs taken on 19th September 2015 and provided to GLAN by a private individual.

File name:Found_432047720_9340435.jpg; **EXIF Metadata:** Date Time Original: 19 Sep 2015 at 11:55:13

Description: Photographs taken by confidential source on the morning of the Al Feleihi Strike



Incident Details --- Location: Al Feleghi Neighbourhood, Old Sana'a; **Date:** 18 September 2015

Object: Residential home

Unique Image Information:

Source: Confidential; **Item:** 3 of 17 photographs taken on 19th September 2015 and provided to GLAN by a private individual.

File name:ound_427200904_6786587.jpg; **EXIF Metadata:** Date Time Original: 19 Sep 2015 at 11:55:13

Description: Photographs taken by confidential source on the morning of the Al Feleghi Strike



Incident Details --- Location: Al Feleihi Neighbourhood, Old Sana'a; **Date:** 18 September 2015

Object: Residential home

Unique Image Information:

Source: Confidential; **Item:** 4 of 17 photographs taken on 19th September 2015 and provided to GLAN by a private individual.

File name:ound_411809016_5787817.jpg; **EXIF Metadata:** Date Time Original: 19 Sep 2015 at 09:58:14

Description: Photographs taken by confidential source on the morning of the Al Feleihi Strike



Incident Details --- Location: Al Feleghi Neighbourhood, Old Sana'a; **Date:** 18 September 2015

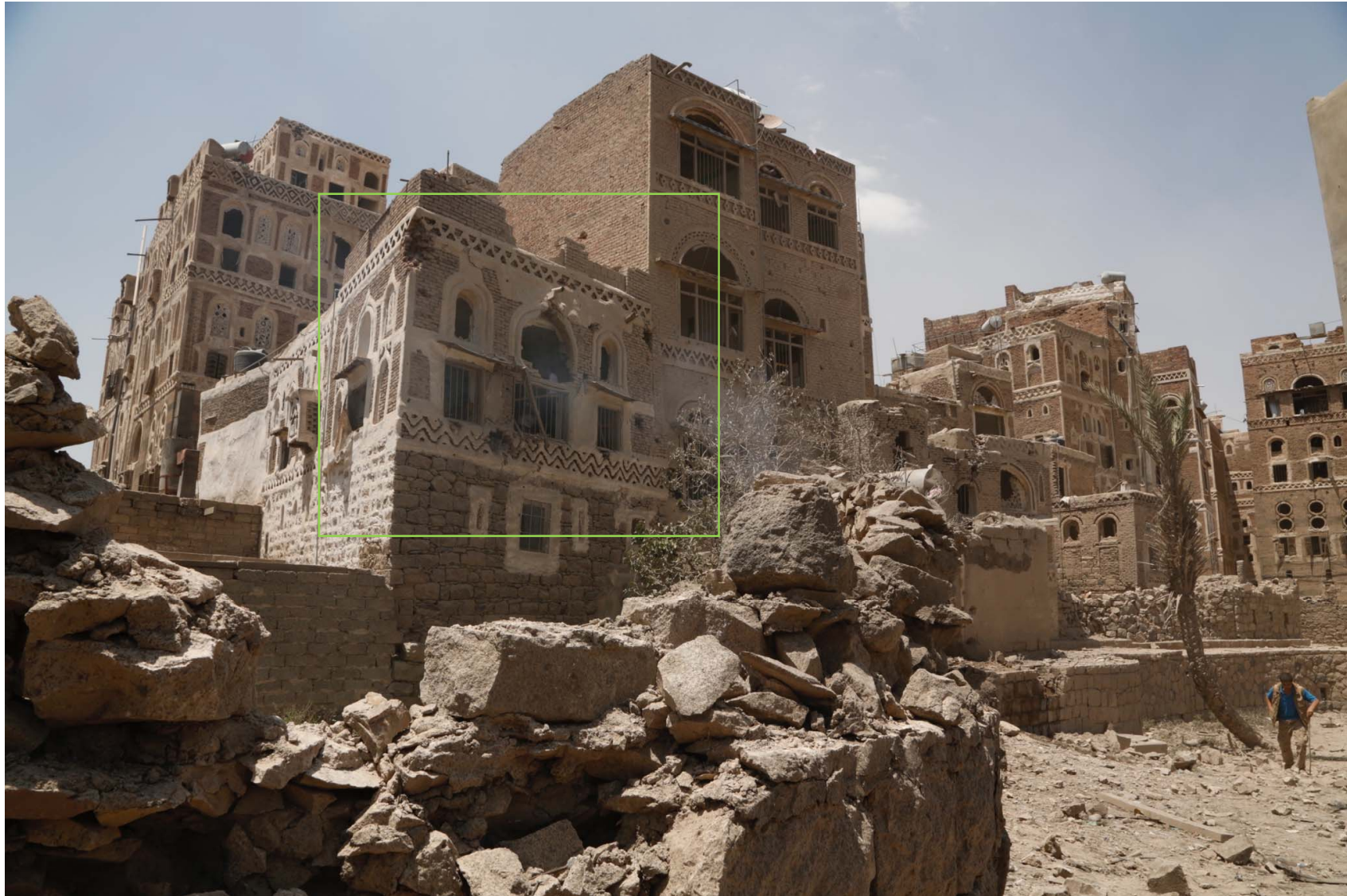
Object: Residential home

Unique Image Information:

Source: Confidential; **Item:** 5 of 17 photographs taken on 19th September 2015 and provided to GLAN by a private individual.

File name:Found_428634024_6795648.jpg; **EXIF Metadata:** Date Time Original: 19 Sep 2015 at 11:29:50

Description: Photographs taken by confidential source on the morning of the Al Feleghi Strike



Incident Details --- Location: Al Feleghi Neighbourhood, Old Sana'a; **Date:** 18 September 2015

Object: Residential home

Unique Image Information:

Source: Confidential; **Item:** 6 of 17 photographs taken on 19th September 2015 and provided to GLAN by a private individual.

File name:Found_417928504_7362746.jpg; **EXIF Metadata:** Date Time Original: 19 Sep 2015 at 10:31:03

Description: Photographs taken by confidential source on the morning of the Al Feleghi Strike



Incident Details --- Location: Al Feleihi Neighbourhood, Old Sana'a; **Date:** 18 September 2015

Object: Residential home

Unique Image Information:

Source: Confidential; **Item:** 7 of 17 photographs taken on 19th September 2015 and provided to GLAN by a private individual.

File name: Found_444232976_2835791; **EXIF Metadata:** Date Time Original: 19 Sep 2015 at 11:39:42

Description: Photographs taken by confidential source on the morning of the Al Feleihi Strike



Incident Details --- Location: Al Feleihi Neighbourhood, Old Sana'a; **Date:** 18 September 2015

Object: Residential home

Unique Image Information:

Source: Confidential; **Item:** 9 of 17 photographs taken on 19th September 2015 and provided to GLAN by a private individual.

File name: Found_428656840_4810007.jpg; **EXIF Metadata:** Date Time Original: 19 Sep 2015 at 11:33:52

Description: Photographs taken by confidential source on the morning of the Al Feleihi Strike



Incident Details --- Location: Al Feleihi Neighbourhood, Old Sana'a; **Date:** 18 September 2015

Object: Residential home

Unique Image Information:

Source: Confidential; **Item:** 9 of 17 photographs taken on 19th September 2015 and provided to GLAN by a private individual.

File name:Found_428656840_4810007.jpg; **EXIF Metadata:** Date Time Original: 19 Sep 2015 at 11:33:52

Description: Photographs taken by confidential source on the morning of the Al Feleihi Strike



Incident Details --- Location: Al Feleihi Neighbourhood, Old Sana'a; **Date:** 18 September 2015

Object: Residential home

Unique Image Information:

Source: Confidential; **Item:** 10 of 17 photographs taken on 19th September 2015 and provided to GLAN by a private individual.

File name:Found_411417104_5778820.jpg; **EXIF Metadata:** Date Time Original: 19 Sep 2015 at 09:56:46

Description: Photographs taken by confidential source on the morning of the Al Feleihi Strike



Incident Details --- Location: Al Feleghi Neighbourhood, Old Sana'a; **Date:** 18 September 2015

Object: Residential home

Unique Image Information:

Source: Confidential; **Item:** 11 of 17 photographs taken on 19th September 2015 and provided to GLAN by a private individual.

File name:Found_430745960_8492349.jpg; **EXIF Metadata:** Date Time Original: 19 Sep 2015 at 11:49:14

Description: Photographs taken by confidential source on the morning of the Al Feleghi Strike



Incident Details --- Location: Al Feleihi Neighbourhood, Old Sana'a; **Date:** 18 September 2015

Object: Residential home

Unique Image Information:

Source: Confidential; **Item:** 12 of 17 photographs taken on 19th September 2015 and provided to GLAN by a private individual.

File name:Found_423892296_4404543.jpg.jpg; **EXIF Metadata:** Date Time Original: 19 Sep 2015 at 11:00:31

Description: Photographs taken by confidential source on the morning of the Al Feleihi Strike



Incident Details --- Location: Al Feleihi Neighbourhood, Old Sana'a; **Date:** 18 September 2015

Object: Residential home

Unique Image Information:

Source: Confidential; **Item:** 13 of 17 photographs taken on 19th September 2015 and provided to GLAN by a private individual.

File name:Found_424057280_5491266.jpg; **EXIF Metadata:** Date Time Original: 19 Sep 2015 at 11:01:25

Description: Photographs taken by confidential source on the morning of the Al Feleihi Strike



Incident Details --- Location: Al Feleihi Neighbourhood, Old Sana'a; **Date:** 18 September 2015

Object: Residential home

Unique Image Information:

Source: Confidential; **Item:** 14 of 17 photographs taken on 19th September 2015 and provided to GLAN by a private individual.

File name:Found_424949944_5054264.jpg; **EXIF Metadata:** Date Time Original: 19 Sep 2015 at 11:05:40

Description: Photographs taken by confidential source on the morning of the Al Feleihi Strike



Incident Details --- Location: Al Feleihi Neighbourhood, Old Sana'a; **Date:** 18 September 2015

Object: Residential home

Unique Image Information:

Source: Confidential; **Item:** 15 of 17 photographs taken on 19th September 2015 and provided to GLAN by a private individual.

File name:Found_446054456_8053093.jpg; **EXIF Metadata:** Date Time Original: 19 Sep 2015 at 14:08:08

Description: Photographs taken by confidential source on the morning of the Al Feleihi Strike



Incident Details --- Location: Al Feleghi Neighbourhood, Old Sana'a; **Date:** 18 September 2015

Object: Residential home

Unique Image Information:

Source: Confidential; **Item:** 16 of 17 photographs taken on 19th September 2015 and provided to GLAN by a private individual.

File name:Found_434651704_9530746.jpg; **EXIF Metadata:** Date Time Original: 19 Sep 2015 at 13:43:30

Description: Photographs taken by confidential source on the morning of the Al Feleghi Strike



Incident Details --- Location: Al Feleghi Neighbourhood, Old Sana'a; **Date:** 18 September 2015

Object: Residential home

Unique Image Information:

Source: Confidential; **Item:** 17 of 17 photographs taken on 19th September 2015 and provided to GLAN by a private individual.

File name:Found_434617936_6672784.jpg; **EXIF Metadata:** Date Time Original: 19 Sep 2015 at 13:42:59

Description: Photographs taken by confidential source on the morning of the Al Feleghi Strike



Incident Details ---

Location: Al Felehi Neighbourhood, Old Sana'a **Date:** 18 September 2015

Object: Residential home

Document Information ---

Item: Extract from Saudi Press Agency Statement

Source: Saudi Press Agency **Title:** *JIAT confirms soundness of procedures followed by coalition forces in targeting operations 5 Riyadh*

Report Date: 7th June 2018

Link: <https://www.spa.gov.sa/1774226?lang=ar&newsid=1774226>

Accessed: 30 July 2019

“JIAT confirms soundness of procedures followed by coalition forces in targeting operations 5 Riyadh”

“In the case of No. 70, the annual report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights on 04/08/2016 stated that on 19/09/2015 an attack by the Coalition Forces took place on Al-Falhi neighborhood in old Sana'a, which caused damage to the site, which is on the UNESCO World Heritage List, and based on the actions taken by the concerned parties in the team to verify the occurrence of this incident, and after reviewing all the documents related to them, we find the following facts, the old city of Sana'a was on the list of sites prohibited to target by the coalition forces being from prohibited sites targeted, and the coalition forces at 3:45 am, carried out an air mission on a target of weapons storage depots located in the city of Sana'a and located 4 km away from Al-Falhi neighborhood in the old city of Sana'a and in the video footage of the mission, the joint team proved that the bombs hit the target (stores and warehouses of weapons) was accurate and direct, and it became clear to the team through the view of the satellite images of the site claimed on 02/11/2015 that there are no traces of destruction or damage to the alleged, effects or damage to the existing buildings in this neighborhood, and through the previous data proved to the joint team that the coalition forces did not bomb the neighborhood of Al-Falhi in old Sana'a on the date of allegation, and the actions taken by the coalition forces in dealing with the military target are in accordance with international humanitarian law and customary rules.

-- SPA

14:16 LOCAL TIME 11:16 GMT

0009”

INCIDENT SUMMARY: KEY DETAILS		
Date: 14 September 2015		
Location: Bilad Al Rus		
Object: Residential homes for engineers of Wa'lan Agricultural Centre		
Summary of facts: Civilian harm and nature of target		
At around 11am on the morning of September 14, 2015, Saudi/UAE-led Coalition forces attacked the Wa'lan Agricultural Complex, striking the residence housing the complex's workers about five times. Eight people were killed in the strike (including 2 children and 4 women), and twelve were injured (including 6 children and 2 women). Remnants of what appear to be the tail wing and forward fin of a 907-kilogram US-made GBU-24 Paveway III laser-guided bomb were recovered at the site.		
Coalition Responses		
None as at 8 th August 2019		
Primary Information		
Source	Item	Page No.
Mwatana	Incident report	1-2
Mwatana	Photographs taken at the scene	3-21

Mwatana Incident Report

Date of strike:

September 14, 2015

Location of strike:

Wa'lan, Belad Al-Roos District, Sana'a Governorate

Object(s) struck:

Residential building at the Wa'lan Agricultural Complex.

Sources of Information:

Site Visit: Mwatana visited the site of the attack on November 16, 2016.

Interviews: Mwatana conducted three interviews at the Wa'lan Agricultural Complex on November 16, 2016. Two of the individuals interviewed were in the complex when it was attacked, and the third saw the attack from a distance, and has relatives who were injured in the attack.

Photos: Mwatana took and collected photos of weapons remnants, and the damage to the residential building in the complex.

Casualties:

Mwatana identified 8 people killed in the attack. Two children were killed in the attack, a 16-year-old girl, and a 4-year-old boy who had been playing outside in the yard.¹ Four young adults from the same family were among those killed. Mwatana also identified 12 persons injured in the attack, including 6 children under the age of 11.

Description of Attack and Attack's Effects:

At around 11am on the morning of September 14, 2015, Saudi/UAE-led Coalition forces attacked the Wa'lan Agricultural Complex, striking the residence housing the complex's workers about five times. The complex consisted of a building with five residential apartments for the agricultural engineers who worked there, an administration building, a guard room, and a generator room. All five residential apartments were destroyed in the attack.

Mohammed Ali Saeed Abu Qassim, a middle-aged man, was living in the complex and his family members were injured in the strike. He told Mwatana he was at the market when "suddenly, we heard an explosion. We looked at the complex, and we saw smoke

¹ Ages are approximate. In Yemen, it is common for people to give an approximate age for themselves.

and dust rising from the complex.” He ran quickly to the complex, and “saw women, children and men running away from the strike.” Abu Qassim said, when he arrived at the complex, he “wanted to get up to rescue the people inside, [but] some shouted to us, who were standing next to us and came from Sana’a and had similar experiences, that the jets will strike again, and they did not allow us to enter the building.” Then, he heard the jets again and ran away. Later, after what he believed was the fifth strike, he said they pulled out those killed and wounded to the road.

Another man said on the day of the attack, “I woke up to the sound of jets hovering in the sky as usual. I had my breakfast and slept again. ‘Don’t go to work today, dad! The sound of jets is close from us,’ my young son said to me. Five minutes later, I heard an explosion that took me off the ground and threw me to the room’s corner. When got conscious again seconds after the strike, I took my son and I went towards my wife who was in the kitchen.” He wasn’t able to make it to the kitchen because another missile struck. He said when his wife made it out of the kitchen, “she was covered in black because of the dust. As soon as she saw me and our kid, she asked if we were still alive. I asked her while tears are coming out from my eyes if she was still ok, and she said yes. Then, we ran away from the apartment fearing more missiles. I carried my kid who was unconscious, and I did not know at that time if he was still alive.” After struggling to open the now-dented iron door, they made it out of the building. He told Mwatana that he and his family were still suffering psychologically, and that “whenever we hear the sound of jets, we run away even if we are out in the street not indoors.”

Weapons Remnants ID:

Remnants of what appear to be the tail wing and forward fin of a 907-kilogram US-made GBU-24 Paveway III laser-guided bomb were recovered at the site of the Coalition attack on the agricultural complex.

Incident Details --- Location: Bilad Al Rus; **Date:** 14 September 2015;

Object: Residential homes for engineers of Wa'lan Agricultural Centre

Unique Image Information

Source: Mwatana; **Item:** 1 of 20 taken on 14th and 16th November 2016 by Mwatana.

File name: ٢٠١٦١١١٤_١٢١٠٤٦; **EXIF Metadata:** Date Time Original: 14th November 2016 at 12:15

Description: Damage to Wa'lan Agricultural Centre



Incident Details --- Location: Bilad Al Rus; **Date:** 14 September 2015;

Object: Residential homes for engineers of Wa'lan Agricultural Centre

Unique Image Information

Source: Mwatana; **Item:** 2 of 20 taken on 14th and 16th November 2016 by Mwatana.

File name: ٢٠١٦١١١٤_١٢١٥٥٧; **EXIF Metadata:** Date Time Original: 14th November 2016 at 12:15

Description : Damage to Wa'lan Agricultural Centre



Incident Details --- Location: Bilad Al Rus; **Date:** 14 September 2015;

Object: Residential homes for engineers of Wa'lan Agricultural Centre

Unique Image Information

Source: Mwatana; **Item:** 3 of 20 taken on 14th and 16th November 2016 by Mwatana.

File name: 20161116_092224; **EXIF Metadata:** Date Time Original: 16th November 2016 at 09:22

Description: Damage to Wa'lan Agricultural Centre



Incident Details --- Location: Bilad Al Rus; **Date:** 14 September 2015;

Object: Residential homes for engineers of Wa'lan Agricultural Centre

Unique Image Information

Source: Mwatana; **Item:** 4 of 20 taken on 14th and 16th November 2016 by Mwatana.

File name: ٢٠١٦١١١٦_٠٩٢٣٠٥; **EXIF Metadata:** Date Time Original: 16 November 2016 at 09:23

Description: Damage to Wa'lan Agricultural Centre



Incident Details --- Location: Bilad Al Rus; **Date:** 14 September 2015;

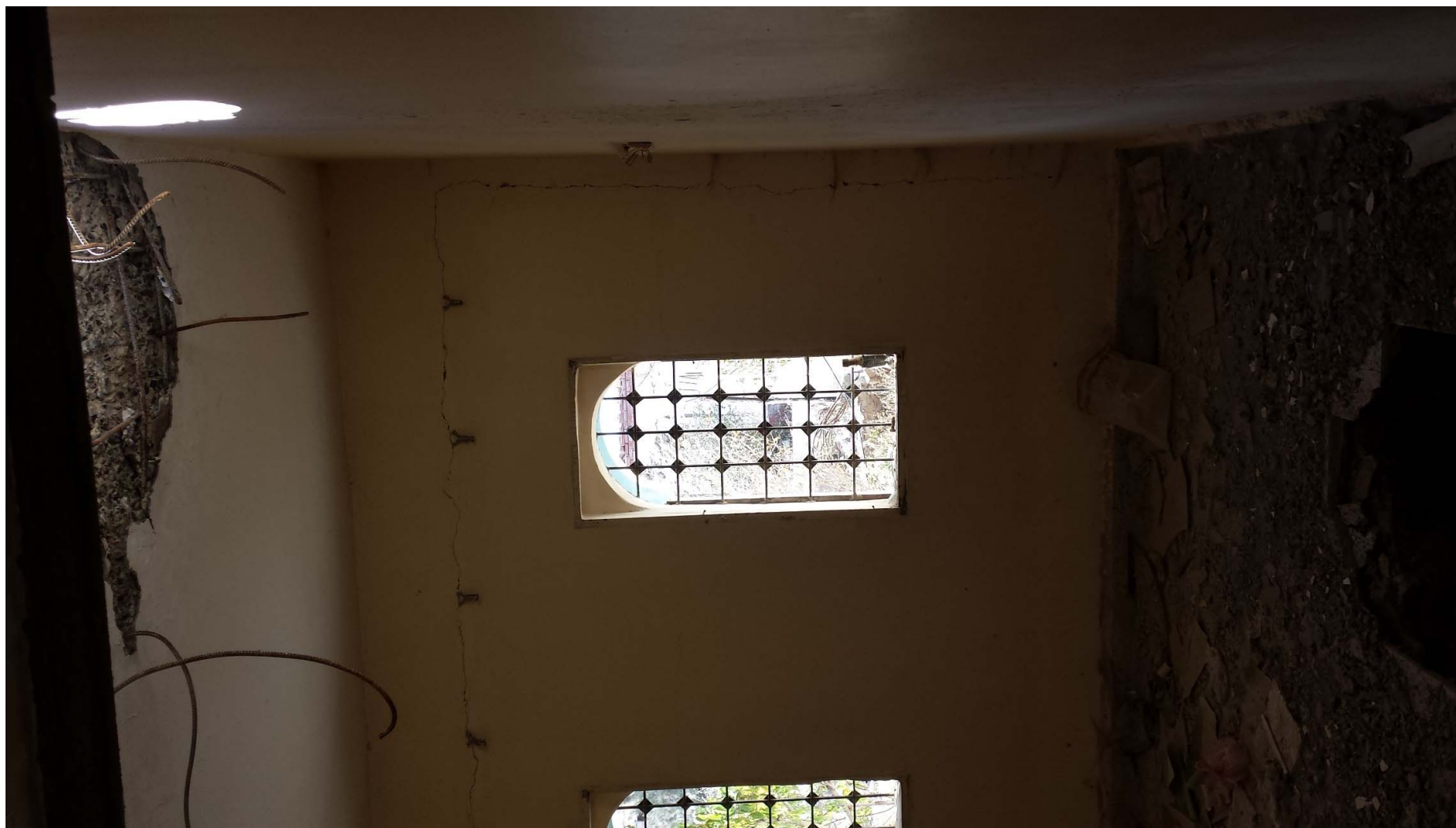
Object: Residential homes for engineers of Wa'lan Agricultural Centre

Unique Image Information

Source: Mwatana; **Item:** 5 of 20 taken on 14th and 16th November 2016 by Mwatana.

File name: ٢٠١٦١١١٦_٠٩٢٣٢٣; **EXIF Metadata:** Date Time Original: 16th November 2016 at 09:23

Description: Damage to Wa'lan Agricultural Centre (note hole in floor and ceiling)



Incident Details --- Location: Bilad Al Rus; **Date:** 14 September 2015;

Object: Residential homes for engineers of Wa'lan Agricultural Centre

Unique Image Information

Source: Mwatana; **Item:** 6 of 20 taken on 14th and 16th November 2016 by Mwatana.

File name: ٢٠١٦١١١٦_٠٩٢٥١٠; **EXIF Metadata:** Date Time Original: 16th November 2016 at 09:25

Description: Damage to Wa'lan Agricultural Centre



Incident Details --- Location: Bilad Al Rus; **Date:** 14 September 2015;

Object: Residential homes for engineers of Wa'lan Agricultural Centre

Unique Image Information

Source: Mwatana; **Item:** 7 of 20 taken on 14th and 16th November 2016 by Mwatana.

File name: ٢٠١٦١١١٦_٠٩٢٥١٣; **EXIF Metadata:** Date Time Original: 16th November 2016 at 09:25

Description: Damage to Wa'lan Agricultural Centre



Incident Details --- Location: Bilad Al Rus; **Date:** 14 September 2015;

Object: Residential homes for engineers of Wa'lan Agricultural Centre

Unique Image Information

Source: Mwatana; **Item:** 8 of 20 taken on 14th and 16th November 2016 by Mwatana.

File name: ٢٠١٦١١١٦_٠٩٢٥١٩; **EXIF Metadata:** Date Time Original: 16th November 2016 at 09:25

Description: Damage to Wa'lan Agricultural Centre



Incident Details --- Location: Bilad Al Rus; **Date:** 14 September 2015;

Object: Residential homes for engineers of Wa'lan Agricultural Centre

Unique Image Information

Source: Mwatana; **Item:** 9 of 20 taken on 14th and 16th November 2016 by Mwatana.

File name: ۲۰۱۶۱۱۱۶_۰۹۲۶۲۷; **EXIF Metadata:** Date Time Original: 16th November 2016 at 09:26

Description: Damage to Wa'lan Agricultural Centre



Incident Details --- Location: Bilad Al Rus; **Date:** 14 September 2015;

Object: Residential homes for engineers of Wa'lan Agricultural Centre

Unique Image Information

Source: Mwatana; **Item:** 10 of 20 taken on 14th and 16th November 2016 by Mwatana.

File name: ۲۰۱۶۱۱۱۶_۰۹۳۱۰۲; **EXIF Metadata:** Date Time Original: 16th November 2016 at 09:31

Description: Damage to Wa'lan Agricultural Centre



Incident Details --- Location: Bilad Al Rus; **Date:** 14 September 2015;

Object: Residential homes for engineers of Wa'lan Agricultural Centre

Unique Image Information

Source: Mwatana; **Item:** 11 of 20 taken on 14th and 16th November 2016 by Mwatana.

File name: ۲۰۱۶۱۱۱۶_۱۰۰۰۳۵; **EXIF Metadata:** Date Time Original: 16th November 2016 at 10:00

Description: Fragments found at the scene



Incident Details --- Location: Bilad Al Rus; **Date:** 14 September 2015;

Object: Residential homes for engineers of Wa'lan Agricultural Centre

Unique Image Information

Source: Mwatana; **Item:** 12 of 20 taken on 14th and 16th November 2016 by Mwatana.

File name: ٢٠١٦١١١٦_١٠٠١١٩; **EXIF Metadata:** Date Time Original: 16th November 2016 at 10:01

Description: Fragments / guidance fins found at the scene



Incident Details --- Location: Bilad Al Rus; **Date:** 14 September 2015;

Object: Residential homes for engineers of Wa'lan Agricultural Centre

Unique Image Information

Source: Mwatana; **Item:** 13 of 20 taken on 14th and 16th November 2016 by Mwatana.

File name: ٢٠١٦١١١٦_١٠٠١٥٢; **EXIF Metadata:** Date Time Original: 16th November 2016 at 10:01

Description: Fragments / guidance fins found at the scene



Incident Details --- Location: Bilad Al Rus; **Date:** 14 September 2015;

Object: Residential homes for engineers of Wa'lan Agricultural Centre

Unique Image Information

Source: Mwatana; **Item:** 14 of 20 taken on 14th and 16th November 2016 by Mwatana.

File name: ٢٠١٦١١١٦_١٠٠٧١٦; **EXIF Metadata:** Date Time Original: 16th November 2016 at 10:07

Description: Fragment found at the scene



Incident Details --- Location: Bilad Al Rus; **Date:** 14 September 2015;

Object: Residential homes for engineers of Wa'lan Agricultural Centre

Unique Image Information

Source: Mwatana; **Item:** 15 of 20 taken on 14th and 16th November 2016 by Mwatana.

File name: ٢٠١٦١١١٦_١٠١٥٠٧; **EXIF Metadata:** Date Time Original: 16th November 2016 at 10:15

Description: Fragments / guidance fins found at the scene



Incident Details --- Location: Bilad Al Rus; **Date:** 14 September 2015;

Object: Residential homes for engineers of Wa'lan Agricultural Centre

Unique Image Information

Source: Mwatana; **Item:** 16 of 20 taken on 14th and 16th November 2016 by Mwatana.

File name: ۲۰۱۶۱۱۱۶_۱۰۲۵۰۵; **EXIF Metadata:** Date Time Original: 16th November 2016 at 10:25

Description: Item found at scene



Incident Details --- Location: Bilad Al Rus; **Date:** 14 September 2015;

Object: Residential homes for engineers of Wa'lan Agricultural Centre

Unique Image Information

Source: Mwatana; **Item:** 17 of 20 taken on 14th and 16th November 2016 by Mwatana.

File name: ٢٠١٦١١١٦_١٠٣٤٣٠; **EXIF Metadata:** Date Time Original: 16th November 2016 at 10:34

Description: Fragments / guidance fins found at the scene



Incident Details --- Location: Bilad Al Rus; **Date:** 14 September 2015;

Object: Residential homes for engineers of Wa'lan Agricultural Centre

Unique Image Information

Source: Mwatana; **Item:** 18 of 20 taken on 14th and 16th November 2016 by Mwatana.

File name: ٢٠١٦١١١٦_١٠٢٦١٨; **EXIF Metadata:** Date Time Original: 16th November 2016 at 10:36

Description: Damage to Wa'lan Agricultural Centre



Incident Details --- Location: Bilad Al Rus; **Date:** 14 September 2015;

Object: Residential homes for engineers of Wa'lan Agricultural Centre

Unique Image Information

Source: Mwatana; **Item:** 19 of 20 taken on 14th and 16th November 2016 by Mwatana.

File name: ٢٠١٦١١١٦_١٠٣٦٣٥; **EXIF Metadata:** Date Time Original: 16th November 2016 at 10:36

Description: Damage to Wa'lan Agricultural Centre



Incident Details --- Location: Bilad Al Rus; **Date:** 14 September 2015;

Object: Residential homes for engineers of Wa'lan Agricultural Centre

Unique Image Information

Source: Mwatana; **Item:** 20 of 20 taken on 14th and 16th November 2016 by Mwatana.

File name: ٢٠١٦١١١٦_١٠٣٦٤٣; **EXIF Metadata:** Date Time Original: 16th November 2016 at 10:36

Description: Damage to Wa'lan Agricultural Centre



INCIDENT SUMMARY: KEY DETAILS				
Date: 20 September 2016				
Location: Al-Matmmah District, Al-Jawf Governorate				
Object: Pick-up truck with 15 passengers				
Summary of F				
At about 8am on the morning of September 20, 2016, an airstrike hit a pick-up truck carrying women and children on their way to harvest their fields [1-2]. The attack killed 15 people, including 12 children and 3 middle-aged women. Remnants of what appears to be a US-made GBU-12 Paveway II laser-guided bomb was recovered at the site of the attack [14].				
Coalition Responses				
JIAT concluded that the strike hit a vehicle carrying commanders, laden with ammunitions and with “no persons on its surface,” and was therefore justified [15]. According to JIAT, the strike was ordered after intelligence was received from “the Command of joint special operations inland Yemen from the Command of the sixth military zone.” JIAT also concluded that the coalition had been monitoring the vehicle and had waited until it was in an isolated area. The fact that JIAT was able to state the vehicle had no persons on its surface suggests that it was being monitored using a high-resolution sensor.				
Primary Information				
Source	Item			Page No.
Mwatana	Incident Report			1-2
Mwatana	12 photographs taken by Mwatana on 28 September 2016			3-14
Open Sources				
Source	Title	Date	Link	Page No.
JIAT	<i>Spokesman for the Joint Incident Assessment Team in Yemen: We are transparent in announcing the results and perceive the responsibility the team is shouldering to clarify facts</i>	31 July 2018	https://www.spa.gov.sa/1792284	15

Mwatana Incident Report

Date of strike:

September 20, 2016

Location of strike:

A road lined with fields of crops and trees in Al Qashah, Awlah valley, Al Jawf Governorate.

Object(s) struck:

A 1983 pick-up truck with 15 passengers.

Sources of Information:

Site Visit: Mwatana visited the site of the attack, and the homes of those killed on September 28, 2016, about eight days after the attack.

Interviews: Mwatana conducted interviews with five individuals, all of whom were relatives of those killed in the attack, and who went to the scene of the attack shortly after the strike.

Photos: Mwatana took and collected photos of the truck and weapons remnants at the scene of the strike.

Casualties:

Mwatana identified 15 persons killed in the attack, including 12 children, and 3 middle-aged women. Three baby boys aged 1, 8-months, and 5-months were killed. The other 9 children killed were between 3 and 12 years of age.¹ Mwatana also identified 3 young women wounded in the attack; they had been working in a field near the road.

Description of Attack and Attack's Effects:

At about 8am on the morning of September 20, 2016, 15 women and children were on their way to harvest their fields when an airstrike hit their pick-up truck. The attack took place on a road lined with fields of crops and trees in Al Qashah in the Awlah valley in al-Jawf Governorate. Witnesses reported that the area of the strike has only farms, and that most of the time women and children can be found harvesting the crops on those farms.

One man's children were killed in the strike. He told Mwatana that it was harvest season, and his children were with their aunts on their way to the family's fields. He said a

¹ Ages are approximate. In Yemen, it is common for people to give an approximate age for themselves.

female relative was driving. “When they reached near the cedar trees, the air force hit them with a missile that hit the car directly. None of the passengers survived, and their bodies were torn apart into small pieces, which were strewn apart over a large area.”

A boy reached the scene of the strike shortly after it happened. He told Mwatana, “The car was completely destroyed, and its pieces were also thrown all over the place. I reached the area of the incident right after the bombing and I saw a very horrible sight that is hard to imagine. The body parts of the victims were all over the place. We would find a hand there and a foot there, and we started collecting their body parts.” He did not understand why the vehicle was targeted, saying, “There were no military vehicles or bases in the area that was targeted, just farms, and most of the time there are women and children harvesting in them.”

Another man’s children died in the attack. He told Mwatana, “Our women and children were on their way to harvest crops and grains. They took the children with them, who would sit under the trees.” He went to the scene of the attack and found several young women had been severely injured. He said one of the young women “was injured by a piece of shrapnel that tore open her stomach, her intestines falling out.” He said she was screaming, and that she was taken to the hospital by some women.

A middle-aged woman who went to the strike site said she heard a strong explosion, and had heard planes flying overhead before that. At the strike site, she said, “There, I found a horrifying scene...The heads of the children were separated from their body, and there was not a single body that was not torn apart.” Another woman who went to the strike site said, “The missile hit the back of the car. The people who were in the back of the car were completely torn apart. Those that were in the cab of the vehicle were in a better condition.”

Weapons Remnants ID:

A remnant of a US-made GBU-12 Paveway II laser-guided bomb was recovered by Mwatana at the site of the attack. The remnant was inscribed with the National Stock Number (NSN) 1325-01-041-5890, identifying it as a portion of a GBU-12 Wing Assembly. The marking “96214”—Raytheon’s Commercial and Government Entity (CAGE) number—identified Raytheon as the manufacturer of the weapon. Finally, the marking “DATE OF MFR 06/16” indicates that Raytheon produced the bomb in June 2016—over a year after the start of the Coalition’s aerial campaign and after human rights organizations had reported numerous Coalition strikes on civilians in Yemen.

Incident Details --- Location: Al-Matmmah District, Al-Jawf Governorate; **Date:** 20 September 2016

Object: Civilian pick-up truck

Unique Image Information:

Source: Mwatana; **Item:** 1 of 12 photographs taken on 28th September 2016 by Mwatana.

File name: ٢٠١٦٠٩٢٨_١٠١٨٠٣; **EXIF Metadata:** Date Time Original: 28 September 2016 at 10:18

Description: The scene of the airstrike



Incident Details --- Location: Al-Matmmah District, Al-Jawf Governorate; **Date:** 20 September 2016

Object: Civilian pick-up truck

Unique Image Information:

Source: Mwatana; **Item:** 2 of 12 photographs taken on 28th September 2016 by Mwatana.

File name: ٢٠١٦٠٩٢٨_١٠١٩٠٨; **EXIF Metadata:** Date Time Original: 28 September 2016 at 10:19

Description: The scene of the airstrike



Incident Details --- Location: Al-Matmmah District, Al-Jawf Governorate; **Date:** 20 September 2016

Object: Civilian pick-up truck

Unique Image Information:

Source: Mwatana; **Item:** 3 of 12 photographs taken on 28th September 2016 by Mwatana.

File name:20160928_102147; **EXIF Metadata:** Date Time Original: 28 September 2016 at 10:21

Description: The scene of the airstrike



Incident Details --- Location: Al-Matmmah District, Al-Jawf Governorate; **Date:** 20 September 2016

Object: Civilian pick-up truck

Unique Image Information:

Source: Mwatana; **Item:** 4 of 12 photographs taken on 28th September 2016 by Mwatana.

File name:20160928_102220; **EXIF Metadata:** Date Time Original: 28 September 2016 at 10:22

Description: The scene of the airstrike



Incident Details --- Location: Al-Matmmah District, Al-Jawf Governorate; **Date:** 20 September 2016

Object: Civilian pick-up truck

Unique Image Information:

Source: Mwatana; **Item:** 5 of 12 photographs taken on 28th September 2016 by Mwatana.

File name:20160928_102224; **EXIF Metadata:** Date Time Original: 28 September 2016 at 10:22

Description: The scene of the airstrike



Incident Details --- Location: Al-Matmmah District, Al-Jawf Governorate; **Date:** 20 September 2016

Object: Civilian pick-up truck

Unique Image Information:

Source: Mwatana; **Item:** 6 of 12 photographs taken on 28th September 2016 by Mwatana.

File name:20160928_102359; **EXIF Metadata:** Date Time Original: 28 September 2016 at 10:23

Description: The scene of the airstrike



Incident Details --- Location: Al-Matmmah District, Al-Jawf Governorate; **Date:** 20 September 2016

Object: Civilian pick-up truck

Unique Image Information:

Source: Mwatana; **Item:** 7 of 12 photographs taken on 28th September 2016 by Mwatana.

File name:20160928_102547; **EXIF Metadata:** Date Time Original: 28 September 2016 at 10:25

Description: The scene of the airstrike



Incident Details --- Location: Al-Matmmah District, Al-Jawf Governorate; **Date:** 20 September 2016

Object: Civilian pick-up truck

Unique Image Information:

Source: Mwatana; **Item:** 8 of 12 photographs taken on 28th September 2016 by Mwatana.

File name:20160928_102735; **EXIF Metadata:** Date Time Original: 28 September 2016 at 10:27

Description: The scene of the airstrike



Incident Details --- Location: Al-Matmmah District, Al-Jawf Governorate; **Date:** 20 September 2016

Object: Civilian pick-up truck

Unique Image Information:

Source: Mwatana; **Item:** 9 of 12 photographs taken on 28th September 2016 by Mwatana.

File name:20160928_102900; **EXIF Metadata:** Date Time Original: 28 September 2016 at 10:29

Description: The scene of the airstrike



Incident Details --- Location: Al-Matmmah District, Al-Jawf Governorate; **Date:** 20 September 2016

Object: Civilian pick-up truck

Unique Image Information:

Source: Mwatana; **Item:** 10 of 12 photographs taken on 28th September 2016 by Mwatana.

File name: ٢٠١٦٠٩٢٨_١٠٢٩٣٤; **EXIF Metadata:** Date Time Original: 28 September 2016 at 10:29

Description: The scene of the airstrike



Incident Details --- Location: Al-Matmmah District, Al-Jawf Governorate; **Date:** 20 September 2016

Object: Civilian pick-up truck

Unique Image Information:

Source: Mwatana; **Item:** 11 of 12 photographs taken on 28th September 2016 by Mwatana.

File name: ٢٠١٦٠٩٢٨_١٠٣٠١٢; **EXIF Metadata:** Date Time Original: 28 September 2016 at 10:30

Description: The scene of the airstrike



Incident Details --- Location: Al-Matmmah District, Al-Jawf Governorate; **Date:** 20 September 2016

Object: Civilian pick-up truck

Unique Image Information:

Source: Mwatana; **Item:** 12 of 12 photographs taken on 28th September 2016 by Mwatana.

File name: ٢٠١٦٠٩٢٨_١٠٣٥٤٣(0); **EXIF Metadata:** Date Time Original: 28 September 2016 at 10:35

Description: The scene of the airstrike



Incident Details ---

Location: Al-Matmmah District, Al-Jawf Governorate **Date:** 20 September 2016

Object: Pick-up truck carrying women and children

Document Information ---

Item: Extract from JIAT announcement

Source: Saudi Press Agency **Title:** *Spokesman for the Joint Incident Assessment Team in Yemen: We are transparent in announcing the results and perceive the responsibility the team is shouldering to clarify facts* **Report Date:** 31 July 2018

Link: <https://www.spa.gov.sa/1792284>

Accessed: 9 August 2019

“Spokesman for the Joint Incident Assessment Team in Yemen: We are transparent in announcing the results and perceive the responsibility the team is shouldering to clarify facts

In the case No. 76, included in the annual report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights accusing the Coalition Forces to have launched an air strike on 20/09/2016, which reportedly resulted in hitting a civilian vehicle in Al-Mansaf area, Al-Mutama directorate, Al-Jawf governorate, killing 15 civilians including twelve children, three women and injuring three others, and that the local residents told the UNHCR that the car belongs to a farmer and that the victims were on their way to work in the farm, Al-Mansour said that the JIAT had verified the incident and after having seen all relevant documents, including the procedures and rules of engagement, the air mission assignment, post-mission reports, satellite imagery and the evidence assessment, it was found that reliable intelligence information had been received by the Command of joint special operations inland Yemen from the Command of the sixth military zone, affiliated to the Yemeni forces related to the legitimate government, that the vehicle, branded as jeep (Chass), was carrying some commanders of the Houthi militias, an information, verified by the coalition air forces in coordination with ground sources, proved true. After monitoring the vehicle until it reached an isolated area, with no buildings or civilians, the Coalition Forces, using a guided bomb, hit the target at 9 o'clock on Tuesday morning (19 Dhu al-Hijjah 1437 H) corresponding to (20/09/2016). Video footage of the mission, proved that the vehicle was a one-cell jeep (chass brand), with no persons on its surface, he said, adding that a secondary explosion was observed in the aftermath of the bombing, indicating that the vehicle was carrying weapons and ammunition, as well as some commanders of the Houthi militias.

Al-Mansour explained that, in the light of this, the JIAT concluded that the coalition air forces targeted a vehicle, laden with weapons and ammunition, was carrying commanders and that the measures taken in dealing with the legitimate military target were safe and comply with international humanitarian law and its customary rules.

--More

00:15 LOCAL TIME 21:15 GMT

0034”

INCIDENT SUMMARY: KEY DETAILS				
<p>Date: 21 September 2016 Location: Hunood, Hawak District, Hodeidah Object: Funeral and homes in residential area of Hodeidah</p>				
<p>Summary of facts: Civilian harm and nature of target</p>				
<p>At around 8 p.m. on Wednesday, September 21, 2016, Saudi/UAE-led Coalition forces attacked Al-Hinood residential neighborhood in Hawak District, Hodeidah Governorate during a funeral for one of the neighborhood's residents [1-4]. The attack on al-Hunood neighbourhood killed 23 people, including five children, and wounded at least 46, including three children and 19 women. Weapons remnants were recovered at the scene of the strike [6, 20-21, 35-38]. No military targets were identified by Mwatana or by Human Rights Watch. The bomb remnants found were identified as being from a US made GBU-16 bomb, which is based on the Mk-83, 1,000 lb bomb [4].</p>				
<p>Coalition Responses</p>				
<p>JIAT announced on 3 July 2019 that the Coalition was not responsible for this incident. The Team noted that if a bomb had gone off course, it would not have detonated; and that, further, the damage observed in the Hunood area was not consistent with an aerial bomb [39-41].</p>				
<p>Primary Information</p>				
Source		Item		Page No.
Mwatana		Incident Report		1-4
Mwatana		Photographs recovered from the scene on 22 September 2016		5-6
GLAN		29 photographs taken on 24th and 25th September 2016 and provided to GLAN by a private individual.		10-38
<p>Open Sources</p>				
Source	Title	Date	Link	Page No.
Human Rights Watch	<i>Yemen: US-Made Bombs Used in Unlawful Airstrikes: Dozens of Civilian Deaths Underscore Need for Saudi Arms Embargo</i>	8 th December 2016	https://www.hrw.org/news/2016/12/08/yemen-us-made-bombs-used-unlawful-airstrikes	7-9

JIAT	The Joint Incidents Assessment Team (JIAT) in Yemen Announcements Investigation Results	3 rd July 2019	https://www.spa.gov.sa/viewstory.php?lang=en&newsid=1941246 https://www.spa.gov.sa/viewstory.php?lang=en&newsid=1941247	39-40
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Mwatana Incident Report

Date of strike:

September 21, 2016

Location of strike:

Al-Hunood neighborhood, Hawak District, Hodeidah. Al-Hunood is a densely populated residential neighborhood located about one kilometer from the Presidential Palace in Hodeida.

Object(s) struck:

Civilian residences in a densely populated residential neighborhood during a funeral.

Sources of Information:

Site Visit: Mwatana visited the site on September 22, 2016 at about 9am—the day after the airstrike.

Interviews: Mwatana conducted 10 interviews in Hodeidah soon after the attack. Nine individuals were interviewed the day after the attack, all of whom had either witnessed the attack, or had relatives wounded or killed in the attack. One of the individuals interviewed worked at one of Hodeidah's main hospitals, where many of the injured were taken.

Photos: Mwatana took and collected photographs of damage to the neighborhood, and of weapons remnants.

Casualties:

Mwatana identified 23 people killed in the attack on Al-Hunood. Five of those killed were children, including a 2-year-old girl, an 8-year-old boy, and three teenage girls.¹ Two women were also killed in the attack. Mwatana further identified 46 people injured in the attack, including several with serious head injuries. Three of those injured were children, and 19 were women.

Description of Attack and Attack's Effects:

At around 8 p.m. on Wednesday, September 21, 2016, Saudi/UAE-led Coalition forces attacked Al-Hunood residential neighborhood in Hawak District, Hodeidah Governorate during a funeral for one of the neighborhood's residents.

One witness had been in one of the tents set up for the funeral just before the strike. He told Mwatana that most of the mourners in the women's tent had gone up to their homes

¹ Ages are approximate. In Yemen, it is common for people to give an approximate age for themselves.

after the coalition bombed the Presidential Palace, located about a kilometer away from the neighborhood. He too had just left the funeral to go upstairs, when he said, “I suddenly felt a lot of pressure pushing me inside.”

Abdulmajeed Abdullah Yahya, a 19-year-old man, came quickly to Al-Hunood when he heard there had been a strike near his father’s grocery store. He said, “When I arrived, the homes had all collapsed, and everything was very dark. I could not find my father, and I knew that they had taken him to the hospital. I did not think that he was still alive, but, all praise be to Allah, he had survived. Everything in the grocery store was destroyed, and my father sustained injuries from the shrapnel.” Yahya said, “The sound of the plane was very clear, and people all over the city heard it. Everyone had expected that the Republican Palace would be bombed again.”

Yusuf Ali Bourji was called in to work at the hospital after the strike. He said, “After the second bombing, and when the victims of the Al Hunood neighborhood bombing started arriving at the hospital, around 9 pm, I was called by the person working at the time at the statistics department, and he asked me to come to the hospital because there were too many cases.” Later, there were airstrikes on a nearby target, and “the windows of the hospital broke, and the building was filled with dirt and dust.” Bourji said, “A large number of patients left the hospital out of fear of another slaughter taking place. While the patients and injured were running away, there was a man who was carrying a child who was injured by shrapnel during the bombing, and he wanted the child to be treated. Seeing everyone trying to flee the hospital while this man walks in, alone, carrying his son, is something that I could not even begin to describe.”

Witnesses expressed confusion as to why the neighborhood and the funeral had been targeted. One said, “the Coalition bombed the neighborhood for no reason.”

A man was in his home a few houses down from the strike, and said “the explosion was powerful, and we were shaken around as if we were dummies.” He said his home was filled with dust and when he went outside “the neighborhood was dark.” He did not understand why his neighborhood had been attacked, saying, “I had never imagined that our neighborhood would be bombed.”

Another man also said he did not expect that Al-Hunood would be targeted. He was not in the neighborhood at the time of the attack but had family members attending the funeral: “There was nothing suspicious in the neighborhood, and despite the first bombing [at the Presidential Palace] near the neighborhood, no one in the neighborhood ran away. There were even people who lived near the [Presidential] Palace that ran away to the Al-Hunood neighborhood.” When he went home after the bombing, he found that relatives had been killed and wounded. Another witness said that when he heard the strike hit the Presidential Palace, “we did not feel like we were in any danger because we lived in an old and crowded neighborhood.” The attack killed one of his young children.

Witnesses Mwatana spoke to described their young children being wounded, or their homes destroyed, or their terror being unable to find relatives they knew had been in the

neighborhood or at the funeral. A middle-aged woman was injured in the attack, along with her brother. She said, “when we heard the first airstrike and knew that it had hit the Republican Palace. We called my uncle, who lives there, to make sure that they were ok. The planes were flying overhead, and I do not remember anything other than being on the third floor. I saw a red flame, and suddenly I was on the street and there was rubble on top of me. My brother was next to me. I was saying the *shahadatain* and I was screaming for people to come take me out. They rescued me and took me to the hospital for treatment.”

Weapons remnants ID:

A remnant recovered at the site of the airstrike on Al-Honood was identified as a possible forward control fin of a US-made GBU-16 Paveway II laser-guided bomb. The remnant was inscribed with the marking “83,” suggesting the 454-kilogram (1,000-pound) Mk-83 high-explosive bomb, which is used as a warhead for the GBU-16.

Incident Details --- Location: Hinood, Hawak District, Hodeidah; **Date:** 21 September 2016

Object: Funeral in residential area of Hodeidah

Unique Image Information:

Source: Mwatana; **Item:** Photograph taken on 22 September 2016 by Mwatana.

File name:3- دمار الحارة; **EXIF Metadata:** n/a

Description: Damage to Honood district



Incident Details --- Location: Hinood, Hawak District, Hodeidah; **Date:** 21 September 2016

Object: Funeral in residential area of Hodeidah

Unique Image Information:

Source: Mwatana; **Item:** Photograph of weapons remnants recovered at the scene of the attack on Al-Hinood residential neighborhood .

File name: شظايا; **EXIF Metadata:**

Description: Remains of Mk-83 munition



Incident Details---

Location: Hodeidah city **Date:** 21 September 2016

Object: Funeral and residential homes

Document Information ---

Item: Extract from NGO Report

Source: Human Rights Watch **Title:** *Yemen: US-Made Bombs Used in Unlawful Airstrikes: Dozens of Civilian Deaths Underscore Need for Saudi Arms Embargo* **Report Date:** 8th December 2016

Link: <https://www.hrw.org/news/2016/12/08/yemen-us-made-bombs-used-unlawful-airstrikes>

Accessed: 29 July 2019

“Souq al-Hinood Neighborhood, September 21, 2016

Casualties: At least 28 civilians killed, including 8 children, and 32 wounded.

Munitions Identified: No remnants found at the site.



A three-story house in Souq al-Hinood, a crowded residential area in Hodeida city, that was hit by an airstrike on the evening of September 21, 2016. A single bomb killed at least 28 civilians, including 8 children.

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At about 7:15 p.m. on September 21, coalition aircraft attacked the Presidential Palace in Hodeida, which was still being used by local authorities. About an hour later, an airstrike hit a home in the densely populated residential neighborhood of Souq al-Hinood, about 500 meters from the palace. The strike killed at least 28 civilians, including eight children, and wounded 32, according to OHCHR. Human Rights Watch confirmed the names and ages of 24 of those killed, including six children.

Mohammed Ahmad Abduljalil, a local resident, said that on the night of the bombing, he was holding a funeral for his wife. At least 50 people had gathered on the street in front of his house, where the family had set up a tent for mourners, with separate sections for women and men. The strike hit approximately 30 meters from the funeral site. He said:

Incident Details---

Location: Hodeidah city **Date:** 21 September 2016

Object: Funeral and residential homes

Document Information ---

Item: Extract from NGO Report

Source: Human Rights Watch **Title:** *Yemen: US-Made Bombs Used in Unlawful Airstrikes: Dozens of Civilian Deaths Underscore Need for Saudi Arms Embargo* **Report Date:** 8th December 2016

Link: <https://www.hrw.org/news/2016/12/08/yemen-us-made-bombs-used-unlawful-airstrikes>

Accessed: 29 July 2019

When the strike came, [the guests] ran in all directions.... I was sitting in the men's funeral [section]. I and my [granddaughter], she is only 4-years-old, flew in the air. We were thrown [from the street] to the back of the house.... She was injured in the head. My 23-year-old son... was cut on his neck and face, his jaw detached. He also had [fragments] lodged in his leg.

Abduljalil's son-in-law and his grandson were killed.

Muhammad Ghareib, 41, a shop owner whose store is about 150 meters from the strike location, said:

I was inside my shop [when] I heard a very loud explosion. All the glass in my shop shattered, the dust filled the shop.... I went outside and saw people running away: men, women, and children, some of them were falling on the ground, some covered with dust and some with blood.

The airstrike directly hit the three-story building in the middle of [the building]. All the bricks and one balcony fell over the funeral and [those attending]. About 12 houses were damaged.



A narrow street in the Souq al-Hinood neighborhood of Hodeida city that was bombed on the evening of September 21, 2016. At the time of the attack Mohammed Ahmed Abduljalil was holding a funeral for his wife in front of his house. Abduljalil's son and 4-year-old granddaughter were injured in the strike; his son-in-law and his grandson were killed.

Incident Details---

Location: Hodeidah city **Date:** 21 September 2016

Object: Funeral and residential homes

Document Information ---

Item: Extract from NGO Report

Source: Human Rights Watch **Title:** *Yemen: US-Made Bombs Used in Unlawful Airstrikes: Dozens of Civilian Deaths Underscore Need for Saudi Arms Embargo* **Report Date:** 8th December 2016

Link: <https://www.hrw.org/news/2016/12/08/yemen-us-made-bombs-used-unlawful-airstrikes>

Accessed: 29 July 2019

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None of the witnesses described any military target in the area other than perhaps the Presidential Palace, which had at times been used to host meetings with high-level Houthi officials involved in military operations. The palace was located 450 to 500 meters away from the neighborhood. The house of the Houthi-affiliated deputy governor, was about 20 meters away, a neighborhood resident said. Armed men in military trucks used to visit the deputy governor's house, but the resident was uncertain whether any were there at the time of the strike.

Human Rights Watch visited the site on November 7. There was no evidence of a possible military target in the area other than the Presidential Palace.

The attack on Souq al-Hinood may have been intended as part of the attack on the Presidential Palace, but it was apparently unlawfully indiscriminate as it did not distinguish between civilians and a military objective. Indiscriminate attacks carried out recklessly are war crimes. The coalition has not announced if it will investigate the attack.”

Incident Details --- Location: Hinood, Hawak District, Hodeidah; **Date:** 21 September 2016

Object: Funeral in residential area of Hodeidah

Unique Image Information:

Source: CONFIDENTIAL; **Item:** 1 of 29 photographs taken on 24th and 25th September 2016 and provided to GLAN by a private individual.

File name:K79A7142.CR2; **EXIF Metadata:** Date Time Original: 24 Sep 2016 at 15:10:43

Description: Damage to buildings in Hinood



Incident Details --- Location: Hinood, Hawak District, Hodeidah; **Date:** 21 September 2016

Object: Funeral in residential area of Hodeidah

Unique Image Information:

Source: CONFIDENTIAL; **Item:** 2 of 29 photographs taken on 24th and 25th September 2016 and provided to GLAN by a private individual.

File name:K79A7149.CR2; **EXIF Metadata:** Date Time Original: 24 September 2016 at 15:12:42

Description: Damage to buildings in Hinood



Incident Details --- Location: Hinood, Hawak District, Hodeidah; **Date:** 21 September 2016

Object: Funeral in residential area of Hodeidah

Unique Image Information:

Source: CONFIDENTIAL; **Item:** 3 of 29 photographs taken on 24th and 25th September 2016 and provided to GLAN by a private individual.

File name:K79A7163.CR2; **EXIF Metadata:** Date Time Original: 24 Sep 2016 at 15:22:31

Description: Damage to buildings in Hinood



Incident Details --- Location: Hinood, Hawak District, Hodeidah; **Date:** 21 September 2016

Object: Funeral in residential area of Hodeidah

Unique Image Information:

Source: CONFIDENTIAL; **Item:** 4 of 29 photographs taken on 24th and 25th September 2016 and provided to GLAN by a private individual.

File name:K79A7168.CR2; **EXIF Metadata:** Date Time Original: 24 Sep 2016 at 15:22:56

Description: Damage to buildings in Hinood



Incident Details --- Location: Hinood, Hawak District, Hodeidah; **Date:** 21 September 2016

Object: Funeral in residential area of Hodeidah

Unique Image Information:

Source: CONFIDENTIAL; **Item:** 5 of 29 photographs taken on 24th and 25th September 2016 and provided to GLAN by a private individual.

File name:K79A7187.CR2; **EXIF Metadata:** Date Time Original: 24 Sep 2016 at 15:24:45

Description: Damage to buildings in Hinood



Incident Details --- Location: Hinood, Hawak District, Hodeidah; **Date:** 21 September 2016

Object: Funeral in residential area of Hodeidah

Unique Image Information:

Source: CONFIDENTIAL; **Item:** 6 of 29 photographs taken on 24th and 25th September 2016 and provided to GLAN by a private individual.

File name:K79A7195.CR2; **EXIF Metadata:** Date Time Original: 24 Sep 2016 at 15:25:19

Description: Damage to buildings in Hinood



Incident Details --- Location: Hinood, Hawak District, Hodeidah; **Date:** 21 September 2016

Object: Funeral in residential area of Hodeidah

Unique Image Information:

Source: CONFIDENTIAL; **Item:** 7 of 29 photographs taken on 24th and 25th September 2016 and provided to GLAN by a private individual.

File name: K79A7208.CR2; **EXIF Metadata:** Date Time Original: 24 Sep 2016 at 15:26:24

Description: Damage to buildings in Hinood



Incident Details --- Location: Hinood, Hawak District, Hodeidah; **Date:** 21 September 2016

Object: Funeral in residential area of Hodeidah

Unique Image Information:

Source: CONFIDENTIAL; **Item:** 8 of 29 photographs taken on 24th and 25th September 2016 and provided to GLAN by a private individual.

File name: K79A7214.CR2; **EXIF Metadata:** Date Time Original: 24 Sep 2016 at 15:26:46

Description: Damage to buildings in Hinood



Incident Details --- Location: Hinood, Hawak District, Hodeidah; **Date:** 21 September 2016

Object: Funeral in residential area of Hodeidah

Unique Image Information:

Source: CONFIDENTIAL; **Item:** 9 of 29 photographs taken on 24th and 25th September 2016 and provided to GLAN by a private individual.

File name:K79A7225.CR2; **EXIF Metadata:** Date Time Original: 24 Sep 2016 at 15:28:04

Description: Damage to buildings in Hinood



Incident Details --- Location: Hinood, Hawak District, Hodeidah; **Date:** 21 September 2016

Object: Funeral in residential area of Hodeidah

Unique Image Information:

Source: CONFIDENTIAL; **Item:** 10 of 29 photographs taken on 24th and 25th September 2016 and provided to GLAN by a private individual.

File name:K79A7226.CR2; **EXIF Metadata:** Date Time Original: 24 Sep 2016 at 15:28:16

Description: Damage to buildings in Hinood



Incident Details --- Location: Hinood, Hawak District, Hodeidah; **Date:** 21 September 2016

Object: Funeral in residential area of Hodeidah

Unique Image Information:

Source: CONFIDENTIAL; **Item:** 11 of 29 photographs taken on 24th and 25th September 2016 and provided to GLAN by a private individual.

File name:K79A7152.CR2; **EXIF Metadata:** Date Time Original: 24 Sep 2016 at 15:13:44

Description: Bomb remnant



Incident Details --- Location: Hinood, Hawak District, Hodeidah; **Date:** 21 September 2016

Object: Funeral in residential area of Hodeidah

Unique Image Information:

Source: CONFIDENTIAL; **Item:** 12 of 29 photographs taken on 24th and 25th September 2016 and provided to GLAN by a private individual.

File name:K79A7160.CR2; **EXIF Metadata:** Date Time Original: 24 Sep 2016 at 15:15:05

Description: Bomb remnant



Incident Details --- Location: Hinood, Hawak District, Hodeidah; **Date:** 21 September 2016

Object: Funeral in residential area of Hodeidah

Unique Image Information:

Source: CONFIDENTIAL; **Item:** 13 of 29 photographs taken on 24th and 25th September 2016 and provided to GLAN by a private individual.

File name:K79A7430.CR2; **EXIF Metadata:** Date Time Original: 25 Sep 2016 at 14:54:54

Description: Wide view of street



Incident Details --- Location: Hinood, Hawak District, Hodeidah; **Date:** 21 September 2016

Object: Funeral in residential area of Hodeidah

Unique Image Information:

Source: CONFIDENTIAL; **Item:** 14 of 29 photographs taken on 24th and 25th September 2016 and provided to GLAN by a private individual.

File name: K79A7438.CR2; **EXIF Metadata:** Date Time Original: 25 Sep 2016 at 15:06:02

Description: Rubble from airstrike



Incident Details --- Location: Hinood, Hawak District, Hodeidah; **Date:** 21 September 2016

Object: Funeral in residential area of Hodeidah

Unique Image Information:

Source: CONFIDENTIAL; **Item:** 15 of 29 photographs taken on 24th and 25th September 2016 and provided to GLAN by a private individual.

File name: K79A7440.CR2; **EXIF Metadata:** Date Time Original: 25 Sep 2016 at 15:06:06

Description: Damage to building



Incident Details --- Location: Hinood, Hawak District, Hodeidah; **Date:** 21 September 2016

Object: Funeral in residential area of Hodeidah

Unique Image Information:

Source: CONFIDENTIAL; **Item:** 16 of 29 photographs taken on 24th and 25th September 2016 and provided to GLAN by a private individual.

File name:K79A7446.CR2; **EXIF Metadata:** Date Time Original: 25 Sep 2016 at 15:06:38

Description: Damage to buildings



Incident Details --- Location: Hinood, Hawak District, Hodeidah; **Date:** 21 September 2016

Object: Funeral in residential area of Hodeidah

Unique Image Information:

Source: CONFIDENTIAL; **Item:** 17 of 29 photographs taken on 24th and 25th September 2016 and provided to GLAN by a private individual.

File name:K79A7451.CR2; **EXIF Metadata:** Date Time Original: 25 Sep 2016 at 15:07:21

Description: Damaged car on street



Incident Details --- Location: Hinood, Hawak District, Hodeidah; **Date:** 21 September 2016

Object: Funeral in residential area of Hodeidah

Unique Image Information:

Source: CONFIDENTIAL; **Item:** 18 of 29 photographs taken on 24th and 25th September 2016 and provided to GLAN by a private individual.

File name: K79A7466.CR2; **EXIF Metadata:** Date Time Original: 25 Sep 2016 at 15:12:15

Description: Damaged cars on street



Incident Details --- Location: Hinood, Hawak District, Hodeidah; **Date:** 21 September 2016

Object: Funeral in residential area of Hodeidah

Unique Image Information:

Source: CONFIDENTIAL; **Item:** 19 of 29 photographs taken on 24th and 25th September 2016 and provided to GLAN by a private individual.

File name:K79A7466.CR2; **EXIF Metadata:** Date Time Original: 25 Sep 2016 at 15:12:15

Description: Damaged buildings



Incident Details --- Location: Hinood, Hawak District, Hodeidah; **Date:** 21 September 2016

Object: Funeral in residential area of Hodeidah

Unique Image Information:

Source: CONFIDENTIAL; **Item:** 20 of 29 photographs taken on 24th and 25th September 2016 and provided to GLAN by a private individual.

File name:K79A7517.CR2; **EXIF Metadata:** Date Time Original: 25 Sep 2016 at 15:45:59

Description: Damaged vehicle



Incident Details --- Location: Hinood, Hawak District, Hodeidah; **Date:** 21 September 2016

Object: Funeral in residential area of Hodeidah

Unique Image Information:

Source: CONFIDENTIAL; **Item:** 21 of 29 photographs taken on 24th and 25th September 2016 and provided to GLAN by a private individual.

File name:K79A7521.CR2; **EXIF Metadata:** Date Time Original: 25 Sep 2016 at 15:48:06

Description: Damaged building



Incident Details --- Location: Hinood, Hawak District, Hodeidah; **Date:** 21 September 2016

Object: Funeral in residential area of Hodeidah

Unique Image Information:

Source: CONFIDENTIAL; **Item:** 22 of 29 photographs taken on 24th and 25th September 2016 and provided to GLAN by a private individual.

File name:K79A7521.CR2; **EXIF Metadata:** Date Time Original: 25 Sep 2016 at 15:48:06

Description: Survivor photographed in hospital



Incident Details --- Location: Hinood, Hawak District, Hodeidah; **Date:** 21 September 2016

Object: Funeral in residential area of Hodeidah

Unique Image Information:

Source: CONFIDENTIAL; **Item:** 23 of 29 photographs taken on 24th and 25th September 2016 and provided to GLAN by a private individual.

File name:K79A7350.CR2; **EXIF Metadata:** Date Time Original: 25 Sep 2016 at 10:20:48

Description: Survivor photographed in hospital



Incident Details --- Location: Hinood, Hawak District, Hodeidah; **Date:** 21 September 2016

Object: Funeral in residential area of Hodeidah

Unique Image Information:

Source: CONFIDENTIAL; **Item:** 24 of 29 photographs taken on 24th and 25th September 2016 and provided to GLAN by a private individual.

File name:K79A7373.CR2; **EXIF Metadata:** Date Time Original: 25 Sep 2016 at 10:39:03

Description: Survivor photographed in hospital



Incident Details --- Location: Hinood, Hawak District, Hodeidah; **Date:** 21 September 2016

Object: Funeral in residential area of Hodeidah

Unique Image Information:

Source: CONFIDENTIAL; **Item:** 25 of 79 photographs taken on 24th and 25th September 2016 and provided to GLAN by a private individual.

File name: K79A7388.CR2; **EXIF Metadata:** Date Time Original: 25 Sep 2016 at 10:46:53

Description: Survivor photographed in hospital



Incident Details --- Location: Hinood, Hawak District, Hodeidah; **Date:** 21 September 2016

Object: Funeral in residential area of Hodeidah

Unique Image Information:

Source: CONFIDENTIAL; **Item:** 26 of 29 photographs taken on 24th and 25th September 2016 and provided to GLAN by a private individual.

File name::K79A7398.CR2; **EXIF Metadata:** Date Time Original: 25 Sep 2016 at 10:55:35

Description: Fragment found at the scene



Incident Details --- Location: Hinood, Hawak District, Hodeidah; **Date:** 21 September 2016

Object: Funeral in residential area of Hodeidah

Unique Image Information:

Source: CONFIDENTIAL; **Item:** 27 of 29 photographs taken on 24th and 25th September 2016 and provided to GLAN by a private individual.

File name:K79A7398.CR2; **EXIF Metadata:** Date Time Original: 25 Sep 2016 at 10:55:35

Description: Fragment found at the scene



Incident Details --- Location: Hinood, Hawak District, Hodeidah; **Date:** 21 September 2016

Object: Funeral in residential area of Hodeidah

Unique Image Information:

Source: CONFIDENTIAL; **Item:** 28 of 29 photographs taken on 24th and 25th September 2016 and provided to GLAN by a private individual.

File name: K79A7398.CR2; **EXIF Metadata:** Date Time Original: 25 Sep 2016 at 10:55:35

Description: Fragment found at the scene



Incident Details --- Location: Hinood, Hawak District, Hodeidah; **Date:** 21 September 2016

Object: Funeral in residential area of Hodeidah

Unique Image Information:

Source: CONFIDENTIAL; **Item:** 29 of 29 photographs taken on 24th and 25th September 2016 and provided to GLAN by a private individual.

File name: K79A7398.CR2; **EXIF Metadata:** Date Time Original: 25 Sep 2016 at 10:55:35

Description: Fragments found at the scene



Incident Details ---

Location: Hunood, Hawak District, Hodeidah **Date:** 21st September 2016

Object: Funeral and homes in residential area of Hodeidah

Document Information ---

Item: Extract from JIAT announcement

Source: Saudi Press Agency **Title:** *The Joint Incidents Assessment Team (JIAT) in Yemen Announces Investigation Results*

Report Date: 3rd July 2019

Link: <https://www.almashhad-alyemeni.com/138037> and

<https://www.spa.gov.sa/viewstory.php?lang=en&newsid=1941247>

Accessed: 9 August 2019

“Riyadh, Jul 3, 2019, SPA -- The Official Spokesman of the Joint Incidents Assessment Team (JIAT) in Yemen, Legal Counsellor Mansour Al-Mansour, held here today a press conference disclosing results reached by JIAT regarding four allegations reported by international organizations.

With regard to the Human Rights Watch report issued on (8/12/2016), stating that a coalition air strike on the (Souq Al-Honood) neighborhood in (Al-Hudaydah) city, on (21/09/2016) killing (28) civilians and injuring (32) others.

JIAT vetted the incident, reviewed all documents, including the Air Tasking Order, mission execution procedures, daily mission schedule, after-mission reports, satellite images of the targeted site and (Souq Al-Honood) neighborhood location, video recordings of the mission, video of the Battle Damage Assessment (BDA), weapons technical documents, rules of engagement of the Coalition Forces, International Humanitarian Law and its customary rules, and after assessing evidences, JIAT found that, on Wednesday (21 September 2016) at (6:00) pm, Coalition Forces received credible intelligence information that a number of prominent leaders of the Al-Houthi armed militia held a meeting in the (Presidential Palace) in (Al-Hudaydah) governorate, which is considered to be a military target of a high value, whose destruction achieves military advantage in accordance with Article (52) Paragraph (2), of Additional Protocol (I) to the Geneva Conventions.

With the verification of intelligence information, about a meeting of prominent elements of Al-Houthi armed militia in the (Presidential Palace) in accordance with customary law No. (16) of customary International Humanitarian Law, therefore the (Presidential Palace) had lost the protection of the civilian objects for the presence of prominent leaders of Al-Houthi armed militia, in accordance with Article (52) Paragraph (3) of the Additional Protocol (I) of the Geneva Conventions.

On Wednesday (21/09/2016) at (7:30) pm, Coalition Forces carried-out a mission on high-value and time-sensitive targets at the (Presidential Palace) in (Al-Hudaydah) governorate using guided bombs.

By evaluating the mission operationally and technically, it's planning and implementation stages, satellite image, video recordings before and after the targeting, and the after mission report, JIAT found the following results:

- 1- Coalition Forces took into account three position of No Strike List (NSL), the nearest was school (180) meters away from the Presidential Palace.
- 2- Confirmation of the fall of all bombs on the Presidential Palace, where it became clear that the effects of strikes at two points inside the Presidential Palace.
- 3- After the study of those effects by weapons experts, it was found that the apparent effect in the courtyard of the palace corresponds to what is stated in the technical references, in terms of the size and locations of the bombs impact points.
- 4- The bombs used in the mission are very advanced and sophisticated, with technical characteristics that make them maneuver in particular way to ensure that the steering

Incident Details ---

Location: Hunood, Hawak District, Hodeidah **Date:** 21st September 2016

Object: Funeral and homes in residential area of Hodeidah

Document Information ---

Item: Extract from JIAT announcement

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<https://www.spa.gov.sa/viewstory.php?lang=en&newsid=1941247>

Accessed: 9 August 2019

mechanism function properly, and if there is a technical defect that may deviates it away from the target (Off-Course), the bomb armament system disable the detonator to ensure that the bomb will not explode, which denies the possibility that the bombs fell on (Souq Al-Honood neighborhood) as claimed, where unexploded ordnance will be found at the claimed site.

5- Considering the direction of the attack where the Presidential Palace is the target, as reported in the after-mission report, JIAT found that the formation targeted from a specific location northeast of the Presidential Palace, where (Souq Al-Honood neighborhood) is located southwest of the Republican Palace, at about 500 meters away, opposite the targeted site.

6- In the event of the bomb falling without guidance, it will free fall, and according to technical references will hit short of target, and without deviation, where (Souq Al-Honood neighborhood) is at the opposite side of the attack path.

7- JIAT also evaluated the news, reports and photographs that coincided with the events of (Souq Al-Honood neighborhood), including that (Souq Al-Honood neighborhood) was hit by a missile attack by Al-Houthi armed militia, one hour after the coalition targeted the Presidential Palace.

8- By analyzing the images of the location, JIAT reached the following:

A- The images illustrate what can be described as the site consists of old buildings.

B- Multiple locations are affected which shows that it was attacked by more than one projectile.

C- The effects of projectiles on (Souq Al-Honood neighborhood) are not consistent with the impact of aerial strike.

In light of that, JIAT found that the Coalition Forces are not responsible for the damage caused to (Souq Al-Honood neighborhood) on (21/09/2016), and that the actions taken by the Coalition Forces to target a legitimate military target (Presidential Palace) in (Al-Hudaydah) city is in accordance with International Humanitarian Law and its customary rules.”

INCIDENT SUMMARY: KEY DETAILS				
Date: 24 September 2016				
Location: Near Jiblah Fork, Ibb Governorate				
Object: Residential building				
Summary of facts: Civilian harm and nature of target				
On the evening of September 24, 2016, Saudi/UAE-led Coalition forces bombed a residential apartment building near Jiblah Fork in the Ibb Governorate. Mwatana identified six civilians who were killed (including three children and one woman) and one woman who was injured in the attack [1-2]. Remnants of a guidance fin for a US-made GBU-12 Paveway II laser-guided bomb were found at the site of the attack [3].				
Coalition Responses				
JIAT concluded that no strike occurred at this location and at this time, and that the target was the Bin Laden Resort, over 1,000 km away [4].				
Primary Information				
Source	Item			Page No.
Mwatana	Mwatana incident report			1-2
Mwatana	1 photo by Mwatana investigation depicting remnant of GBU-12 bomb			3
Open Sources				
Source	Title	Date	Link	Page No.
UN Panel of Experts	Final report of the Panel of Experts on Yemen	27 January 2017	https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/N1700601_0.pdf	Not annexed
JIAT	The Joint Incident Assessment Team Holds Press Conference	19 November 2017	https://www.spa.gov.sa/viewstory.php?lang=en&newsid=1689418	4

Mwatana Incident Report

Date of strike:

September 24, 2016

Location of strike:

Near Jiblah Fork, Al-Dhihar District, Ibb Governorate.

Object(s) struck:

Residential apartment building.

Sources of Information:

Site Visit: Mwatana visited the site two days after the strike, on September 26, 2016.

Interviews: Two days after the strike, Mwatana conducted interviews with four individuals, all of whom heard the strike, and were at the scene shortly after the attack.

Photos: Mwatana took and collected photos of weapons remnants and damage to the building.

Casualties:

Mwatana identified six people killed in the attack, including three children: an 11-year old girl, a 4-year-old boy, and a 3-year-old girl.¹ A middle-aged man and women were also killed in the attack, as was a young, 24-year-old man. Mwatana also identified a young woman injured in the attack.

Description of Attack and Attack's Effects:

On the evening of September 24, 2016, Saud/UAE-led Coalition forces bombed a residential apartment building near Jiblah Fork in the Ibb Governorate.

Mahyoob al Awdi was in a nearby building when the attack occurred. He said, "I went out of the building and the street was filled with smoke, and there was more smoke coming out of the building." He said he went to check on the residents of the building and found that one "family had been harmed the most. They were all burnt, and they had died," except for one woman, who had been injured.

Another man was in a nearby home at the time of the attack. He said, "I heard a missile and the house shook. The windows were blown out, and I went out of the house to find

¹ Ages are approximate. In Yemen, it is common for people to give an approximate age for themselves.

the street filled with smoke. We went into the building to take the victims out,” and he said, “they were in a horrible condition.”

One witness was in the neighborhood at the time of the strike. He told Mwatana, “A missile hit while we were sitting there. We were terrified, and we ran away to hide behind a nearby building. When we were sure that there would not be a second strike, we went to the building that was hit so that we could help the victims.” When he arrived at the scene, he “found [the victims] laid out on the ground, outside the building, and in a very bad condition.”

A relative of those killed and wounded said, “I was at my place of work [] near the building that my [relative] and his family live in. I heard the sound of an explosion and I was afraid, but I thought that the strike had targeted the vocational institute. I went to check...” He found his wounded relative looking for her children and took her to another nearby relative’s home before going back into the apartment. There, he found a young girl: “She was in a horrible state. Her legs were shredded, and her body was burnt. I gathered her in a blanket, then I went to look for the rest of the family. I did not find any of them because they had all fallen out into the street.”

Weapons Remnants ID:

Mwatana researchers recovered a portion of a US-made guided bomb unit (GBU) wing assembly at the site of the attack on the apartment building. The part number inscribed on the weapons remnant, “837760-4,” is associated with the guidance fin for the GBU-12 Paveway II laser-guided bomb. The marking “96214”—Raytheon’s Commercial and Government Entity (CAGE) number—identifies Raytheon as the manufacturer of the weapon. The words “FOR USE ON MK82” are also printed on the remnant, indicating that a 227-kilogram (500-pound) Mk-82 warhead was mounted on the GBU-12 fin.

Incident Details --- Location: Near Jiblah Fork, Ibb Governorate; **Date:** 24 September 2016

Object: Residential building

Unique Image Information:

Source: Mwatana; **Item:** 1 of 1 taken at the scene on 26 September 2016 by Mwatana

File name:IMG-20160927-WA0000.jpg; **EXIF Metadata:** n/a

Description: Remnant of guidance fin for US-made GBU-12 Paveway II laser-guided bomb



Incident Details ---

Location: Near Jiblah Fork, Ibb Governorate **Date:** 24 September 2016

Object: Residential building

Document Information ---

Item: Excerpt from Reale Ambasciata Dell' Arabia Saudita, Roma Italia (Royal Embassy of Saudi Arabia in Rome)

Source: Reale Ambasciata Dell' Arabia Saudita, Roma Italia **Title:** *"The Joint Incident Assessment Team Holds Press Conference"*

Report Date: 19 November 2017

Link: <http://www.arabia-saudita.it/news.php?id=690>

Accessed: 5 August 2019

"The Joint Incident Assessment Team Holds Press Conference

November 19, 2017.

The Joint Incident Assessment Team (JIAT) held a press conference at King Salman Air Base here today, during which JIAT Spokesman and Legal Advisor Mansour bin Ahmed Al-Mansour stressed the soundness of the procedures implemented by the Arab Coalition Forces in terms of dealing with its military objectives, namely the military sites used by Huthi and ousted Saleh's militia, adding that these procedures are consistent with the international humanitarian law and its customary rules.

JIAT Spokesman and Legal Advisor Mansour bin Ahmed Al-Mansour also said that regarding the letter of (Panel of Experts on Yemen coordinator), dated (21 November 2016) that the Coalition Forces bombed a three-storey residential building at (10 pm) on (24 September 2016), in a populated neighborhood of (Ibb) governorate. Causing the deaths of (9) civilians and wounding (7) others, and structural damage to the building and a number of cars. JIAT assessed the incident, and reviewed all related documents, including the procedures and Rules Of Engagement, the Daily Air Mission Schedule, and verified the evidence, JIAT found that on (24 September 2016) Coalition Forces targeted a building at (bin Laden Resort) in (Ibb) governorate which was used as a military headquarters by the Armed Houthi Militia, which represents a legitimate military target, the target is located at a distance of (1070) meters from the claimed residential building.

JIAT concludes that the Coalition did not target the residential building, and the procedures of the Coalition Forces regarding the military objective (building in Bin Laden Resort) were correct, and in accordance with International Humanitarian Law and its Customary Rules, Al-Mansour added.

JIAT concludes that the procedures of the Coalition forces were correct, and in accordance with International Humanitarian Law and its Customary Rules, Al-Mansour concluded."

INCIDENT SUMMARY: KEY DETAILS				
Date: 22 April 2018				
Location: Bani Qais, Hajjah 15.686833, 43.349484				
Object: Wedding Party				
Summary of Facts				
<p>At about 10pm on April 22, 2018, Saudi/UAE-led Coalition forces dropped a bomb—likely a US-made laser-guided GBU-12 Paveway II—on a wedding tent in Raqa village in Bani Qais in Hajja Governorate [1-3]. Mwatana found that 21 people were killed, including 11 children, and about 97 people injured, including about 48 children. This minimum figure is supported by Human Rights Watch who counted 22 fatalities [4-8] and The Intercept who estimated 23 [9-16]. Mwatana did not identify military targets in the area. Aircraft had been flying overhead throughout the afternoon, according to witnesses, and the wedding had been attended by hundreds of guests. Immediately before the strike, three guests reported that someone had received a call warning them the wedding would be hit.</p>				
Coalition Responses				
<p>JIAT investigated the incident and noted that the same evening, a source from the “Yemeni interior” claimed that ballistic missile experts, along with a known Houthi leader, were located at specific coordinates in Hajjah. This information came “on Sunday evening”. JIAT said that it had reviewed the video footage of the attack and that there was no wedding tent, and that the target was a Houthi missile expert, specifying that the reviewed material showed “three persons, two vehicles and one thermal source” beside a building. However, it also admitted that the correct procedures had not been followed and appeared to acknowledge that damage to the tent resulted from a Coalition strike despite also claiming that the coalition forces “did not target the wedding tent at the claimed place.” [17]</p>				
Primary Information				
Source		Item		Page No.
Mwatana		Incident Report		1-3
Mwatana		18 photographs collected by Mwatana		Not annexed
Open Sources				
Source	Title	Date	Link	Page No.
The Intercept	<i>It Took us Over a Week to Find all the Body Parts</i>	16 th June 2018	https://theintercept.com/2018/06/16/yemen-wedding-airstrike/	9-16
UN OHCHR	<i>OHCHR Press briefing note on Yemen (24 April 2018)</i>	24 th Apr. 2018	http://ye.one.un.org/content/unct/yemen/en/home/news-centre/news/ohchr-press-briefing-note-yemen-april-2018.html	Not annexed
Human Rights Watch	<i>Hiding Behind the Coalition: Failure to Credibly Investigate and Provide</i>	24 th Aug. 2018	https://www.hrw.org/report/2018/08/24/hiding-behind-coalition/failure-credibly-investigate-and-provide-redress-unlawful	4-8

	<i>Redress for Unlawful Attacks in Yemen</i>			
The National	JIAT announcement	12 th Sept. 2018	https://www.thenational.ae/world/mena/investigative-body-refutes-international-claims-against-coalition-in-yemen-1.769614	Not annexed
WAM.ae	JIAT announcement	12 th Sept. 2018	http://wam.ae/en/details/1395302707813	17

Mwatana Incident Report

Date of strike:

April 22, 2018

Location of strike:

Al Raqa village, Bani Qais district, Hajja Governorate.

Object(s) struck:

Wedding tent in Al Raqa village.

Sources of Information:

Site Visit: In the two days following the attack, Mwatana visited the site of the attack and a hospital.

Interviews: Mwatana interviewed eight individuals in the two days following the attack. All the individuals interviewed were either in the tent at the time of the attack or nearby and heard or saw the attack.

Photos: Mwatana took and collected photographs of the damaged tent, the damage to surrounding buildings, and of weapons remnants.

Casualties:

Mwatana identified 21 people killed in the attack, including 11 children between the ages of 8 and 17. Mwatana identified about 97 people injured in the attack, including about 48 children.

Description of Attack and Attack's Effects:

At about 10pm on April 22, 2018, Saudi/UAE-led Coalition forces dropped a bomb—likely a US-made laser-guided GBU-12 Paveway II—on a wedding tent in Raqa village in Bani Qais in Hajja Governorate.

From the morning until the time of the attack, hundreds of wedding guests, including many from neighboring areas, had been celebrating. The wedding was separated into two parties; the men and many children were in the wedding tent that was attacked, while most of the women were celebrating with the bride in a nearby home. Most wedding traditions (food, prayer, Qat chewing and drumming) were being observed, but witnesses reported that no guns were fired in the air in celebration. There had been up to 500 wedding guests earlier in the day, but by the time of the attack there were about 150-200 guests celebrating. Witnesses reported that aircraft had been circling overhead since

earlier that afternoon. Some noted the frequency of the circling aircraft, which often fly overhead, but witnesses said they did not expect the wedding to be targeted.

Amina Yahya Hassan Al-Sahb, the mother of the groom, was cooking in her home just meters from the wedding tent at the time of the strike. She said, “The sounds of drums, songs and chants were filling the village. It was about time to bring the bride from the neighboring village. It was around 10:00pm and I was preparing the dinner for the bride and the groom and counting the money the guests provided as gifts.”

Al-Sahb said, “In a blink of an eye, I saw fire and I heard a powerful explosion. The ground was jolted. The sound of drums was silenced and was replaced by the voices asking for help and other sounds I did not know what they were. My concern was to escape with my kids.” When Al-Sahb returned, she found a “tragedy”: “The men who were filling the place with happiness and dance were in scattered pieces of charred flesh. The blood was everywhere. Fingers and intestines were in all directions. The darkness did not cover the smell of the blood and burnt flesh.”

A teenage boy at the wedding was injured. He told Mwatana, “We were happy and chewing Qat, and the drums were beating. The jets were hovering in the sky since the afternoon and they went back and forth. At that moment, the jet fired one missile on us. It was a powerful missile and things caught fire and fragments were flying everywhere. It destroyed the drums, rooms and people, and burnt many of us including children and elderlies. The people were screaming and the wedding turned into a tragedy.” He said, “We never expected the jets to strike us in a wedding. We were just citizens; no Houthis and nobody.”

A man told Mwatana there had been aircraft flying in the area since the afternoon. He said, “I did not expect it would hit the wedding. It was a very powerful explosion. Women were screaming loudly. I went out running to see what was going on.” He described some of the many injuries he saw. One young boy “had shrapnel in his abdomen that got his intestines out.” A teenage boy “had shrapnel in his right thigh,” while a 9-year-old boy “he had a fracture in his right hand and shrapnel in the lower part of his back.” Many others “had burns all over the body.”

Right before the attack, three witnesses said someone attending the wedding had received a phone call warning them the aircraft would likely strike. One of the three said a local Houthi official called one of the guests to warn them right before the bomb struck.

A man who heard the strike around 10pm went immediately to the site of the attack. He said, “Those who left [the wedding earlier] came back after they heard the strike and they saw those killed and injured. We took them to the hospital. Some people took their injured relatives themselves to the nearby health clinics.” He said people were afraid the coalition might bomb again.

A middle-aged woman with three children, all boys, was wounded in the strike. She was in the bride’s home, celebrating with the other women, when, she said, “I heard the jet sound and then heard the sound of a powerful explosion from the north western side.

Then, I saw the place of the men's wedding and it was like a gutter but of fire. My three sons were celebrating with the groom. Women started screaming as most of them had relatives inside the men's tent. All of us were scared, and we were afraid of another missile. We went to the valleys." A middle-aged man said, "I saw the missile and heard its whistling. I saw the missile in the sky with the flame coming out of its back. I could not move... I prayed to Allah that my daughter and wife be safe. After the strike, the situation was tragic. The body pieces were everywhere and those coming in their cars hit each other... Few minutes later, the jets came back again and the people escaped, but the jets did not strike again." He said he nearly cried "out of happiness" when he found his daughter safe. Then, he went back to help the wounded: "It was a horrifying scene. The body pieces were mixed with each other and it was hard to know who was killed and who was injured. The blood was everywhere. We buried the killed and we did not know which pieces of their bodies were theirs. The drummers and dancers were killed and the happiness turned into grief and sorrow."

Weapons Remnants ID:

Mwatana researchers recovered a remnant of a US-made GBU-12 Paveway II laser-guided bomb at the scene.

Incident Details --- **Location:** Bani Qais village, Hajjah **Date:** 22 April 2018 **Object:** Wedding Party

Unique Image Information

Source: Mwatana **Item:** 1 of 17 selected from Mwatana case file, taken by Mwatana on field visit to site of attack.

File name: 20180424_090006 **EXIF Metadata:** Date Time Original: 24 Apr 2018 at 09:00:06 **Location Metadata:** Latitude: 15° 41' 12.762" N Longitude: 43° 20' 58.512" E

Description: Remnant found at the scene



Incident Details --- **Location:** Bani Qais village, Hajjah **Date:** 22 April 2018 **Object:** Wedding Party

Unique Image Information

Source: Mwatana **Item:** 2 of 17 selected from Mwatana case file, taken by Mwatana on field visit to site of attack.

File name: 20180424_090012 **EXIF Metadata:** Date Time Original: 24 Apr 2018 at 09:00:12 **Location Metadata:** Latitude: 15° 41' 12.762" N Longitude: 43° 20' 58.512" E

Description: Remnant found at the scene



Incident Details --- **Location:** Bani Qais village, Hajjah **Date:** 22 April 2018 **Object:** Wedding Party

Unique Image Information

Source: Mwatana **Item:** 3 of 17 selected from Mwatana case file, taken by Mwatana on field visit to site of attack.

File name: 20180424_090033 **EXIF Metadata:** Date Time Original: Date Time Original: 24 Apr 2018 at 09:00:33 **Location Metadata:** Latitude: 15° 41' 12.762" N
Longitude: 43° 20' 58.512" E **Description:** Remnant found at the scene



Incident Details --- **Location:** Bani Qais village, Hajjah **Date:** 22 April 2018 **Object:** Wedding Party

Unique Image Information

Source: Mwatana **Item:** 4 of 17 selected from Mwatana case file, taken by Mwatana on field visit to site of attack.

File name: 20180424_090121 **EXIF Metadata:** Date Time Original: 24 Apr 2018 at 09:01:21 **Location Metadata:** Latitude: 15° 41' 12.78" N Longitude: 43° 20' 58.536" E

Description: Entrance to room in which celebrations were taking place; to the right, the remains of the tent where the missile landed.



Incident Details --- **Location:** Bani Qais village, Hajjah **Date:** 22 April 2018 **Object:** Wedding Party

Unique Image Information

Source: Mwatana **Item:** 5 of 17 selected from Mwatana case file, taken by Mwatana on field visit to site of attack.

File name: 20180424_090212 **EXIF Metadata:** Date Time Original: 24 Apr 2018 at 09:02:12 **Location Metadata:** Latitude: 15° 41' 12.78" N

Longitude: 43° 20' 58.536" E **Description:** Inside the room in which the guests were celebrating. A traditional celebratory headband can be seen in the foreground.

Incident Details --- **Location:** Bani Qais village, Hajjah **Date:** 22 April 2018 **Object:** Wedding Party

Unique Image Information

Source: Mwatana **Item:** 5 of 17 selected from Mwatana case file, taken by Mwatana on field visit to site of attack.

File name: 20180424_090212 **EXIF Metadata:** Date Time Original: 24 Apr 2018 at 09:02:12 **Location Metadata:** Latitude: 15° 41' 12.78" N

Longitude: 43° 20' 58.536" E **Description:** Inside the room in which the guests were celebrating. A traditional celebratory headband can be seen in the foreground.



Incident Details --- **Location:** Bani Qais village, Hajjah **Date:** 22 April 2018 **Object:** Wedding Party

Unique Image Information

Source: Mwatana **Item:** 6 of 17 selected from Mwatana case file, taken by Mwatana on field visit to site of attack.

File name: 20180424_090501 **EXIF Metadata:** Date Time Original: 24 Apr 2018 at 09:05:01 **Location Metadata:** Latitude: 15° 41' 12.78" N
Longitude: 43° 20' 58.536" E **Description:** Inside the room in which the guests were celebrating.



Incident Details --- **Location:** Bani Qais village, Hajjah **Date:** 22 April 2018 **Object:** Wedding Party

Unique Image Information

Source: Mwatana **Item:** 7 of 17 selected from Mwatana case file, taken by Mwatana on field visit to site of attack.

File name: 20180424_090549_Richtone(HDR) **EXIF Metadata:** Date Time Original: 24 Apr 2018 at 09:05:49 **Location Metadata:** Latitude: 15° 41' 12" N
Longitude: 43° 20' 58.002" E **Description:** Inside the room in which the guests were celebrating.



Incident Details --- **Location:** Bani Qais village, Hajjah **Date:** 22 April 2018 **Object:** Wedding Party

Unique Image Information

Source: Mwatana **Item:** 8 of 17 selected from Mwatana case file, taken by Mwatana on field visit to site of attack.

File name: 20180424_090606_Richtone(HDR) **EXIF Metadata:** Date Time Original: 24 Apr 2018 at 09:06:06 **Location Metadata:** Latitude: 15° 41' 12" N
Longitude: 43° 20' 58.002" E **Description:** Three traditional celebratory headdresses – photograph taken inside celebration room.



Incident Details --- **Location:** Bani Qais village, Hajjah **Date:** 22 April 2018 **Object:** Wedding Party

Unique Image Information

Source: Mwatana **Item:** 9 of 17 selected from Mwatana case file, taken by Mwatana on field visit to site of attack.

File name: 20180424_091209_Richtone(HDR) **EXIF Metadata:** Date Time Original: 24 Apr 2018 at 09:12:09 **Location Metadata:** Latitude: 15° 41' 12" N

Longitude: 43° 20' 58.002" E **Description:** The building from the side, showing entrance to celebration room to the right, and the remains of the tent (where the missile hit) behind the girls to the far right.



Incident Details --- **Location:** Bani Qais village, Hajjah **Date:** 22 April 2018 **Object:** Wedding Party

Unique Image Information

Source: Mwatana **Item:** 10 of 17 selected from Mwatana case file, taken by Mwatana on field visit to site of attack.

File name: 20180424_092813 **EXIF Metadata:** Date Time Original: 24 Apr 2018 at 09:28:12 **Location Metadata:** Latitude: 15° 41' 51.378" N
Longitude: 43° 23' 59.142" E **Description:** Inside the celebration room



Incident Details --- **Location:** Bani Qais village, Hajjah **Date:** 22 April 2018 **Object:** Wedding Party

Unique Image Information

Source: Mwatana **Item:** 11 of 17 selected from Mwatana case file, taken by Mwatana on field visit to site of attack.

File name: 20180424_092838 **EXIF Metadata:** Date Time Original: 24 Apr 2018 at 09:28:38 **Location Metadata:** Latitude: 15° 41' 51.378" N
Longitude: 43° 23' 59.142" E **Description:** Inside the celebration room



Incident Details --- **Location:** Bani Qais village, Hajjah **Date:** 22 April 2018 **Object:** Wedding Party

Unique Image Information

Source: Mwatana **Item:** 12 of 17 selected from Mwatana case file, taken by Mwatana on field visit to site of attack.

File name: 20180424_092954 **EXIF Metadata:** Date Time Original: 24 Apr 2018 at 09:29:53 **Location Metadata:** Latitude: 15° 41' 13.11" N

Longitude: 43° 20' 58.29" E **Description:** The remains of the wedding party tent which was hit by the airstrike. The three windows are those of the indoor room seen in item 5 above (among others).



Incident Details --- **Location:** Bani Qais village, Hajjah **Date:** 22 April 2018 **Object:** Wedding Party

Unique Image Information

Source: Mwatana **Item:** 13 of 17 selected from Mwatana case file, taken by Mwatana on field visit to site of attack.

File name: 20180424_101104_Richtone(HDR) **EXIF Metadata:** Date Time Original: 24 Apr 2018 at 10:11:04 **Location Metadata:** Latitude: 15° 41' 12" N
Longitude: 43° 20' 58.002" E **Description:** Dishes and other items used to serve food.



Incident Details --- **Location:** Bani Qais village, Hajjah **Date:** 22 April 2018 **Object:** Wedding Party

Unique Image Information

Source: Mwatana **Item:** 14 of 17 selected from Mwatana case file, taken by Mwatana on field visit to site of attack.

File name: 2) أنية اصيبت بشظايا الصاروخ **EXIF Metadata:** Date Time Original: 24 Apr 2018 at 09:06:33 **Location Metadata:** Latitude: 15° 41' 12.54" N
Longitude: 43° 20' 58.098" E **Description:** Dish used to serve food.



Incident Details --- **Location:** Bani Qais village, Hajjah **Date:** 22 April 2018 **Object:** Wedding Party

Unique Image Information

Source: Mwatana **Item:** 15 of 17 selected from Mwatana case file, taken by Mwatana on field visit to site of attack.

File name: المكان **EXIF Metadata:** Date Time Original: 24 Apr 2018 at 09:29:05 **Location Metadata:** Latitude: 15° 41' 13.068" N
Longitude: 43° 20' 58.332" E **Description:** Remainder of wedding tent where the missile landed.



Incident Details --- **Location:** Bani Qais village, Hajjah **Date:** 22 April 2018 **Object:** Wedding Party

Unique Image Information

Source: Mwatana **Item:** 16 of 17 selected from Mwatana case file, taken by Mwatana on field visit to site of attack.

File name: اواني عليها شظايا **EXIF Metadata:** Date Time Original: 24 Apr 2018 at 10:10:03 **Location Metadata:** Latitude: 15° 41' 10.998" N
Longitude: 43° 20' 58.002" E **Description:** Damaged dishes



Incident Details --- **Location:** Bani Qais village, Hajjah **Date:** 22 April 2018 **Object:** Wedding Party

Unique Image Information

Source: Mwatana **Item:** 17 of 17 selected from Mwatana case file, taken by Mwatana on field visit to site of attack.

File name: 3) بقايا الصاروخ المتفجر (3) **EXIF Metadata:** Date Time Original: 24 Apr 2018 at 09:18:13 **Location Metadata:** Latitude: 15° 41' 12.588" N
Longitude: 43° 20' 58.224" E **Description:** Remnants



Incident Details ---

Location: Bani Qais, Hajjah **Date:** 22nd April 2018

Object: Wedding Party

Document Information ---

Item: Extract from Human Rights Watch

Source: Human Rights Watch **Title:** *Hiding Behind the Coalition: Failure to Credibly Investigate and Provide Redress for Unlawful Attacks in Yemen*

Report Date: 24 August 2018

Link: <https://www.hrw.org/report/2018/08/24/hiding-behind-coalition/failure-credibly-investigate-and-provide-redress-unlawful>

Accessed: 30th July 2019

“April 22, 2018, Wedding in Bani Qais, Hajjah

On April 22, 2018, coalition aircraft bombed a wedding in al-Raaqah village in Bani Qais district, Hajjah governorate. The attack killed at least 22 people, including eight children, and wounded at least 54 others, including 26 children, according to witnesses and health workers who received the wounded following the attack. The groom, 25, and bride, 24, survived, but as one wedding guest said, “In a minute, he was a groom getting ready for his wedding, and now he is homeless and lost everything.”

Wedding guests said they noticed coalition aircraft circling the area at about 10 o’clock in the evening. Anas al-Musabi said he left the wedding early and went home, about a 20-minute drive away. While sitting on his roof chewing *qat* (a popular mild stimulant), he heard an aircraft flying back and forth. At about 10:10 p.m., he saw the plane drop a bomb.

Haydar Masoud arrived at the wedding in the early evening, after the Asr prayer. Masoud, sitting with friends a few meters away from the main wedding tent, noticed aircraft flying above:

Suddenly, I heard something like a wheeze for a few seconds. Then, I didn’t hear anything else— not a blast, nothing. ... After that wheeze, everything fell down.... I stood up and started running barefoot toward my house ... my friends were running too. ... We were speaking to each other ... but no one was hearing the other, I was just seeing them moving their mouths.

Incident Details ---

Location: Bani Qais, Hajjah **Date:** 22nd April 2018

Object: Wedding Party

Document Information ---

Item: Extract from Human Rights Watch

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Accessed: 30th July 2019



Coalition aircraft bombed a wedding in al-Raaqah village in Bani Qais district, Hajjah governorate on April 22, 2018, killing 22 people, including eight children, and wounding at least 54 others, including 26 children. © 2018 Abdo Show'ai

The bride's uncle, Abdo Show'ai, a worker in his mid-thirties, was with the men in a tent attached to the groom's house. He briefly heard the sound of planes, but the wedding was loud. A moment before the attack, a man sitting next to him received a phone call from a friend who worked with the Houthis, warning him the coalition might attack the area. Then, "Everything fell down over our heads." Show'ai said he didn't hear a blast, but he felt heat: "I thought I was on fire. I was covered with dust.... I tried to run, but I kept falling." His wife came toward him:

I stopped her and asked her, 'Where are my kids? Where are my kids?' The scene was awful. People without limbs and some, their heads were open and bleeding. My wife was searching and was screaming every time she saw someone she thought was her family members. It was very hard to identify people, due to the dark and most people being disfigured.

Incident Details ---

Location: Bani Qais, Hajjah **Date:** 22nd April 2018

Object: Wedding Party

Document Information ---

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Accessed: 30th July 2019

His children were scared, and his 8-year-old daughter Ashwaq had fractured her arm.

Ali Omar, 52, a member of Hajjah’s local council who lived nearby, said he heard the blast. He and his 30-year-old nephew immediately drove toward the wedding on their motorbike: two of his adult sons were attending. Three or four people were trying to rescue the wounded, but others were “afraid of another airstrike,” Omar said. It was dark, so he used his phone as a flashlight to look for his sons. He saw his son’s belt, then his phone cover, then his shawl. “I was certain they both died. I kept looking and searching.” That night, Omar pulled at least 10 bodies out from the rubble:

I couldn’t recognize them at all, because of the dark, and the bodies were completely burned.... The last one I saw was a guy, cut into two. Part, over a tree, and the rest hanging from it. I felt so sick when I saw that scene, I even felt that my feet can’t hold me, and I fell.... When I was searching and digging in the rubble, I heard the weeping of the families who are grieving for their people, who they don’t know if they are alive or dead.

Finally, his cousin called. Omar began shouting—he needed the light on his phone to continue searching. When his cousin convinced Omar to listen to him, he told him his sons had fractured limbs, but were alive and safe with him.

Those with serious wounds were taken first to the al-Tour health center and then transferred to al-Jumhori hospital in Hajjah, about two and a half hours away. Dr. Muhammad al-Saoumli, the head of the hospital, said they received more than 50 wounded people from the attack, mostly children. “Most of the cases were critical,” he said, including four people whose lower limbs were amputated.

A wedding guest provided Human Rights Watch a list of the full names and ages of those killed or wounded. The list included 18 wedding guests, including eight children ranging in age from 7 to 15, who were killed. Another four men hired as drummers were also killed, although the guest did not know their names or ages. He provided a separate list of 54 names and ages of those wounded in the attack,

Incident Details ---

Location: Bani Qais, Hajjah **Date:** 22nd April 2018

Object: Wedding Party

Document Information ---

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Report Date: 24 August 2018

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Accessed: 30th July 2019

all also guests, including 26 children. Other guests and health workers at the clinic and hospital reported similar casualty numbers.

Human Rights Watch was unable to identify any military objective in the area. Three men from the area said there was no military target close to the wedding; it was the first time the coalition had bombed the village since the beginning of the conflict. Anas al-Musabi said, “All people [in their village] were feeling safe, because there is no military site close to us, and we live in a very remote area, very hard to access, very hard to pass through, there is not even an asphalt road to the village.” One man said the closest military target was a Houthi checkpoint about an hour’s drive from the site of the attack.

OHCHR and the UN secretary-general each issued statements condemning the attack. Col. Turki al-Maliki, the coalition spokesperson, announced that the coalition’s joint command was reviewing the incident. At the time of writing, the Joint Incidents Assessment Team had not publicly released information regarding a possible investigation.

On April 30 Abdo Show’ai and his relative provided Human Rights Watch with photographs they had taken of bomb remnants they found near the tent and house. The items in the photographs are remnants of a US-made Joint Direct Attack Munition (JDAM) satellite guidance kit, which is attached to an airdropped bomb prior to use. Human Rights Watch found the same type of remnants after the coalition attack on the al-Zaydiya Security Administration on October 29, 2016.

Incident Details ---

Location: Bani Qais, Hajjah **Date:** 22nd April 2018

Object: Wedding Party

Document Information ---

Item: Extract from Human Rights Watch

Source: Human Rights Watch **Title:** *Hiding Behind the Coalition: Failure to Credibly Investigate and Provide Redress for Unlawful Attacks in Yemen*

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Link: <https://www.hrw.org/report/2018/08/24/hiding-behind-coalition/failure-credibly-investigate-and-provide-redress-unlawful>

Accessed: 30th July 2019



Remnants of a US-made Joint Direct Attack Munition (JDAM) satellite guidance kit, which is fitted to an airdropped bomb prior to use, identified at the site of a wedding bombed by coalition aircraft in Hajjah governorate on April 22, 2018. The strike killed 22 people, including eight children, and wounded at least 54 others, including 26 children. © 2018 Abdo Show'ai"

Incident Details ---

Location: Bani Qais, Hajjah **Date:** 22nd April 2018

Object: Wedding Party

Document Information ---

Item: Intercept Investigative Article

Source: The Intercept **Title:** *It took us over a week to find all the body parts*

Report Date: 16th June 2018, 3:00 PM

Link: <https://theintercept.com/2018/06/16/yemen-wedding-airstrike/>

Accessed: 30th July 2019



“ON APRIL 23, the villagers of Al-Raqah, in northern Yemen, gathered to celebrate the town’s second wedding in as many days. They had walked as much as an hour from surrounding towns to sing, dance, and congratulate the 20-year-old groom, Yahya Ja’afar. The party was simple: a wedding tent constructed of thick tree branches and colored fabric, the couple’s one-room home filled with men and boys playing drums and wearing wreaths of jasmine on their heads, the women over the hill in another tent, singing and dancing alike. With the sound of the music, no one heard the warplane as it circled overhead.

“We were singing and dancing, everything was winding down. We were about to leave,” said Saleh Yahya, a 35-year-old villager. “Then, all the sudden, I was on the ground, I couldn’t hear anything. We totally lost control of our senses. There were body parts around me, I was just looking for my children.” He found one whole and alive; the other’s body was broken beyond repair.

Incident Details ---

Location: Bani Qais, Hajjah **Date:** 22nd April 2018

Object: Wedding Party

Document Information ---

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Source: The Intercept **Title:** *It took us over a week to find all the body parts*

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Accessed: 30th July 2019



The drum that had been played by the groom and wreaths which had been worn by those celebrating at the wedding sit amid the rubble on May 6, 2018. Photos: Alex Potter for The Intercept

The missile had struck around 11 p.m., killing 23 of the revelers, and wounding over 60, according to villagers who spoke with The Intercept. Most of the dead were in pieces.

“It took us over a week to find all the body parts,” Saleh Yahya said in an interview in Al-Raqah on May 6, two weeks after the strike.

Al-Raqah isn’t on most maps; it’s no more than a blip on a hillside two and a half hours from the city of Hajjah, and over an hour from any paved road. To get to Al-Raqah, one follows a rocky and nearly dry river bed, and the directions offered by locals. There are few vehicles around, other than the occasional motorcycle; anything more would break down on the rough path. This is a place for farmers, not fighters.

Incident Details ---

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Yemeni men show the scars from fragmentation injuries on a young man from the village on May 6, 2018 in Al-Raqah Village, Bani Qais District, Hajjah, Yemen. Photo: Alex Potter for The Intercept

Yet for some reason, the wedding of Yahya Ja'afar and his bride Fatum Allam came into the sights of the 10-country coalition led by Saudi Arabia that has waged a devastating, three-year war in Yemen.

The coalition's aim is to subdue the Houthis, a politico-religious group in Yemen that took over the government and ousted its Saudi-allied president in 2014. The coalition, supported by the U.S. military with refueling, munitions, and targeting information, has ruthlessly bombarded the country. This week, the coalition [invaded](#) the Houthi-controlled port city of Hodeidah, an attack which many fear will result in a humanitarian disaster. In all, [at least 10,000 civilians have been killed in the war](#); the [United Nations](#) in 2017 estimated that the majority of civilian deaths to that point had been caused by coalition airstrikes. Saudi Arabia has drawn widespread condemnation and accusations of war crimes for hitting civilian targets like homes, schools, markets, hospitals — and weddings.

Incident Details ---

Location: Bani Qais, Hajjah **Date:** 22nd April 2018

Object: Wedding Party

Document Information ---

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A bridge which connects Hajjah with the Bani Qais District is partially destroyed after an airstrike on May 6, 2018. Photo: Alex Potter for The Intercept

The Saudis have provided no explanation for the strike on Al-Raqah (a request for comment to the Saudi embassy in Washington went unanswered.) The men in Al-Raqah say they do not carry weapons (I saw none during my visit), and fighters did not attend the wedding. In the village, all of the men wore a simple sarong and button-up shirt, nothing to hint at a military affiliation. Some insisted on showing me the inside of their houses, pointing out what little they possessed: a bed or two, bags of food, and some kitchen supplies.

According to eyewitnesses I spoke with, when the strike hit in Al-Raqah, women poured out of their celebration, screaming, looking for their children and relatives. Rescuers who had arrived to help from nearby villages told the others to run, since planes were still circling overhead. Rendered temporarily deaf from the explosion, family members ignored them and continued to pull out the bodies of their loved ones from the rubble. It was hours before ambulances arrived from Hajjah, delayed by the difficult terrain.

Incident Details ---

Location: Bani Qais, Hajjah **Date:** 22nd April 2018

Object: Wedding Party

Document Information ---

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Saleh Yahya, 35, walks through one of the graveyards where the dead from the wedding strike were buried. Photo: Alex Potter for The Intercept

As we spoke at the site of the strike, Othman Ali, 35, a thin man wearing a straw hat, held his son's hand.

“This went from a very happy day to a catastrophe,” he said. “The women are terrified. Most of them won't come out of the house to work, and some of them when they hear a loud noise, they wet themselves.”

More villagers appeared, all eager to describe what happened, all eager for answers. Everyone I spoke with still had trouble hearing, especially the groom, Ja'afar, who survived the strike. His brother, Ali, spoke close to his ear and motioned for him to come over. We went to his parents' home, where he and Allam now live, since their home was damaged in the strike. (Allam was initially [reported killed](#).) Ja'afar's speech was stilted, like someone who can't quite hear themselves over the din of a noisy room, except that the small and plain house was completely silent.

Incident Details ---

Location: Bani Qais, Hajjah **Date:** 22nd April 2018

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Yahya Ja'afar, 20, sits with his wife Fatum Allam, 20, on May 6, 2018. Photo: Alex Potter for The Intercept

“We only officially got married and moved in together yesterday,” said Ja'afar, as he and Allam looked away from each other shyly. “We couldn't do it right after the strike; we were too shocked. We lay awake at night now, worrying something will happen still. You never forget something that happens on a special day.”

At the hospital in Hajjah, children who were injured in the strike awaited reconstructive surgery. Some of their fathers sat vigil at their bedsides, occasionally passing them juice or fresh mango. None of the victims could recall much of the strike, only that they were celebrating, and then they were in pain. Nearly all of them were malnourished, their bone-thin bodies unable to keep up with the metabolic demands of injury and recovery.

Incident Details ---

Location: Bani Qais, Hajjah **Date:** 22nd April 2018

Object: Wedding Party

Document Information ---

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Accessed: 30th July 2019



Mohammad Ali picks up his son, Abdo, on May 6, 2018, at Jumhuri Hospital in Hajjah, Yemen.

Photo: Alex Potter for The Intercept

Nine-year-old Abdo Mohammad Ali sustained a compound arm fracture and abdominal trauma; surgeons took him away to stitch his intestines back together. Brothers Abdo and Suleiman Mohammad looked in better spirits, despite the fact one had lost a foot and the other the use of a foot, and despite that 12 members of their family died in the strike. Thirteen-year-old Hussein Hasan slept with a shawl partially covering his face, stretched out in the bed in such a manner that the shawl might have been his shroud.

His father, Hassan Saghreer, woke him up to speak, revealing the major chest and abdominal trauma that will prevent him from going home for weeks. The family's village is two hours from the nearest health care facility. "He spent 10 days in intensive care and had many surgeries; we didn't think he was going to survive," Saghreer said.

Incident Details ---

Location: Bani Qais, Hajjah **Date:** 22nd April 2018

Object: Wedding Party

Document Information ---

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Hussein Hasan lays in bed on May 6, 2018, at Jumhuri Hospital in Hajjah, Yemen. Hussein sustained severe abdominal and chest trauma and spent 10 days in intensive care. Photo: Alex Potter for The Intercept

Back in the village, Allam Yahya, the father of the bride, dragged a stick through the dirt, making circles in the dry earth near the remains of the wedding tent. Though the villagers have attempted to return to their normal lives, he remarked that things would never be the same again.

“We won’t have weddings anymore. Even if someone wants to have one, no one will come. It is finished,” he sighed, and walked slowly back under a tree, taking shelter from the late-morning sun.

This story was supported by the Pulitzer Center on Crisis Reporting.

Update, June 21, 8:13 p.m.

This story originally cited an estimated civilian death toll of 5,000 for the conflict in Yemen from the United Nations in 2017; others estimates are much higher, and the story has been updated to reflect that.

Top photo: A Yemeni man walks through the rubble of a wedding tent on May 6, 2018, in Al-Raqah Village, Bani Qais District, Hajjah, Yemen.”

Incident Details ---

Location: Bani Qais, Hajjah **Date:** 22nd April 2018

Object: Wedding Party

Document Information ---

Item: Extract from JIAT Report

Source: Wam.ae **Title:** *JIAT is independent and stands at same distance from all parties to Yemeni conflict*

Report Date: 12-09-2018

Link: <http://wam.ae/en/details/1395302707813>

Accessed: 9 August 2019

“The Legal Counsel stated that in case No. 92, as reported by the media and the statement of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights issued on 24th April 2018 that the coalition forces, on 22 April 2018, at about 8:30 pm, launched an air strike at a wedding in Bani Qais district in Hajjah Governorate and that preliminary investigations conducted by the staff of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights in Yemen indicated that the two air raids killed at least 19 civilians and injured 50 others, mostly children and the coalition's two raids destroyed a wedding tent built on a civilian house while the victims were celebrating the marriage of a relative.

He reported that the incident assessment team had verified the incident and that the team had been informed of all the documents, including procedures and rules of engagement, and after examining all the incident documents, including the daily tasks inventory, the air mission command, the post-mission report and the video recordings of the executed mission, aerial conversations with the airborne crew, aerial and space imagery of the target site, the rules of engagement of the coalition forces, interviewing and listening to statements by those involved in the operation carried out and based on the principles and provisions of international humanitarian law and its customary rules and after the evaluation of the evidence, the joint team found that on Sunday evening, 22nd April 2018, the coalition forces received information from the Yemeni interior confirming the presence of foreign ballistic missile experts with one of the known Houthi leaders in a specific location in Hajjah governorate. The coalition forces had previous information on the arrival of ballistic missile experts to Yemen through the port of Hodeidah. Since the province of Hajjah saw seven cases of ballistic missile firing on Saudi territories, the coalition forces carried out a reconnaissance mission to the coordinates from the source. Three persons, two vehicles and one thermal source were observed beside a building, which is a legitimate military target. The building was targeted at 8:10 pm in the evening with a single guided bomb which hit the targeted building. after seeing the videos of the mission, the joint team did not find the tent of the target area and no signs of civilian gatherings that suggest that there is a celebration ceremony in the target area.

In light of this, the Joint Team concluded that the coalition forces did not target the wedding tent at the claimed place. After reviewing the results of the operation and the actions of the coalition forces, the Joint Team found a number of errors indicating non-compliance with some of the Rules of Engagement procedures to minimize damage which caused collateral damage to the tent in the claim as a result of the bombing of the target building. The Joint Panel recommends that legal measures be taken to hold perpetrators accountable and provide assistance for the damage and losses resulting from this operation.”

INCIDENT SUMMARY: KEY DETAILS**Date:** 14 May 2018**Location:** Saada, 16.814568, 43.691731**Type of strike:** Civilian tent**Summary of facts: Civilian harm and nature of target**

According to The Intercept, on 14th May 2018 at around 10.00 pm, an airstrike was directed at some tents in the governorate of Saada, missing its target by between 30 and 50 metres. The Intercept interviewed the occupants of the tents: the Maswadah family of over 12 people, including nine children. A leaked US military document recorded that duty officers monitoring drone feeds in the Joint Forces Command National Defense Operations Center in Riyadh saw the tents but observed no personnel, vehicles or any other intelligence. The Brigadier general in charge, who was absent, was called twice and ordered the strike upon receiving a description of the tents. The Royal Saudi Air Force added its own recommendation to strike, having been monitoring it separately. The decision to strike appears to have been taken less than 50 minutes after the drone first identified the target and without any intelligence to justify the strike. Once the first strike had landed, missing its target, a second was ordered, but this was aborted once civilians were observed fleeing the tents. The US report states that the Saudi officers privately admitted to failing to follow their own procedures.

Coalition ResponsesNone as at 8th August 2019**Open Sources**

Source	Title	Date	Link	Page No.
The Intercept	<i>U.S.-Backed Saudi Airstrike on Family With Nine Children Shows "Clear Violations" of the Laws of War</i>	2 August 2018	https://theintercept.com/2018/08/02/saudi-airstrikes-yemen-war-laws/	1-16

**The
Intercept_**

U.S.-BACKED SAUDI AIRSTRIKE ON FAMILY WITH NINE CHILDREN SHOWS “CLEAR VIOLATIONS” OF THE LAWS OF WAR

Iona Craig, Shuaib Almosawa

August 2 2018, 11:00 a.m.



Photo: Naif Rahma/Reuters

Shortly before 10 p.m. on the night of May 14, more than a dozen members of the Maswadah family, including nine chil-

dren, lay sleeping in tents in the shadow of a cliff in Yemen's northern governorate of Saada. The nomadic family had been eking out a living raising sheep and doing farm work in the region most heavily targeted by the U.S.-supported, Saudi-led bombing campaign that began in 2015.

Unbeknown to the Maswadahs, Royal Saudi Air Force drones had been hovering for 45 minutes over their dwellings at the edge of the wide plain walled by mountains. Saudi duty officers more than 550 miles away watched the family's tents on their screens, along with two "hot spots" likely created by the body heat of people and animals inside.

What happened next in the Saudi war room is described in a U.S. intelligence report seen by The Intercept. The minute-by-minute account of a single airstrike provides a small yet detailed window into the Saudi-led bombing campaign in Yemen, showing how officers in charge of daily air raids are ignoring their own procedures aimed at minimizing civilian casualties. Specialists in international humanitarian law say the incident described in the document shows "clear violations" of the laws of war.



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Making a Killing

The duty officers monitoring drone feeds in the Joint Forces Command National Defense Operations Center in the Saudi capital of Riyadh on the night of May 14 saw the Maswadahs' tents, but observed "no personnel or vehicles visible, nor any other intelligence information about the location," according to

the report.

The Saudi brigadier general in charge on May 14 wasn't present in the operations center, so the duty officers called him twice to describe the target.

At 9:25 p.m., the absent general issued the order to strike the tents. The RSAF, which was monitoring the site separately, added its own recommendation to strike. "At 2156, an unknown coalition aircraft released a single GBU-12 on the target," notes the document, referring to a 500-pound, American-made precision-guided bomb that was dropped at 9:56 p.m., less than 50 minutes after the Saudis first caught sight of the tents.

It is not clear whether the aircraft that fired the munition belonged to Saudi Arabia or the United Arab Emirates, which lead the coalition fighting in Yemen, or to a partner nation such as Jordan, Egypt, Bahrain, or Sudan. Morocco [reportedly](#) withdrew its fighter jets in April.

Abdullah Maswadah, 40, a farmer and father of the nine sleeping children inside the tents that night, told The Intercept that

Saudi officers monitoring drone feeds saw the Maswadahs' tents, but had no "other intelligence information about the location" before ordering the strike.

he was awake and outside the square fabric shelters trying to avoid mosquitos when the bomb dropped. Fortunately for his family, the missile failed to hit its intended target. The American-made munition missed the family's tents, which had been donated by the Red Crescent, "by about 30 meters," according to the intelligence report. Maswadah estimated that it landed 10 to 15 meters from where his children slept along with his wife, her parents, and her sister on sponge mattresses next to bags of clothes.

"I rushed to my tent and [the tent] had fallen on the kids. Some woke in panic, screaming and crying, and some were still asleep."

"I rushed to my tent and [the tent] had fallen on the kids," Maswadah said. "Some woke in panic, screaming and crying, and some were still asleep." He moved his relatives out into the open and wiped the dust from their faces. All had survived unharmed, likely because the sides of the tents had been reinforced with stone walls.

As preparations for a second strike unfolded in the Saudi operations center, "multiple personnel, to include at least 1 female and 4 children, exited the tent and fled towards a road," according to the document. The second strike was then aborted.

The coalition and U.S. Central Command did not respond to questions from The Intercept. But the intelligence report includes what appear to be comments from an American intelli-

gence analyst attempting to summarize key takeaways from the misguided strike.

The attack was “an indication of failure to follow proper procedure even though safeguards are in place,” the analyst wrote, without stating what those safeguards were. “The Saudis failed to corroborate the target with additional intelligence sources or weigh the lack of time-sensitivity with the decision to strike immediately.”

Yet, in an apparent attempt to throw a positive light on the near-fatal fiasco, the analyst pointed out “the obvious desire to avoid civilian casualties and do the right thing indicated by the very real distress that was felt [by the Saudis] after they realized civilians were present.” About 15 minutes after the attack, a senior Saudi officer “expressed extreme displeasure that the strike had been ordered due to the lack of intelligence information justifying it,” the report notes. Many Saudi officers “were visibly distressed at the near-miss of a civilian casualty event. They also privately admitted failing to follow their own procedures, which were put in place to prevent incidents like this from occurring.”





A man stands at the site of an airstrike that destroyed the Community College in Saada, Yemen on April 12, 2018. Civilian locations continue to be targeted, as human rights organizations and others have repeatedly claimed since the start of the coalition air campaign. Photo: Naif Rahma/Reuters

The Saudi officers' failure to take any precautions to avoid civilian injury or death was a clear breach of customary international humanitarian law, as was the failure to verify the target, experts said. "Beyond viewing the tents and the hot spots, if no intelligence was ordered to determine if these were military targets, then this is definitely a violation of the [principle of precaution](#). This is the obligation to take all necessary measures to distinguish between civilians and combatants and to minimise incidental loss of civilian life," said Ioannis Kalpouzos, an expert on the laws of war at City Law School, University of London.

Potential U.S. complicity in violations of the laws of war is more relevant than ever.

Though the U.S. is not known to have used its own fighter pilots and attack aircraft in Yemen, it is more directly involved in the coalition's air war than it has been in any other foreign-led bombing campaign in modern history. As the intelligence report shows, the U.S. maintains a

significant [presence](#) in the Saudi operations center. It also sells munitions and aircraft to the coalition and provides

maintenance, training, targeting assistance, and mid-air refueling for fighter jets carrying out bombing runs.

Potential U.S. complicity in violations of the laws of war described in the report is more relevant than ever. The U.S. reportedly [increased its role in selecting targets](#) for coalition airstrikes soon after the May 14 attack.

In mid-June, the coalition launched a major military offensive against Yemen's port city of Hodeidah, which, along with the surrounding area, was home to 400,000 people. That assault has relied heavily on airstrikes from coalition fighter jets flown by American-trained pilots, armed with American-made missiles, and refueled in the air by U.S. planes. According to a Wall Street Journal [report](#), the expanded U.S. role in target selection is meant to "minimize the number of civilian casualties and the harm to critical infrastructure" in the Hodeidah operation, which the United Nations humanitarian chief in Yemen has [said](#) could put 250,000 lives at risk. Some 47,230 households have so far been [displaced](#) from the governorate as a result of the fighting.



Yemeni men inspect the damage at a factory allegedly targeted by Saudi-led coalition airstrikes in Hodeidah on July 27, 2018. Photo: Abdo Hyder/AFP/Getty Images

In May, the Trump administration asked Congress to review the proposed sale of 120,000 precision-guided munitions to Saudi Arabia and the UAE. In June, Sen. Bob Menendez, the ranking Democrat on the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, which has the power to limit such sales, **told** Secretary of State Mike Pompeo and Defense Secretary Jim Mattis that he could not currently support the continued sale of U.S. PGMs – the same type used in the May 14 strike on the Maswadah family’s tents – to the coalition because of concerns over their potential use against civilians.

The intelligence report offers a devastating counterclaim to the U.S. and U.K. arguments for increasing the sale of PGMs, or “smart bombs,” to the coalition as a means of preventing civilian injury and death. Suppliers of PGMs and their political proponents claim that smart bombs, rather than unguided “dumb bombs,” are the primary way to avoid civilian harm. On its website, Raytheon – the largest manufacturer of PGMs in the U.S. – **boasts** that its PGMs are “avoiding casualties. Reducing risk. Minimizing collateral damage. ... [O]ur precision weapons are meeting the mission – hitting the target and nothing else.” That didn’t happen in the May 14 strike, which may have missed the Maswadahs’ tents because of “elevated terrain between the weapon and the target,” according to the U.S. intelligence report.

Moreover, the efficacy of PGMs or any other weapon depends largely on the quality of the targeting. Although the U.S. has killed plenty of civilians in bombing raids across the Middle

East and South Asia in recent years, the events that unfolded in the Saudi operations center on the night of May 14 differed from U.S. airstrike protocol in at least one key way: the apparent absence of legal advisers in the Saudi decision-making process.

In a U.S. campaign, lawyers from the Air Force Judge Advocate General's Corps would usually, though not always, be expected to be involved in deciding whether to order a strike, according to a former U.S. Air Force officer who asked not to be identified because of his ongoing work in the region. Several military lawyers are available 24 hours a day for such consultation, the former officer said. It remains unclear what, if any, legal advice commanders in the Saudi-led coalition seek before carrying out airstrikes.

In December 2016, at the end of the Obama administration, concerns about civilian casualties in Yemen prompted the U.S. to suspend the sale to Saudi Arabia of guided munitions kits to convert "dumb bombs" into "smart bombs" or PGMs, though crucial mid-air refueling of coalition fighter jets continued.

But the Trump administration quickly reversed that policy. In June 2017, the U.S. approved an esti-

Concerns about civilian casualties in Yemen prompted the U.S. to suspend the sale to Saudi Arabia of kits to convert "dumb bombs" into "smart bombs," but the Trump

mated \$750 million in flight and technical training to the Royal Saudi Air Force. In announcing the proposal, the Defense Department said that the training would “include such subjects as civilian casualty avoidance, the law of armed conflict, human rights command and control, and targeting.” A week later, U.S. senators voted to resume PGM sales to Saudi Arabia, approving the sale of more than \$500 million in precision-guided munitions.

administration quickly reversed that policy.

The sale closely followed President Donald Trump’s visit to the kingdom, his first official foreign visit as president. While there, he boasted of a deal with the Saudis that he claimed would be worth up to \$350 billion over the next 10 years, including \$110 billion in arms sales. The Obama administration concluded \$115 billion worth of defense sales with Saudi Arabia from 2009 to 2016.

The intelligence report shows, however, that 11 months on and over three years into the coalition’s aerial bombing campaign in Yemen, civilians are still being unlawfully targeted, as human rights organizations, a U.N. panel of experts, humanitarian aid agencies, and the European Parliament have repeatedly claimed since the start of the coalition air campaign.





U.S. President Donald Trump is welcomed by Saudi King Salman bin Abdulaziz al-Saud, center, upon arrival in Riyadh on May 20, 2017. Photo: Mandel Ngan/AFP/Getty Images

Those calling for the suspension of PGM sales to the coalition [argue](#) that selling weapons that will be used to target civilians means that the U.S. “is green-lighting the killing of innocent civilians,” as well as exacerbating the humanitarian crisis in a country where more than 8 million people are “a step away from famine.”

“The U.S. and U.K. have justified continued weapons sales to Saudi Arabia based on the coalition’s purported ‘improvements’ – that they will tighten their rules of engagement or credibly investigate strikes that have already occurred,” said Human Rights Watch Yemen researcher Kristine Beckerle. “These promises are empty, these assurances fatally flawed. Whatever changes the coalition has made to its targeting practices, if any, have not prevented the coalition from bombing a wedding, a cholera treatment center, and a range of other civilian targets just this year.”

Saudi Arabia has denied numerous reports of mass civilian casualties [caused](#) by coalition airstrikes and alleged [violations](#) of the laws of war, including the bombing of [hospitals](#), [civilian gatherings](#), and [civilian infrastructure](#), often with U.S.-made

munitions. The coalition [says](#) it has carried out its own internal investigations into some 70 airstrikes. In nine cases, the coalition's Joint Incident Assessment Team acknowledged fault but blamed guidance systems, pilot error, or erroneous intelligence. This week, the JIAT announced the findings of [five additional investigations](#), stating that no violations occurred.



People search for survivors under rubble of a house after it was destroyed on June 25, 2018, by a Saudi-led coalition airstrike that killed eight members of one family and injured 15 others in Amran province north of Sana'a, Yemen. Photo: Mohammed Hamoud/Getty Images

A February 2017 [judicial review](#) case brought by the London-based organization Campaign Against the Arms Trade argued that weapons sales to Saudi Arabia should be suspended because the [Arms Trade Treaty](#), ratified by the U.K. in 2014, states that if there is “a risk of any serious violation of international humanitarian law,” arms exports should not be authorized. [The U.K.'s High Court ruled against the group](#) last summer, finding

that there was no “real risk” of “serious violations” in such sales, and that the U.K. secretary of state’s decision to continue selling weapons to Saudi Arabia “was not irrational or unlawful.” An appeal on the ruling is expected to be heard later this year.

Although it’s unusual for new evidence to arise in such proceedings, Paul Clark, an international law expert and barrister at Garden Court Chambers in London who is not involved in the CAAT case, said The Intercept’s reporting “might count as new evidence” that could justify a new application to the High Court or submission as part of the appeal.

“If evidence of this type had been available at the time of the High Court decision, it should have impacted on the question of whether the secretary of state made a rational decision,” Clark said. CAAT declined to comment, saying that it had been advised not to speak about the pending appeal.

The U.K. Ministry of Defense’s own “Tracker” database, which collates but does not investigate alleged violations of international humanitarian law by the coalition in Yemen, listed 356 potential breaches as [of July 4](#). Of those, 42 occurred between December 2017 and [March 2018](#).

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International law requires states to investigate war crimes by their militaries and “fairly prosecute” those responsible, notes Human Rights Watch’s Beckerle. Yet on July 10, Saudi Arabia’s King Salman issued an unprecedented “noble royal order pardoning all military men ... of their respective military and disciplinary penalties” in the war in Yemen.

“The Saudi King’s recent sweeping pardon for soldiers involved in Yemen fundamentally and outrageously undercuts the already deeply flawed coalition investigative mechanism,” Beck-erle told The Intercept. “The pardon is almost certain to embolden coalition officers still fighting in Yemen, given the clear message it sends: Don’t worry – no consequences.”

“The pardon is almost certain to embolden coalition officers still fighting in Yemen, given the clear message it sends: Don’t worry — no consequences.”

According to the London-based nonprofit charity Action on Armed Violence, 72 percent of civilian deaths and injuries in Yemen from 2015 to 2017 were caused by air-launched weapons. In May, coalition airstrikes were responsible for 73 percent of civilian casualties in Yemen, with 26 percent caused by shelling from Houthi rebels – the coalition’s enemy, according to AOA, which advocates to reduce global armed violence.

The events of May 14 continue to haunt the Maswadah family. The children and other relatives have moved into caves, which they view as safer than tents. “I can feel death now when I hear the sound of fighter jets,” said Abdullah Maswadah, who, because of the move, is now a half day’s travel from his work as a farm laborer. “The kids burst into tears when they hear the sound [of planes].”

INCIDENT SUMMARY: KEY DETAILS				
Date: 11 June 2018				
Location: Abs, Hajjah 16° 0' 48.68" N, 43° 12' 0.582" E				
Object: Medecins Sans Frontieres Cholera Clinic				
Summary of Facts				
<p>On 11 June 2018, a newly constructed MSF cholera clinic was attacked by a Coalition bomb [1]. The clinic had not yet received any patients, and no-one was hurt. The two warehouses next to the targeted building had large red crescents on the roofs [6] which can be seen on satellite imagery captured on 7th May 2018 [15]. The whole compound was used by MSF, and its coordinates had been supplied to the Coalition twelve times [1, 9].</p>				
Coalition Responses				
<p>On 17th January 2019, JIAT announced that MSF had not requested that the site be included in the Coalition's no-strike list. It also held that the strike was conducted based on information from a source inside Yemen, and that the necessary procedures were not completed. JIAT found that the roofs of the cholera clinic were not marked as of 3rd April (but did not mention whether they considered they were marked as of 7th May), and said that on a review of the video of the mission, no sign of MSF markings were present on any of the buildings inside the complex. JIAT then noted that as of 30 June, there were red crescents on the two adjacent buildings. JIAT concluded that the error occurred due to the urgency in carrying out the strike [17-19].</p> <p>In the immediate aftermath of the attack, a low-level MSF employee sent an email to the Coalition, apparently stating: "I would like to explain that there has been an error from our side as we failed to inform you officially of the location of the new site." The contents of the MSF Email were erroneous, and did not reflect the official MSF position. The Saudi Arabian embassy wrote to members of US Congress on 13th June 2018 to defend the KSA, citing the MSF email, however by this time, MSF's senior leadership had already disavowed it. It is reported that MSF's general counsel sent a formal communique outlining the true circumstances several hours before the representations were made to the members of Congress.</p>				
Primary Information				
Source	Item			Page No.
GLAN	Photographs taken at the scene on 12 th June 2018 by a private individual and provided to GLAN			11-14
Open Sources				
Source	Title	Date	Link	Page No.
Google Earth (Digital Globe)	n/a – satellite imagery	7 th May 2018 and 15 th November 2018	n/a	15-16
MSF	Various	11 and 13 June 2018	https://twitter.com/msf_yemen	2-10
MSF	<i>Yemen: Airstrike hits cholera</i>	12 June 2018	https://www.doctorswithoutborders.org/what-we-do/news-stories/story/yemen-airstrike-	1

	<i>treatment center in Abs</i>		hits-msf-cholera-treatment-center-abs	
Just Security	<i>Saudi Arabia's Misleading Email to Congress After Bombing of MSF Cholera Hospital</i>	25 June 2018	https://www.justsecurity.org/58437/saudis-deceptive-email-congress-bombing-msf-cholera-hospital/	Not Annexed
JIAT	<i>JIAT Spokesman Holds Press Conference</i>	17 January 2019	http://www.alriyadhdaily.com/article/812807e44f9a47ddbfe1bbd99be1cd0c	17-19

Incident Details --- **Location:** Abs, Hajjah

Date: 11 June 2018 **Object:** MSF cholera clinic

Document Information ---

Item: Public Statement **Source:** MSF **Title:** *Yemen: Airstrike hits cholera treatment center in Abs*

Report date: 12 June 2018

Link: <https://www.doctorswithoutborders.org/what-we-do/news-stories/story/yemen-airstrike-hits-msf-cholera-treatment-center-abs>

Accessed: 5 August 2019

“Yemen: Airstrike hits cholera treatment center in Abs

A newly constructed cholera treatment center run by the international medical humanitarian organization Doctors Without Borders/Médecins Sans Frontières (MSF) in Abs, Yemen, was hit by an airstrike Monday at approximately 5:40 am.

No staff or patients were killed or injured. The facility had not yet received any cholera patients and was empty. The CTC is located about one kilometer from the MSF-supported Abs Rural Hospital, a 147-bed hospital that serves a population of more than one million people. Markings on the roof of the compound clearly identified the CTC as a healthcare facility. The airstrike has now rendered the CTC non-functional. In keeping with security protocol, MSF has temporarily frozen its activities in Abs until the safety of its staff and patients is guaranteed.

There have been a number of social media posts regarding a letter sent by an MSF staff member in relation to the June 11 bombing of MSF’s cholera treatment center in Abs, Yemen, by Saudi- and Emirati-led Coalition (SELC) forces. This letter, which was addressed to the coalition’s Evacuation and Humanitarian Operation Cell, was based on premature and incomplete information and does not represent the official position of MSF.

MSF records clearly demonstrate that the GPS coordinates for the cholera treatment center were shared at least 12 times in writing with the coalition’s Evacuation and Humanitarian Operation Cell (EHOC). The coordinates were shared on a weekly basis over a period of more than two months prior to the bombing. EHOC acknowledged receipt of these coordinates in writing at least nine times. The SELC was therefore aware of the coordinates.

MSF’s general director sent a detailed letter addressed to the Saudi Commander of the Coalition today, June 13, which represents our official institutional response to the bombing of the medical facility in Abs. MSF maintains that the bombing is an unacceptable attack on a medical facility. The attack destroyed a patient ward and damaged an adjacent triage and observation ward. MSF strongly condemns this attack, which is part of a worrying pattern of strikes on essential medical services that leave an already very fragile population with even less access to essential, lifesaving medical care and services.”

Incident Details --- Location: Abs, Hajjah; **Date:** 11 June 2018

Object: Medecins Sans Frontieres Cholera Clinic

Information Overview:

Source: MSF Yemen Twitter Account: @MSF_YEMEN; **Item:** Tweet and Media (1 of 2)

Post time and date: 3:29 AM – 11th June 2018

Accompanying text: Tweet content: "This morning's attack on an @MSF cholera treatment centre in Abs by the Saudi and Emirati-led coalition shows complete disrespect for medical facilities and patients. Whether intentional or a result of negligence, it is totally unacceptable."

Link: https://twitter.com/msf_yemen/status/1006121240862560256

Media: 1 photograph



Incident Details --- Location: Abs, Hajjah; **Date:** 11 June 2018

Object: Medecins Sans Frontieres Cholera Clinic

Information Overview:

Source: MSF Yemen **Twitter Account:** @MSF_YEMEN; **Item:** Tweet and Media (2 of 2)

Post time and date: 3:29 AM – 11th June 2018

Accompanying text: Tweet content: "This morning's attack on an @MSF cholera treatment centre in Abs by the Saudi and Emirati-led coalition shows complete disrespect for medical facilities and patients. Whether intentional or a result of negligence, it is totally unacceptable."

Link: https://twitter.com/msf_yemen/status/1006121240862560256

Media: 1 photograph



Incident Details --- Location: Abs, Hajjah; **Date:** 11 June 2018

Object: Medecins Sans Frontieres Cholera Clinic

Information Overview:

Source: MSF Yemen **Twitter Account:** @MSF_YEMEN; **Item:** Tweet and Media (1 of 3)

Post time and date: 7:11 AM – 13th June 2018

Accompanying text: Tweet content: “2/4 MSF CTC is located in a compound exclusively used by @MSF and clearly identified as a #medical_facility. There are three logos displayed on the roofs, including one @MSF logo and two Red Crescent emblems.”

Link: https://twitter.com/msf_yemen/status/1006901844034052096

Media: 2 photographs



Incident Details --- Location: Abs, Hajjah; **Date:** 11 June 2018

Object: Medecins Sans Frontieres Cholera Clinic

Information Overview:

Source: MSF Yemen Twitter Account: @MSF_YEMEN; **Item:** Tweet and Media (2 of 3)

Post time and date: 7:11 AM – 13th June 2018

Accompanying text: Tweet content: “2/4 MSF CTC is located in a compound exclusively used by @MSF and clearly identified as a #medical facility. There are three logos displayed on the roofs, including one @MSF logo and two Red Crescent emblems.”

Link: https://twitter.com/msf_yemen/status/1006901844034052096

Media: 2 photographs



Incident Details --- Location: Abs, Hajjah; **Date:** 11 June 2018

Object: Medecins Sans Frontieres Cholera Clinic

Information Overview:

Source: MSF Yemen Twitter Account: @MSF_YEMEN; **Item:** Tweet and Media (3 of 3)

Post time and date: 7:11 AM – 13th June 2018

Accompanying text: Tweet content: “2/4 MSF CTC is located in a compound exclusively used by @MSF and clearly identified as a [#medical facility](#). There are three logos displayed on the roofs, including one @MSF logo and two Red Crescent emblems.”

Link: https://twitter.com/msf_yemen/status/1006901844034052096

Media: 2 photographs



Incident Details --- Location: Abs, Hajjah; **Date:** 11 June 2018

Object: Medecins Sans Frontieres Cholera Clinic

Information Overview:

Source: MSF Yemen Twitter Account: @MSF_YEMEN; **Item:** Tweet and Media (1 of 2)

Post time and date: 7:19 AM – 13th June 2018

Accompanying text: “3/4 GPS coordinates of @MSF #Cholera Treatment Center compound were shared twelve times with #KSA Evacuation and Humanitarian Operation Cell (EHOC).”

Link: https://twitter.com/msf_yemen/status/1006903858965221376

Media: 1 photograph



Incident Details --- Location: Abs, Hajjah; **Date:** 11 June 2018

Object: Medecins Sans Frontieres Cholera Clinic

Information Overview:

Source: MSF Yemen **Twitter Account:** @MSF_YEMEN; **Item:** Tweet and Media (2 of 2)

Post time and date: 7:19 AM – 13th June 2018

Accompanying text: “3/4 GPS coordinates of [@MSF #Cholera](#) Treatment Center compound were shared twelve times with [#KSA](#) Evacuation and Humanitarian Operation Cell (EHOC).”

Link: https://twitter.com/msf_yemen/status/1006903858965221376

Media: 1 photographs



Incident Details --- Location: Abs, Hajjah; **Date:** 11 June 2018

Object: Medecins Sans Frontieres Cholera Clinic

Information Overview:

Source: MSF Yemen **Twitter Account:** @MSF_YEMEN; **Item:** Tweet and Media (1 of 2)

Post time and date: 7:19 AM – 13th June 2018

Accompanying text: “3/4 GPS coordinates of @MSF #Cholera Treatment Center compound were shared twelve times with #KSA Evacuation and Humanitarian Operation Cell (EHOC).”

Link: https://twitter.com/msf_yemen/status/1006903858965221376

Media: 1 photograph



Incident Details --- Location: Abs, Hajjah; **Date:** 11 June 2018

Object: Medecins Sans Frontieres Cholera Clinic

Information Overview:

Source: MSF Yemen **Twitter Account:** @MSF_YEMEN; **Item:** Tweet and Media (2 of 2)

Post time and date: 7:19 AM – 13th June 2018

Accompanying text: “3/4 GPS coordinates of @MSF #Cholera Treatment Center compound were shared twelve times with #KSA Evacuation and Humanitarian Operation Cell (EHOC).”

Link: https://twitter.com/msf_yemen/status/1006903858965221376

Media: 1 photographs



Incident Details --- Location: Abs, Hajjah; **Date:** 11 June 2018; **Object:** Medecins Sans Frontieres Cholera Clinic

Unique Image Information:

Source: Confidential; **Item:** 1 of 4 taken on 12th June 2018 by a private individual and provided to GLAN

File name: IMG_0442; **EXIF Metadata:** Date Time Original: 12th June 2018 at 12:30:37

Description: Destroyed patient ward; **GPS:** Latitude: 16° 1' 8.05" N Longitude: 43° 11' 20.922" E



Incident Details --- Location: Abs, Hajjah; **Date:** 11 June 2018; **Object:** Medecins Sans Frontieres Cholera Clinic

Unique Image Information:

Source: Confidential; **Item:** 2 of 4 taken on 12th June 2018 by a private individual and provided to GLAN.

File name: IMG_0444; **EXIF Metadata:** Date Time Original: 12th June 2018 at 12:33:37

Description: Destroyed patient ward; **GPS:** Latitude: 16° 0' 48.68" N Longitude: 43° 12' 0.582" E



Incident Details --- Location: Abs, Hajjah; **Date:** 11 June 2018; **Object:** Medecins Sans Frontieres Cholera Clinic

Unique Image Information:

Source: Confidential; **Item:** 3 of 4 taken on 12th June 2018 by a private individual and provided to GLAN.

File name: IMG_0449; **EXIF Metadata:** Date Time Original: 12th June 2018 at 12:39:48

Description: Destroyed patient ward; **GPS:** Latitude: 16° 0' 47.19" N, Longitude: 43° 12' 0.222" E



Incident Details --- Location: Abs, Hajjah; **Date:** 11 June 2018; **Object:** Medecins Sans Frontieres Cholera Clinic

Unique Image Information:

Source: Confidential; **Item:** 4 of 4 taken on 12th June 2018 by a private individual and provided to GLAN.

File name: IMG_0452; **EXIF Metadata:** Date Time Original: 12th June 2018 at 12:40:20

Description: Destroyed patient ward; **GPS:** Latitude: 16° 0' 47.82" N, Longitude: 43° 11' 59.85" E



Incident Details --- Location: Abs, Hajjah; **Date:** 11 June 2018; **Object:** Medecins Sans Frontieres Cholera Clinic

Unique Image Information:

Source: Google Earth (Digital Globe); **Item:** Satellite image captured on 7th May 2018

File name: 2018.05.07 Cholera Clinic Google Earth; **EXIF Metadata:** n/a

Description: Red crescents visible on the roofs of the two buildings next to the targeted ward



Incident Details --- Location: Abs, Hajjah; **Date:** 11 June 2018; **Object:** Medecins Sans Frontieres Cholera Clinic

Unique image information:

Source: Google Earth (Digital Globe); **Item:** Satellite image captured on 15th November 2018

File name: 2018.11.15 Cholera Clinic Google Earth; **EXIF Metadata:** Date Time Original: n/a

Description: The destroyed building and further red crescents added after the airstrike



Incident Details --- **Location:** Abs, Hajjah

Date: 11 June 2018 **Object:** MSF cholera clinic

Document Information ---

Item: Excerpt from Saudi Press Agency Statement

Source: Riyadh Daily **Title:** *JIAT Spokesman Holds Press Conference*

Report date: 17 January 2019

Link: <http://www.alriyadhdaily.com/article/812807e44f9a47ddbfe1bbd99be1cd0c>

Accessed: 5 August 2019

“JIAT Spokesman Holds Press Conference

The official spokesman of the Joint Incident Assessment Team (JIAT) in Yemen Legal Counsellor Mansour Al-Mansour held here today a press conference disclosing results reached by JIAT regarding four allegations reported by governmental and non-governmental international organizations and media, affirming the safety of all procedures followed by the Coalition Forces.

Regarding the allegation that the Coalition Air Forces bombed the Medicins Sans Frontiers's (MSF) (Cholera Treatment Center) in (Abs) city, (Hajjah) governorate. Regarding the statement by MSF on June 13th 2018, that Coalition Forces bombed the (Cholera Treatment Center) on June 11th 2018. Stating "On the morning of Monday June 11, 2018, the Cholera Treatment Center of MSF was bombarded in (Abs) city, (Hajjah) governorate by the Coalition Air Forces, Which threatened the safety of our crew, and would like to stop any military operations so that our staff can access the site and assess the damages." The Joint Incident Assessment Team (JIAT) has vetted the incident, and following verification of all related documents; including the Daily Mission Schedule, After Mission Reports, Video of the mission carried out, and the statements of those involved in the military operation carried out by the Coalition Forces at the time and place of the allegation, procedures and Rules of Engagement, coalition's (No Strike List), Messages on (plans and timing of the organization's field movements), the meeting with a delegation from (MSF). JIAT also evaluated the actions taken to verify the information that was related on in targeting process, including the assessment of the reliability of the intelligence sources. JIAT found that based on intelligence from inside of Yemen, a warehouse was used by the armed Houthi militia as a storehouse for weapons and ammunition (rockets, medium arms and ammunition). The warehouse is located in an isolated area, (50) kilometers away from Saudi Arabia International Border which bosses a threat to Saudi Arabia. Thus, according to Article (52/2) of Additional Protocol I to the Geneva Conventions, the warehouse was considered at the time to be a legitimate military target, which in its destruction is a military advantage. Therefore, at (5:45 am) on Monday June 11th, 2018 the Coalition Air Forces carried out an air mission on an arms and ammunition storage using one guided bomb that directly hit its target. JIAT examined the video of the mission and after analyzing images received from MSF and comparing information and data with the organization's messages about their location and stages of movement, JIAT found that:

1- The warehouse is in the north of (Abs) city, (Hajjah) governorate, about (50) km away from the international borders of Saudi Arabia, outside the urban area in an isolated area under the Armed Houthi Militias control.

Incident Details --- **Location:** Abs, Hajjah

Date: 11 June 2018 **Object:** MSF cholera clinic

Document Information ---

Item: Excerpt from Saudi Press Agency Statement

Source: Riyadh Daily **Title:** *JIAT Spokesman Holds Press Conference*

Report date: 17 January 2019

Link: <http://www.alriyadhdaily.com/article/812807e44f9a47ddbfe1bbd99be1cd0c>

Accessed: 5 August 2019

2- MSF stated that it had informed the Coalition Forces about the site (12) times through letters of the organization's movements. After returning to these letters, JIAT did not find any request to include the site in the list of the organization's sites to be placed in the (no-strike list), and that these messages relate to the organization's movements inside Yemen, which contained specific locations including the location of the prosecution within a specified time window.

3- MSF mentioned that its last presence on the site was on June 9th 2018, two days prior to the incident, and their presence in site was to transfer a cargo of equipment. Referring to the moves incoming messages from the organization to the evacuation and humanitarian operations unit, JIAT did not find any request to secure movements of the organization in that area on June 9th, 2018.

4- JIAT examined all the available evidence regarding the military operation carried out by the Coalition Air Forces, and It became clear that the mission was based on information from a source inside Yemen, and that it did not complete the necessary procedures used by the Coalition Forces.

5- JIAT reviewed the satellite imagery of the site on December 1st , 2017, and on April 3rd , 2018, (before the mission), and it was not clear to JIAT that there were any signs of distinction (Medical Facility) on the roof of the warehouses nor on the roof of buildings inside the complex (Industrial Technical Institute) in (Abs) city, (Hajjah) governorate. This is a violation to Article (5) of Chapter II of the Annex to Additional Protocol I of the Geneva Conventions.

6- By reviewing the video of the mission carried out JIAT found that:

A- No sign of (Medical Facility) on the roof of the warehouses nor on the roof of buildings inside the complex.

B- The target area was free from any movement of (civilian and vehicles) prior and during the operation.

C- One guided bomb was used which hit its target directly.

D- No damage was found on warehouses close to the target.

7- JIAT reviewed the satellite imagery of the operation on June 30, 2018, (19) days after the date of targeting, JIAT found that:

A- Two (Medical Facility) signs are over two warehouses next to the targeted warehouse.

B- No major damages on the warehouses and buildings adjacent to the site.

Incident Details --- **Location:** Abs, Hajjah

Date: 11 June 2018 **Object:** MSF cholera clinic

Document Information ---

Item: Excerpt from Saudi Press Agency Statement

Source: Riyadh Daily **Title:** *JLAT Spokesman Holds Press Conference*

Report date: 17 January 2019

Link: <http://www.alriyadhdaily.com/article/812807e44f9a47ddbfe1bbd99be1cd0c>

Accessed: 5 August 2019

8- MSF did not inform the Coalition Forces that the alleged warehouse was a facility of the organization to be included in the (no-strike list), which violates Article 12 (3) of Additional Protocol I to the Geneva Conventions. Nevertheless, MSF stated that the building was a point of movement for a period of time that ended before the executed mission.

9- Due to the urgency in carrying out the task and not completing the procedures by the Coalition Forces intelligence, the targeting of the building was an unintended error.”

INCIDENT SUMMARY: KEY DETAILS		
<p>Date: 10 January 2019 Location: Al Farash Village, Al Sha'ab, Haradh, Hajjah Object: Civilian home</p>		
Summary of Facts		
<p>On Thursday January 10, 2019 at about 6:30 am in Al Farash village, an explosive projectile hit the <i>majlis</i> of a home while six people were inside the majlis having breakfast. The majlis was about 35 metres from the main part of the home. Two men were killed, and four people injured, including two children.</p>		
Coalition Responses		
None as at 8 August 2019		
Primary Information		
Source	Item	Page No.
Mwatana	Incident Report	1-2

Mwatana Incident Report

Date of strike:

10 January 2019 at about 6.30 am

Location of strike:

Al Farash village, Al Sha'ab, Haradh, Hajjah

Object(s) struck:

Civilian home

Sources of Information:

Site Visit: Mwatana visited Abs on January 15, 2019 to interview the witnesses.

Interviews: Mwatana conducted two interviews five days after the attack. One of the witnesses was wounded in the attack and the other arrived on the scene in the immediate aftermath.

Casualties:

Mwatana identified two people who died in the strike, and four who were wounded, including two children who required hospital treatment. All were from the same family.

Description of Attack and Attack's Effects:

On January 10, 2019 at about 6:30 am in Al Farash village, an apparent Saudi/UAE-led coalition airstrike hit a home while six members of the family were inside the *majlis*, a room for visitors, about 35 meters from the main living area, having breakfast.

Mohamed Ahmed Eissa Shauk, a 45-year-old father,¹ explained he was visiting from Muthalith Ahim. He told Mwatana that he was there to see his sister, married to the owner of the house. Shauk's two brothers also came to visit. The brothers were all staying in the house.

Early in the morning, Shauk's two brothers went to visit their father, who lived two kilometers away in the same village. "They went with their vehicles. A while later, they arrived back, and the breakfast was ready. At the very moment we began eating, a missile hit them directly. [My younger brother] was hit by shrapnel that split his skull open and his brain exploded out, and [the older one] got shrapnel in his chest and his heart was shredded. As for me, I was hit by shrapnel that cut off the first, second, and third left toes. I'd also got other smaller pieces of shrapnel in my right foot and left hand. My brother-in-law [the owner of the house], was hit by shrapnel in his chest and left leg." One of Shauk's sons was also wounded, losing his right toe and hit in his left hand, with bruises all over his body. His other son also suffered wounds. "We were all totally shocked and bleeding. I felt my body was boiling. [The house's owner] was lying down on his face, and my brothers were lying next to the door. I got there to them, but they were dead. Women screamed and cried, and my sister came out of the house without a veil or a headscarf."

¹ Ages are approximate. In Yemen, it is common for people to give an approximate age for themselves.

The wounded were taken to the Doctors Without Borders hospital in Abs, and the deceased were buried in the village. One of Shauk's sons was referred to another hospital because of the seriousness of his condition, and the other was held overnight and discharged the next day.

YS/W/I/190515/M, a resident of the village, went to the strike site soon after the attack. He said: "After the dawn prayer, I was sitting, speaking with my family, and waiting for breakfast. At this moment, we were all frightened by a very powerful attack. Five minutes later, I went out of the house to see where the attack hit exactly. There I saw a smoke rising into the sky from the north part of the village." He said he had seen aircraft in the sky that night, but "hadn't heard its sound since then." He said there were six people, four men and two boys, in the majlis. He said three were local residents, including the owner of the house. Another man and his sons, 15 and 12, were visiting.

Both witnesses said that the villagers were determined to stay in the village despite being traumatized and said they did not know what the coalition intended to strike. YS/W/I/190515/M said that the aircraft had "hit the place for no reason", adding: "the village is too small, with no military checkpoints or stations."

Weapons remnants ID: None.

INCIDENT SUMMARY: KEY DETAILS		
<p>Date: Wednesday, 13 February 2019 at about 3:30 AM Location: At sea (north of the Al-Budaie Island, Luhayyah, Al-Hudaydah Governorate) Object: Fishing boat at sea carrying 13 fishermen</p>		
Summary of facts: Civilian harm and nature of target		
<p>At about 03:30 AM, on Wednesday, 13 February 2019, a Saudi/UAE-led coalition aircraft attacked 13 fishermen while they were at sea north of Al-Budaie Island, Al-Luhayyah District of Hudaydah Governorate.</p> <p>Eight people were either killed or missing after the attack, including two boys aged 10 and 16. One body was found; seven bodies are still missing. Five people were wounded, including injuries to the head and hands, and leg and collarbone fractures.</p>		
Coalition Responses		
None as at 8 th August 2019		
Primary Information		
Source	Item	Page No.
Mwatana	Mwatana Incident Report	

Mwatana Incident Report

Date of strike:

13 February 2019 at about 3:30 AM

Location of strike:

At sea (north of the Al-Budaie Island, Luhayyah, Al-Hudaydah Governorate)

Object(s) struck:

Fishing boat at sea carrying fishermen

Sources of Information:

Site Visit: Mwatana visited Al-Hali Village, Hodeidah Governorate on 20 February 2019.

Interviews: Mwatana conducted two interviews. One interviewee is a male relative of those who died in the attack, and the other is a survivor of the attack.

Casualties:

Mwatana identified 13 people killed, wounded or missing as a result of the strike—all fishermen. Eight people were either killed or missing after the attack, including two boys aged 10 and 16.¹ One body was found; seven bodies are still missing. Mwatana identified five people wounded, including injuries to the head and hands, and leg and collarbone fractures.

Description of Attack and Attack's Effects:

At about 03:30 AM, on Wednesday, 13 February 2019, a Saudi/UAE-led coalition aircraft attacked 13 fishermen while they were at sea north of Al-Budaie Island, Al-Luhayyah District of Hudaydah Governorate. A witness estimated the incident occurred about two nautical miles north of the island. An aircraft had been spotted in the sky over the boat in the two days leading up to the strike, causing a deafening sound, a witness said. Survivors were rescued by a nearby boat.

The area where the attack occurred is controlled by Ansar Allah (Houthi) forces. Interviewees said there was no Houthi military forces or sites near the affected area at sea, or on al-Budaie Island. The island, a witness added, was uninhabited.

Mwatana interviewed Yasser Abkar Ahmed Abkar Jateem, a young fisherman, about a month after the attack. He said that he and 12 fishermen were aboard a boat about two

¹ Ages are approximate. In Yemen, it is common for people to give an approximate age for themselves.

nautical miles north of the Al-Budaie Island. He was related to the other fishermen. "I had spent two nights aboard the boat in the area where the incident occurred. There, we had been fishing using light attractors. During those two days, a warcraft kept repeatedly hovering over us." He said that at about 03:30 am, "after we had pulled out the fishing nets, the warcraft shelled our boat while moving towards the other boat that was about forty metres away. Out of all those on our boat, only five survived, including my father, my brothers, and myself. I had fallen and fainted for five minutes. Then, I woke up just to find our boat destroyed into pieces." He described clinging to a wooden piece of the destroyed boat with his brother, and seeing his father and other brother holding on to another piece. The occupants of the nearby boat helped them aboard and brought them to shore.

He said: "As fishermen, we'd constantly been fishing in the area where we were shelled. Neither in that area nor on the [Budaie] Island had any military forces or inhabitants. And no warship had ever passed by that area." He said the area didn't have naval mines, and was under the control of the Houthis. "Eight of our relatives were killed, and only one body was found. Also, we've severely been injured. And I had nothing else to add."

Mwatana also interviewed HA/W/190213/M, a relative of those killed, at his place of employment in Hudaydah. He named the 13 casualties. "I hope such an incident would not occur again."

Weapons remnants ID:

None

INCIDENT SUMMARY: KEY DETAILS				
<p>Date: 16 May 2019 Location: Al Raqas street in Sana'a, 15.358639, 44.184417 Object: Residential building</p>				
Summary of facts				
<p>On Thursday 16 May 2019 at about 8:00 am on Al Raqas street, a densely populated area of Sana'a, a Coalition airstrike hit a residential building while people were still sleeping. At least five people, all children, were killed in the attack. About 77 people, including 30 children, were wounded.</p>				
Coalition Responses				
<p>The Coalition has reportedly referred the airstrike to the Joint Incident Assessment Team (JIAT).</p>				
Primary Information				
Source	Item			Page No.
Mwatana	Incident Report			1-3
Mwatana	16 photographs by taken at the scene of the airstrike			4-19
Open Sources				
Source	Title	Date	Link	Page No.
France 24	Saudi-led coalition in Yemen strikes Sanaa after pipeline attack	17 May 2019	https://www.france24.com/en/20190517-saudi-led-coalition-yemen-strikes-sanaa-drone-strikes-shut-key-pipeline (Coalition statement about possibility of mistake)	Not annexed

Mwatana Incident Report

Date of strike:

May 16, 2019

Location of strike:

Al Raqas Street, Sana'a. The location of the strike is considered one of the most crowded streets in Sana'a. It is located near a large and often crowded market near the middle of the city.

Object(s) struck:

Civilian residences in a densely populated neighborhood.

Sources of Information:

Site Visit: Mwatana visited the site on May 16, 2019 at about 11:30 am—the same day of the airstrike.

Interviews: Mwatana conducted four interviews in Sanaa soon after the attack. Three of the interviews were conducted on the same day of the attack and one was conducted two days after the attack. Two of the interviewees were 50-year-old men, one a 50-year-old woman, and one a 20-year-old man.¹ All of the individuals interviewed witnessed the attack and were wounded by the attack.

Photos: Mwatana took and collected photos of damage to the neighborhood and houses.

Casualties:

Mwatana identified at least five people who died in the strike, including five children—a 16-year-old boy, a 15-year-old girl, a 13-year-old boy, a 6-year-old boy and an 8-year-old boy—four of them from the same family. Mwatana identified about 77 people, including at least 17 women, 17 girls, and 13 boys, who appeared to be wounded in the strike, with injuries ranging from mild to severe. A couple may have later died from their wounds.

Description of Attack and Attack's Effects:

On Thursday May 16, 2019 at about 8:00 am in Sana'a, Maen district, Al Raqas street—a densely populated area—a coalition airstrike hit a civilian residence while people were sleeping.

The strike hit part of a four-story building consisting of one apartment on each floor. The part of the building where the strike hit was entirely destroyed, and the other side of the building partially destroyed. Some of the other nearby apartments were affected with cracks on the walls, and nearby houses and buildings were also affected by the explosion, including a civilian house which was badly damaged. Rubble from the apartment building fell onto nearer, lower houses. Moath Ben Jabal school is a few meters from the attack site; its windows were shattered due to the strike.

¹ Ages are approximate. In Yemen, it is common for people to give an approximate age for themselves.

Ahmed Sharaf Al-Selmy, a middle-aged man, was wounded in the attack, and his house badly damaged. He told Mwatana, “I had just fallen asleep when suddenly I felt a hit and then felt people dragging me up from under the rocks and dust... I later knew that the airstrike hit my neighbor's buildings and their walls fell on our house which destroyed it entirely. Our house is old that is why it was affected the most.” Al-Selmy said he was in a room with his wife and little boy at the time of the attack, while his other children were in rooms next to him. Al-Selmy and his wife were brought to a nearby hospital. He said most of those wounded were taken to two nearby hospitals, while those with severe conditions were transferred to other hospitals. Al-Selmy said, “I didn’t see my children after that but they told me they all died except one, I don’t know how he survived...I have not even seen my children, they just told me they are dead. My daughter had just received her marks from school and she was very happy, they are all children—what did they do wrong?”

Ahmed Mohammed Saad Al-Meshrafa, another middle-aged man, was wounded by the strike. He told Mwatana, “Our injuries weren’t as bad as our neighbor's [Ahmed Sharaf Al-Selmy]. I was hit with the glass on my head and so was my [adult] daughter. I didn't realize that until I was outside when I saw all the blood covering my clothes, but my neighbor lost all his four children. He is a poor man and I feel bad for him and his family more than myself, the father is really sick and can't even stand well.” Al-Meshrafa said the strike hit the corner of a building close to them, “and part of the second building then all of that fell onto my neighbor's house. The house is low between several high buildings. I saw how they were taking out all the children from under the rubble and felt my heart being torn apart.”

Al-Meshrafa said that before the attack, “Me and my family were sleeping safely,” but that he had woken up and went to the bathroom right before the attack; “I heard the sound of the jets outside from afar so I woke up and went to the bathroom, and I heard a strike also far away, then suddenly I felt the pressure from the explosion throwing me against the wall and felt the glass shattering on us. I took my children and ran outside the house.” Al-Meshrafa said he didn’t know why the coalition attacked the neighborhood: “There were a lot of injuries because the strike happened while everyone was sleeping in their houses. Children arrived to the hospital in a state of mental breakdown due to fear... They have hit in different areas in Sana'a and now it came to us. We want justice from all of them, the Houthis and the coalition. They all were the cause of this and it's just a political game for them, what did all these sleeping, fasting, civilians do to deserve all this?”

SB/W/I/190516/W, a middle-aged woman, was in the building that was hit. She said she was sleeping in another room, not the one she usually sleeps in—“I told my children that the sun comes in the room and wakes me up. It’s a good coincidence that I decided to sleep in that other room, and I was still awake when I heard the plane and heard a faraway strike. I prayed that Allah would protect the innocent and Yemen, then I heard something over my head like a whistle. I later found out that this was the missile that hit us—I just felt the pressure, like someone took me and threw me against the wall.” SB/W/I/190516/W said she put on clothes and began searching for her daughters. She took them and her “little boy and ran away outside. The wood, walls, solar panels and water tanks were all falling on our heads. People were gathered outside but no one came to rescue us they were all afraid the plane would strike again. I was running over the glass and wood and I got bad cuts on my feet.” She said that once they got outside, people in the area helped them, giving them blankets and water. “Our mouths, ears and clothes were full of dust – it was like I was buried in a grave...I did not go back to the house to see what happened to it or what can be saved, but I saw that everyone in my building was affected between injuries and deaths, and nearby houses were affected.”

BS/W/I/190516/M, a young man, was wounded. He said, “I don’t know the exact time of the strike because we were all sleeping.” One of his siblings died in the attack, and a family member was badly

wounded: “I couldn’t carry him outside so I went out to find people to help me but they wouldn’t answer me, I felt they were like zombies.”

Witnesses mentioned neighbors that were killed or wounded and expressed sorrow at the impact the strike had on the families in their area. While most victims were Yemeni, some witnesses also mentioned people of other nationalities living in the area who were impacted. Two witnesses mentioned a group of Somali people living in the area who were wounded, and another witness mentioned a Syrian woman and her husband.

The witnesses did not know what the coalition intended to strike. The first armored brigade headquarters, a division of the Yemeni army now controlled by the Houthi armed group, is about 1.5 kilometers to the north of the attack site. One witness said that people that help repair Ansar Allah military equipment lived in a house near the attack site, but that they like to “show off, but they never actually fought with them.” A witness said, “We don’t know who the strike would target, we don’t have a military camp or Houthi leaders here... People say they wanted to hit the journalist [formerly a deputy in the ministry of media] near us, and other people say they were trying to target Ansarullah (the Houthis) but we don’t know the truth or why they did this.”

Weapons remnants ID: None.

Incident Details --- Location: Al Raqas district in Sana'a; **Date:** 16 May 2019; **Object:** Civilian residences in a densely populated neighbourhood

Unique Image Information:

Source: Mwatana; **Item:** 1 of 16 photographs taken on 16 May 2019 by Mwatana.

File name:1; **EXIF Metadata:**

Description: The aftermath of the attack



Incident Details --- Location: Al Raqas district in Sana'a; **Date:** 16 May 2019; **Object:** Civilian residences in a densely populated neighbourhood

Unique Image Information:

Source: Mwatana; **Item:** 2 of 16 photographs taken on 16 May 2019 by Mwatana.

File name:2; **EXIF Metadata:**

Description: The aftermath of the attack



Incident Details --- Location: Al Raqas district in Sana'a; **Date:** 16 May 2019; **Object:** Civilian residences in a densely populated neighbourhood

Unique Image Information:

Source: Mwatana; **Item:** 3 of 16 photographs taken on 16 May 2019 by Mwatana.

File name:3; **EXIF Metadata:**

Description: The aftermath of the attack



Incident Details --- Location: Al Raqas district in Sana'a; **Date:** 16 May 2019; **Object:** Civilian residences in a densely populated neighbourhood

Unique Image Information:

Source: Mwatana; **Item:** 4 of 16 photographs taken on 16 May 2019 by Mwatana.

File name:4; **EXIF Metadata:**

Description: The aftermath of the attack



Incident Details --- Location: Al Raqas district in Sana'a; **Date:** 16 May 2019; **Object:** Civilian residences in a densely populated neighbourhood

Unique Image Information:

Source: Mwatana; **Item:** 5 of 16 photographs taken on 16 May 2019 by Mwatana.

File name:5; **EXIF Metadata:**

Description: The aftermath of the attack



Incident Details --- Location: Al Raqas district in Sana'a; **Date:** 16 May 2019; **Object:** Civilian residences in a densely populated neighbourhood

Unique Image Information:

Source: Mwatana; **Item:** 6 of 16 photographs taken on 16 May 2019 by Mwatana.

File name:6; **EXIF Metadata:**

Description: The aftermath of the attack



Incident Details --- Location: Al Raqas district in Sana'a; **Date:** 16 May 2019; **Object:** Civilian residences in a densely populated neighbourhood

Unique Image Information:

Source: Mwatana; **Item:** 7 of 16 photographs taken on 16 May 2019 by Mwatana.

File name:7; **EXIF Metadata:**

Description: The aftermath of the attack



Incident Details --- Location: Al Raqas district in Sana'a; **Date:** 16 May 2019; **Object:** Civilian residences in a densely populated neighbourhood

Unique Image Information:

Source: Mwatana; **Item:** 8 of 16 photographs taken on 16 May 2019 by Mwatana.

File name:8; **EXIF Metadata:**

Description: The aftermath of the attack



Incident Details --- Location: Al Raqas district in Sana'a; **Date:** 16 May 2019; **Object:** Civilian residences in a densely populated neighbourhood

Unique Image Information:

Source: Mwatana; **Item:** 9 of 16 photographs taken on 16 May 2019 by Mwatana.

File name:9; **EXIF Metadata:**

Description: The aftermath of the attack



Incident Details --- Location: Al Raqas district in Sana'a; **Date:** 16 May 2019; **Object:** Civilian residences in a densely populated neighbourhood

Unique Image Information:

Source: Mwatana; **Item:** 10 of 16 photographs taken on 16 May 2019 by Mwatana.

File name:10; **EXIF Metadata:**

Description: The aftermath of the attack



Incident Details --- Location: Al Raqas district in Sana'a; **Date:** 16 May 2019; **Object:** Civilian residences in a densely populated neighbourhood

Unique Image Information:

Source: Mwatana; **Item:** 11 of 16 photographs taken on 16 May 2019 by Mwatana.

File name:11; **EXIF Metadata:**

Description: The aftermath of the attack



Incident Details --- Location: Al Raqas district in Sana'a; **Date:** 16 May 2019; **Object:** Civilian residences in a densely populated neighbourhood

Unique Image Information:

Source: Mwatana; **Item:** 12 of 16 photographs taken on 16 May 2019 by Mwatana.

File name:12; **EXIF Metadata:**

Description: The aftermath of the attack



Incident Details --- Location: Al Raqas district in Sana'a; **Date:** 16 May 2019; **Object:** Civilian residences in a densely populated neighbourhood

Unique Image Information:

Source: Mwatana; **Item:** 13 of 16 photographs taken on 16 May 2019 by Mwatana.

File name:13; **EXIF Metadata:**

Description: The aftermath of the attack



Incident Details --- Location: Al Raqas district in Sana'a; **Date:** 16 May 2019; **Object:** Civilian residences in a densely populated neighbourhood

Unique Image Information:

Source: Mwatana; **Item:** 14 Of 16 photographs taken on 16 May 2019 by Mwatana.

File name:14; **EXIF Metadata:**

Description: The aftermath of the attack



Incident Details --- Location: Al Raqas district in Sana'a; **Date:** 16 May 2019; **Object:** Civilian residences in a densely populated neighbourhood

Unique Image Information:

Source: Mwatana; **Item:** 15 of 16 photographs taken on 16 May 2019 by Mwatana.

File name:15; **EXIF Metadata:**

Description: The aftermath of the attack



Incident Details --- Location: Al Raqas district in Sana'a; **Date:** 16 May 2019; **Object:** Civilian residences in a densely populated neighbourhood

Unique Image Information:

Source: Mwatana; **Item:** 16 of 16 photographs taken on 16 May 2019 by Mwatana.

File name:16; **EXIF Metadata:**

Description: The aftermath of the attack



INCIDENT SUMMARY: KEY DETAILS**Date:** 11 April 2015**Location:** Amran: 15°39'36.04"N, 43°57'18.59"E**Object:** Residential home near the Office of Education**Summary of Facts**

Human Rights Watch found that, on April 11, 2015 at about 11:45 a.m., a Saudi/UAE-led Coalition aircraft dropped two bombs near the education office in Amran, a town under Houthi control. One bomb hit a single-story building housing three families about 20 meters outside the education office compound, killing four members of one family, including two women and a girl, and wounding one more.

Satellite imagery of a destroyed building and a damaged wall corresponds to the description contained in the Human Rights Watch report. Human Rights Watch also observed a crater next to the road near the compound.

Coalition Responses

JIAT found that the house had not been bombed (emphasis added):

“A Human Rights Watch report in November 2015 by alleged that on 11 April 2015, at about 11:45 am, a plane dropped two bombs near the headquarters of the Ministry of Education in the area of Amran, the first bomb hit a three-story building where three families lived twenty meters from the Ministry of Education compound in the area of Amran, which led to the death of four members of this family and injuring another person. The second bomb also caused a hole near the road near this compound.

He pointed out that based on the procedures followed by JIAT in the subject of verification procedures after JIAT saw all documents related to this incident and the assessment of the evidence, JIAT found that on Saturday at 12:30 pm on 11 April 2015, the Coalition Forces carried out an air mission on the city of Amran on brigade 310 barracks which is about 1360 meters away from the house. In this military mission, guided bombs were used and they all hit their targets.

Al-Mansour reviewed photographs showing the headquarters of the Ministry of Education compound in Amran, where the distance was 1360 meters between the military target targeted by the coalition forces and the location which was claimed to have been bombed, pointing out that the site of the building is closer twenty meters to this compound, and the site of the Ministry of Education compound did not suffer any damage in the report.

He said that by looking at the picture of the house attached to the claim, JIAT found that there were no traces of aerial bombardment. The aerial pictures show that the roof of the house was not damaged by a projectile coming from above and the soundness of the procedures followed by the coalition forces in targeting brigade 310 barracks and that they conform to international humanitarian law and its customary rules.”

Sources of Information
<p><i>Open sources</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Human Rights Watch: https://www.hrw.org/report/2015/11/26/what-military-target-was-my-brothers-house/unlawful-coalition-airstrikes-yemen 2. JIAT: http://www.alriyadhdaily.com/article/14cf562756ff4fcbacf590f6700d108d 3. Google Earth Pro: Satellite imagery of destroyed building at the coordinates contained in HRW's report, including a destroyed portion of wall, as described in the report.

INCIDENT SUMMARY: KEY DETAILS
<p>Date: 21 April 2015 Location: Al Dhaleel, 14.112602, 44.209507 Object: Bridge</p>
Summary of Facts
<p>In late April, the coalition bombed the Al-Dhaleel bridge (Ibb Governorate), killing or wounding dozens of civilians.</p>
Coalition Responses
<p>JIAT reported on 5 March 2018 that the strike was justified and had not affected any civilians:</p> <p><i>“Regarding the report issued by the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights issued on (07/09/2015), which included that on (21 April 2015), (40) civilians were killed and (70) civilians were injured as a result of air strikes targeting the (Al-Daleel Bridge) in (Ibb) governorate. It was reported that two air strikes hit the bridge and the road leading to (Sana'a) governorate, causing a large number of civilian casualties. People began to come to help the injured in the first explosion when the second strike was launched. JIAT verified the incident and, after reviewing all the documents, including the procedures; rules of engagement, the schedules of daily air missions, the video recordings of the mission and satellite images. After assessing gathered evidence, JIAT found that based on military necessity, of cutting supply routes of the Houthis armed militia at the beginning of military operations, and where the team was briefed on what</i></p>

has been proven to the coalition forces through surveillance and reconnaissance of the use of the bridge for non-purposes that its created for in normal circumstances. The coalition forces carried out an aerial mission on (21 April 2015) against the target (Al-Daleel Bridge) which is considered a military target whose destruction is a military advantage, using two bombs and a two minute time interval between the first and the second bombing. After viewing video recordings of the executed mission, the bridge was partially destroyed; and clear of civilians and vehicles during the time of both attacks. In light of this, JIAT concludes that the bridge was clear from civilians at the time of the bombing, and that the procedures of Coalition Forces in dealing with military objectives were correct, and in accordance with international humanitarian law and its customary rules.”

Sources of Information

Open sources

1. **Mwatana: Blind airstrikes** http://mwatana.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/10/Blind-Airstrikes-Report_En.pdf
2. **OHCHR** Report A/HRC/30/31 dated 7 September 2015: <https://bit.ly/2TgNZHB>
3. **JIAT**: <http://wam.ae/en/details/1395302672258>
4. **Google Earth Pro**: Satellite Imagery of repaired bridge at the above coordinates.

INCIDENT SUMMARY: KEY DETAILS

Date: 12 May 2015

Location: Abs, Hajjah 15.998964, 43.198856

Object: Prison and residential home

Summary of Facts

Human Rights Watch found that, at about 3:15 p.m. on May 12, just before the afternoon prayer time, two bombs hit the Abs/Kholan Prison and other buildings in Abs, a town about 150 kilometers north of the port city of Hodaida. Thirty-three men convicted of petty crimes were incarcerated there at the time. The Saudi/UAE-led Coalition strikes killed at least 25 civilians, including one woman and three children, and wounded at least 18 civilians. The bombing destroyed a home, about 50 meters from the prison, killing the owner’s wife and three of their children. The strike injured the owner and his 5-year-old daughter, who was left with burns and metal fragments in her head. The blast ripped the façade off the building and incinerated the family’s car parked in front.

Coalition Responses

JIAT found that airstrikes were conducted on two military targets on 13 May 2015 in Abs, but that the prison was not affected. JIAT said:

“On the report of the Human Watch, the team said it has checked the sites of claims of death and casualties, at Eibs Prison, in Khulan, Hajja Governorate, on 30 June 2015, concluding that the Coalition air force has dealt with two targets, both are weaponry depots, by firing a laser guided bomb, at each, on 13 May 2015. These were two Houthi militia's targets, henceforth, they are military spots, which we took advantage, military speaking, through targeting them. The team stressed that the building of the prison, neither targeted nor affected, at all, by the air bombing committed by the Coalition air force.”

Sources of Information

Open Sources

1. **HRW:** <https://www.hrw.org/report/2015/11/26/what-military-target-was-my-brothers-house/unlawful-coalition-airstrikes-yemen>
2. **JMAT:** <https://www.spa.gov.sa/viewstory.php?lang=en&newsid=1595491>

INCIDENT SUMMARY: KEY DETAILS

Date: 12 May 2015

Location: Zabid Market, Hodeidah

Object: Market

Summary of facts

At about 4pm on May 12, 2015, the Saudi/UAE-led coalition launched an airstrike on the Al-Shaje Souq, a busy market in the Zabid district of Hodeidah. The market was crowded at that time in the afternoon, with people having lunch at a restaurant in the market, and shopping. Mwatana identified about 80 people killed or wounded, including about 40 people killed, including nine children and five women.

Coalition Responses

JMAT concluded that no airstrike took place at this location on this date.

Sources of Information

Primary Information

1. **Mwatana:** Field investigation

Open Sources

2. **Human Rights Watch:** <https://www.hrw.org/report/2015/11/26/what-military-target-was-my-brothers-house/unlawful-coalition-airstrikes-yemen>
3. **JIAT:** <http://www.arabnews.com/node/1370781/saudi-arabia>

INCIDENT SUMMARY: KEY DETAILS

Date: 12 June 2015

Location: Qasemi Neighbourhood, Sana'a Old City

Object: Residential Home

Summary of Facts

On 12 June, five members of a family were killed in a Saudi/UAE-led Coalition airstrike which destroyed four adjacent houses in the Old City in Sana'a. The coalition spokesman Brigadier-General Ahmed al-'Assiri denied responsibility for the strike but Amnesty International reported that a fragment of the bomb recovered from the rubble of the houses showed that it comes from a 2,000 lb (900 kg) bomb. The bomb reportedly did not explode, but nevertheless destroyed the four old buildings due to its weight. Sana'a's Old City is a UNESCO protected world heritage site and is densely populated. The 2,000 lb Mark-83 bomb is the largest of the Mark-80 series employed by the Coalition.

Coalition Responses

JIAT concluded that no airstrike took place in this location at this time, stating:

“After assessing gathered evidence, JIAT found that on (12/06/2015) The air coalition forces dealt only with two military targets, (3300 m) and (8160 m) away from the (Old Sana'a). In light of this, JIAT found that the Coalition Forces did not execute any air missions in the vicinity of (old Sana'a), and had not bombed in (Al-Qasimi) neighborhood of (Old Sana'a).”

Sources of Information

Primary

1. **Mwatana:** Field investigation

Open Sources

1. **Mwatana Report:** ‘Blind Air Strikes’ http://mwatana.org/en/blind_air_strikes/
2. **JIAT:** <https://www.spa.gov.sa/1733473>

3. **Amnesty International:** <https://www.amnesty.org/en/latest/news/2015/07/yemen-airstrike-analysis-shows-saudi-arabia-killed-scores-of-civilians/>; <https://www.amnesty.nl/content/uploads/2015/11/testimonies.docx?x65762>

INCIDENT SUMMARY: KEY DETAILS

Date: 4 July 2015

Location: Muthalith Ahim, Hajjah: 16.325139, 43.089533

Object: Market

Summary of Facts

On the evening of 4 July 2015, an explosion occurred near a restaurant in Muthalith Ahim injuring and killing multiple civilians. Human Rights Watch reported that at least 65 people were killed and 105 wounded. HRW listed the names of the deceased. Médecins Sans Frontières (MSF) reported on 7 July 2015 that there had been 20 deaths in a market in Haradh district, where Muthalith Ahim is located, and that their team treated over 67 injured people. Witnesses told HRW that there was a Houthi checkpoint around 50 metres from the location of the market, which was not damaged in the strike.

Coalition Responses

None as at 9th August 2019

Sources of Information

Open Sources:

1. **Human Rights Watch:** <https://www.hrw.org/report/2015/11/26/what-military-target-was-my-brothers-house/unlawful-coalition-airstrikes-yemen>
2. **MSF:** <https://www.doctorswithoutborders.ca/article/yemen-msf-treats-dozens-wounded-after-attacks-markets-and-residential-areas>

INCIDENT SUMMARY: KEY DETAILS

Date: 24 July 2015

Location: Al Mokha Steam Power Plant 13.349148, 43.251182

Object: Residential Complex

Summary of Facts

HRW, Mwatana and Amnesty International all documented this attack. The Saudi/UAE-led Coalition struck the site about six times, killing at least 65 civilians, and wounding dozens in the Yemeni port city of Mokha on July 24, 2015, when they repeatedly struck two residential compounds of the Mokha Steam Power Plant. The compounds housed plant workers and their family members. The strikes began between 9.30 and 10.00 pm, when the residents were outside socialising. Children’s swings and a roundabout were present in the open area in the middle of the complex.

The description in the JIAT response to this attack describes a quick decision-making process on the basis of intelligence which later turned out to be faulty.

Coalition Responses

JIAT found that intelligence had been received regarding the existence of military targets constituting an immediate threat to the coalition’s naval vessels, and that the “*objective was a residential complex partly affected by unintentional bombing, based on inaccurate intelligence information.*” It recommended that the families of the victims “submit their official and documented claims to the Reparations Committee.”

Sources of Information

Primary information

1. **Mwatana:** field investigation
2. **GLAN:** Photographs taken at the scene which depict children’s swings and a roundabout in the open spaces (in addition to a series of entirely destroyed residential buildings).

Open Sources

3. **HRW:** <https://www.hrw.org/news/2015/07/27/yemen-coalition-strikes-residence-apparent-war-crime>
4. **AI:** <https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/MDE3122912015ENGLISH.pdf>
5. **Mwatana:** “Blind Air Strikes” http://mwatana.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/10/Blind-Airstrikes-Report_En.pdf
6. **JIAT:** <https://www.spa.gov.sa/viewstory.php?lang=en&newsid=1524799>
7. **Google Earth Pro:** Satellite imagery from before and after the attack.

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INCIDENT SUMMARY: KEY DETAILS

Date: 20 August 2015

Location: Salah, Taiz

Object: Houses near Presidential Palace

Summary of Facts

About 50 civilians were killed and more than two dozen wounded by an airstrike that targeted a residential area in Salah District, Taiz. The district, in the east of the city, is very crowded. The strikes took place in the evening, with the area hit multiple times, leading to delays in further rescue efforts. The houses are described as being very close together, “like slums.”

Coalition Responses

JIAT found that no airstrike was carried out on these targets, stating:

“JIAT concludes that the Coalition Forces did not bombed the homes mentioned in the annual report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, and that the procedures of Coalition Forces in dealing with military objectives were correct, and in accordance with international humanitarian law and its customary rules.”

Sources of Information

Primary:

1. **Mwatana:** Field investigation

Open Sources

2. **Mwatana:** “Blind Air Strikes”: http://mwatana.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/10/Blind-Airstrikes-Report_En.pdf
3. **JIAT:** <http://wam.ae/en/details/1395302672258>

INCIDENT SUMMARY: KEY DETAILS

Date: 28 August 2015

Location: Al Dhihar District, Ibb Governorate

Object: Residential home

Summary of Facts
On the morning of Friday, August 28, 2015, Saudi/UAE-led Coalition aircraft dropped three bombs in rapid succession on two civilian homes next to Jabal Rabbi Park in Al-Dhihar District, Ibb Governorate. The attack killed an entire family of five. At least one of the bombs used was likely a US-made Joint Direct Attack Munitions (JDAM) GBU-31.
Coalition Responses
JIAT concluded that the coalition did not attack the house, stating: <i>“JIAT found that the claimed house is located in the North side of (Ibb) city, and there was no air mission in that location, as the closest target that been targeted by the Coalition Air Forces was a gathering of the Houthi armed militia that located (2.5) KM North of the claimed location. In light of that, JIAT found that the Coalition Air Forces did not target the claimed (house).”</i>
Sources of Information
<i>Primary</i> 1. Mwatana Field investigation. <i>Open Sources</i> 1. Mwatana : “Day of Judgment”: https://drive.google.com/file/d/1QlhNzzOrOVCCv4NCIKeRJfhkGz8bwCOo/view 2. JIAT : https://www.spa.gov.sa/viewstory.php?lang=en&newsid=1841100

INCIDENT SUMMARY: KEY DETAILS

Date: 28 September 2015

Location: Waheja village, Taiz Governorate

Object: Wedding celebration

Summary of Facts

An aerial attack by the Saudi/UAE-led Coalition on Waheja village took place on September 28, 2015 hitting a wedding celebration and resulting in the death of 26 civilians of which 13 were children and 12 were women. Two camp sites where the wedding celebration took place were hit: one of the camps was reserved for men and the other site was exclusively marked for women in attendance of the wedding event.

Coalition Responses

The Saudi/UAE-led coalition reportedly denied that it was responsible for the bombing. Spokesman Brigadier General Ahmed al-Assiri told Agence France-Presse:

“The coalition did not conduct any airstrikes in the area over the past three days... This is completely false.” There was no JIAT investigation as at 9th August 2019

Sources of Information

Primary

- **Mwatana:** Field investigation

Open Sources

- **Mwatana:** “Blind Air Strikes:” https://mwatana.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/10/Blind-Airstrikes-Report_En.pdf and <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=tZq9qXYZw1Q> (“Weddings into funerals – video containing witness interviews).
- **The Guardian** (Coalition response): <https://www.theguardian.com/world/2015/sep/29/death-toll-from-airstrike-on-yemen-wedding-hits-131>

INCIDENT SUMMARY: KEY DETAILS

Date: 7 October 2015

Location: Sanaban, Dhamar Governorate 14.426831, 44.664921

Object: Wedding

Summary of Facts

On 7 October 2015 at around 9.30pm, around 40 civilians were killed when a coalition bomb struck a wedding in Sanaban village, Dhamar, Yemen. Residents reported that there were no military targets in the vicinity. The warplane was circling as the bridal convoy was approaching the village. JIAT concluded that the coalition struck what it considered to be a group of armed vehicles.

Coalition Responses

Immediately following the airstrike, the Saudi/UAE-led Coalition denied involvement, claiming:

“The coalition did not conduct any air strikes in that area. Ongoing fighting between the Houthis and other factions have been going on in that area. Not every time an explosion or an attack takes place, it is committed by the coalition. We do not target civilian areas.”

Later, JIAT investigated the claim “that an airstrike killed at least 47 civilians and wounded 58 women and children during a wedding on 6 October” and published its findings on 05/08/2016. JIAT claimed that:

“reference to the records related to the flights show that no target was bombed on the province of (Dhamar) at the date of the claim, but the evaluation team...discussed the subject of operations which targeted the same area at close dates.

It became clear that an air strike took place on 2015-10-07 on the Dhamar-Rada’a-Al-Bayda road. A group of armed vehicles...were targeted at the precise coordinates on the asphalt road and there was no targeting of civilian objects in the same area.”

Sources of Information

Primary:

1. **Mwatana** Field investigation

Open Sources

2. **Human Rights Watch:** <https://www.hrw.org/news/2015/12/20/witness-wedding-bombed-yemen>
3. **Mwatana:** “Blind Airstrikes” http://mwatana.org/en/blind_air_strikes/
4. **JIAT:** <https://www.spa.gov.sa/1524819?lang=ar&newsid=1524819>
5. **Al Jazeera (denial of strike):** <https://www.aljazeera.com/news/2015/10/deadly-air-strike-reported-yemen-wedding-party-151008073704528.html>

INCIDENT SUMMARY: KEY DETAILS

Date: 12 November 2015

Location: Haradh District, Hajjah Governorate

Object: Civilian farm

Summary of Facts

At around 2 p.m. on Thursday, November 12, 2015, Saudi/UAE-led Coalition aircraft dropped a bomb—likely a US-made CBU-58 cluster bomb—on a 65-year-old civilian’s farm in Al-O’saila village, Haradh District, Hajjah Governorate. A group of young men were fixing a water pump on the farm. The strike killed two of the five men instantly, injured the remaining three, and set the farm on fire. A weapons remnant that appears to be a tail section of a US-made CBU-58 cluster bomb was recovered at the site of the Al-O’Saila attack.

Coalition Responses

None as at 9th August 2019

Sources of Information

Primary:

1. **Mwatana** Field investigation

Open Sources:

2. **Mwatana:** “Day of Judgment:” <https://drive.google.com/file/d/1QlhNzzOrOVCCv4NCIKeRJfhkGz8bwCOo/view>

INCIDENT SUMMARY: KEY DETAILS

Date: 31 December 2015

Location: Kilo 16, Hodeidah

Object: Al-Kahlani Cosmetics Factory and Tahama Packaging Tools Company

Summary of Facts

At around 10:30 p.m. on Thursday, December 31, 2015, three Saudi/UAE-led Coalition bombs struck Al-Kahlani Cosmetics Factory and Tahama Packaging Tools Company in Kilo 16, Hudaydah Governorate. The attack damaged Al-Kahlani Factory and uprooted many families living nearby. The Coalition appears to have used a US-made GBU-16 Paveway II laser-guided bomb in the airstrike.

Coalition Responses

None as at 9th August 2019

Sources of Information*Primary:*

1. **Mwatana:** Field investigation

Open Sources:

2. **Mwatana:** “Day of Judgment” <https://drive.google.com/file/d/1QlhNzzOrOVCCv4NCIKeRJfhkGz8bwCOo/view>

INCIDENT SUMMARY: KEY DETAILS

Date: 6 January 2016

Location: Kilo 7, Hodeidah

Object: Al Muqbeli Warehouse

Summary of Facts

At about 12:30 a.m. on Wednesday, January 6, 2016, two Saudi/UAE-led Coalition bombs struck Al-Muqbeli Warehouse in Kilo 7, Hudaydah Governorate, setting the warehouse on fire. At least one of the bombs used in the attack was a Raytheon-manufactured Paveway

IV bomb. The attack occurred less than an hour prior to the Coalition airstrike on nearby Derhim Factory. No military target was identified by Mwatana, who visited the scene.

Coalition Responses

JIAT investigated the strike and concluded that the Warehouse was targeted legitimately, stating:

“JIAT concludes that based on intelligence received from Coalition Forces, the Houthi armed militia seized and used warehouses, as weapons and ammunition depots, a legitimate military objective whose destruction would have a military advantage.”

Sources of Information

Primary:

1. **Mwatana:** Field investigation

Open Sources

2. **Mwatana:** “Day of Judgment:” <https://drive.google.com/file/d/1QlhNzzOrOVCCv4NCIKeRJfhkGz8bwCOo/view>
3. **JIAT:** <https://www.spa.gov.sa/viewstory.php?lang=ar&newsid=1919925>

INCIDENT SUMMARY: KEY DETAILS

Date: 6 January 2016

Location: Al-Marawi’ah District, Hodeidah Governorate

Object: Derhim Industrial Factory

Summary of Facts

In the very early hours of Wednesday, January 6, 2016—less than an hour after attacking nearby Al-Muqbeli Warehouse—Saudi/UAE-led Coalition aircraft dropped four bombs on Derhim Industrial Factory near Al-Maraw’a, Hudaydah Governorate, setting the factory on fire. A Raytheon-manufactured Paveway IV bomb appears to have been used in the attack. No military target was identified by Mwatana, who visited the scene.

Coalition Responses

JIAT investigated the strike and concluded that the warehouse was targeted legitimately, stating:

“JIAT concludes that based on intelligence received from Coalition Forces, it conducted an aerial mission on a target of weapons depots in Al-Hudaydah city, using two guided bombs that struck the target at 00:30 am on Wednesday, 06 January 2016.”

Sources of Information
<p><i>Primary:</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Mwatana: field investigation <p><i>Open Sources</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Mwatana: “Day of Judgment:” https://drive.google.com/file/d/1QlhNzzOrOVCCv4NCIKeRJfhkGz8bwCOo/view 3. JMAT: https://www.spa.gov.sa/viewstory.php?lang=ar&newsid=1919925
INCIDENT SUMMARY: KEY DETAILS
<p>Date: 6 February 2016 Location: At-Ta’iziyah, Taiz Object: Civilian Home</p>
Summary of Facts
<p>At around 1:30 a.m. on Saturday, February 6, 2016, Saudi/UAE-led Coalition aircraft dropped a US-made Mk-82 bomb on a home in Al-Miqsas village, At-Ta’iziyah District, Taizz Governorate. The home owner’s wife and 14-year-old daughter died in the attack, and half the house was destroyed. The nearest identified military site was about three kilometres to the east. The strike was conducted at around 1.00 am, when residents were asleep.</p>
Coalition Responses
<p>None as at 9th August 2019</p>
Sources of Information
<p><i>Primary:</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Mwatana: Field investigation <p><i>Open Sources</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Mwatana: “Day of Judgment:” https://drive.google.com/file/d/1QlhNzzOrOVCCv4NCIKeRJfhkGz8bwCOo/view
INCIDENT SUMMARY: KEY DETAILS
<p>Date: 25 May 2016 Location: Al Mahala, Lahj, 13 01'01.60" N, 44 53'19.87"E Object: Residential home</p>

Summary of Facts

The UN Security Council Yemen Sanctions Committee Panel of Experts found that at approximately 04:00 hours on 25 May 2016, two items of explosive ordnance, that were dropped from a military aircraft, detonated on, or in very close proximity to, a civilian house in the village of Al-Mahala, Lahj. The resultant explosions killed six occupants of the house, one man, one woman, and four children, and critically injured one woman and two children. The neighbours refrained from assisting in rescue efforts after the first strike for fear of a second strike. The United Nations concluded that it is certain that had it not been for the second strike that occurred approximately 2-5 minutes after the first, some more members of the family would have survived the attack. The only male adult of the house was a local Deputy Director of Education. The strike took place during the night, when residents were sleeping.

Coalition Responses

JIAT concluded that a gathering of Houthi leaders had been taking place inside a specific house, and that there were no signs of civilians present. This does not align with the version told to the United Nations, which claims that there were two houses targeted, one of which may have belonged to an AQAP fighter. The UN also found that the second strike on the civilian house caused more deaths than would have occurred had only one strike been directed at the house.

Sources of Information*Open Sources*

1. **United Nations Panel of Experts Report:** S/2017/81, which includes satellite imagery:
https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/N1700601_0.pdf
2. **JIAT:** <https://www.spa.gov.sa/1797114>

INCIDENT SUMMARY: KEY DETAILS

Date: 11 August 2016

Location: Main bridge between Hodeidah and Sana'a: 15.140625, 43.570938

Object: Bridge

Summary of Facts

On 11 August, the main bridge connecting the port of Hodeidah to the capital, Sana'a, was destroyed by a Coalition air raid. Oxfam released a statement on its website from its country director, which included the following:

“This road is the main supply route for Sanaa as it conveys 90% of WFP food coming from Hodeidah to the capital. Its destruction threatens to leave many more people unable to feed themselves, worsening an already catastrophic situation in the country.”

It is highly probable that this bridge was on a no-strike list supplied by the US State Department to the SLC in late 2015, given the following facts:

- a) It represented critical infrastructure, and
- b) It is reported by The Atlantic that US officials have confirmed the presence of the bridge on the NSL.

Coalition Responses

None as at 9th August 2019

Sources of Information

Open Sources

1. **Google Earth Pro:** Satellite imagery at the above coordinates
2. **The Atlantic (No-strike list information):** <https://www.theatlantic.com/international/archive/2018/08/yemen-saudi-airstrike-school-bus/567799/>
3. **Oxfam:** <https://www.oxfam.org/en/pressroom/reactions/yemen-airstrikes-target-main-food-supply-route-sanaa>

INCIDENT SUMMARY: KEY DETAILS

Date: 12 September 2016

Location: Bani al Harith District, Amanat Al-Asimah Governorate

Object: Al Senidar Factory Complex

Summary of Facts

Just after midnight on Monday, September 12, 2016, the Saudi/UAE-led Coalition dropped four bombs on Al-Senidar Factory Complex in Bani Al-Harith District, Amanat Al-Asimah Governorate. Within about five minutes, the bombs struck three different parts of the complex and damaged at least one house nearby. The Coalition appeared to have used a Raytheon-manufactured Paveway IV bomb in the attack. Mwatana did not find any evidence of military activity at the scene.

Coalition Responses

The Coalition's Joint Incidents Assessment Team (JIAT) reviewed attacks on Al-Senidar Complex on September 13 and September 21, 2016. Without providing sufficient details to enable independent verification, JIAT claimed that the Coalition had tracked three trucks accompanied by an armed military vehicle into the complex and that the Coalition attacked the complex twice because it was being used for military purposes.

Sources of Information

Open sources

1. **Mwatana:** “Day of Judgment” <https://drive.google.com/file/d/1QlhNzzOrOVCCv4NCIKeRJfhkGz8bwCOo/view>
2. **United Nations Panel of Experts:** Panel of Experts Report S/2017/81: https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/N1700601_0.pdf
3. **JMAT:** <https://saudiembassyuk.co.uk/joint-incidents-assessment-team-inquiry-into-yemen/>

INCIDENT SUMMARY: KEY DETAILS

Date: 29 October 2016

Location: Security Directorate Prison, Al Zaidia, Hodeidah.

Object: Prison

Summary of Facts

Human Rights Watch found that, on 29 October 2016, airstrikes on the Security Directorate Prison in the Al Zaidia district of the Hudaydah Governorate killed at least 63 male civilians, mainly detainees. The Houthis and allied forces had stationed military personnel and trucks mounted with machine guns at the site. There were around 100 detainees in the prison at the time, some of which were held for “common crimes” and others related to the conflict, such as those the Houthis suspected of being in the armed opposition.

Coalition Responses

The Joint Incident Assessment Team found that: *“leaders of the armed Houthi militia accompanied by foreign experts seized the government compound (the Al-Zaydiyah security building) for military purposes and stationed military personnel and armed vehicles at the location.”* There was no acknowledgment of the detainees who were killed and injured in the strike.

Sources of Information*Open Sources:*

1. **United Nations** Group of Eminent Experts Report: A/HRC/39/43 p. 6: <https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/G18/252/79/PDF/G1825279.pdf?OpenElement>
2. **Human Rights Watch:** <https://www.hrw.org/news/2016/12/08/yemen-us-made-bombs-used-unlawful-airstrikes>
3. **JMAT:** <https://saudiembassyuk.co.uk/joint-incidents-assessment-team-inquiry-into-yemen/>

INCIDENT SUMMARY: KEY DETAILS

Date: 12 December 2016

Location: Midi District, Hajjah Governorate

Object: Civilian home in residential area
Summary of Facts
At about 6 a.m. on Monday, December 12, 2016, Saudi/UAE-led Coalition forces dropped three bombs on and near a civilian home in Al Hajawrah village, Midi District, Hajjah Governorate. The nearest military site identified was a checkpoint located about 1.5 kilometers to the northwest of the village. The attack killed fifteen civilians, including nine children and four women, and injured another seven, two of them children and the other five women. A US-made cluster bomb submunition, the BLU-63, was recovered at the scene of the airstrike.
Coalition Responses
None as at 9 th August 2019
Sources of Information
<i>Primary:</i> 1. Mwatana: Field Investigation <i>Open Sources</i> 2. Mwatana: “Day of Judgment:” https://drive.google.com/file/d/1QlhNzzOrOVCCv4NCIKeRJfhkGz8bwCOo/view

INCIDENT SUMMARY: KEY DETAILS
Date: 22 February 2017 Location: Qahza, al’O’albi, Saada E Object: Cluster bomb attack on farm.
Summary of Facts
Human Rights Watch found that, on February 22, at about 3 p.m., a 10-year-old boy and a 12-year-old boy were working at their relatives’ farm at Qahza, in the al-O’albi area of northern Saada governorate, when it was attacked with a Brazilian ASTROS II cluster bomb. The satellite imagery of the area depicts what appears to be a maintained farm, with numerous polytunnels and solar panels. Immediately to the west of the farm is a heavily cratered runway.
Coalition Responses
None as at 9 th August 2019
Sources of Information
<i>Open Sources</i>

1. HRW: <https://www.hrw.org/news/2017/03/17/yemen-cluster-munitions-wound-children>
2. Google Earth Pro: Satellite imagery of the area depicting working farmland.

INCIDENT SUMMARY: KEY DETAILS

Date: 10 March 2017

Location: Al Khokha, Hodeidah 13°48'55.8"N 43°14'54.3"E

Object: Qat Market

Summary of Facts:

On Friday 10 March 2017 at around 5:30 pm, the Saudi/UAE-led Coalition launched an airstrike on a qat market in al-Khoukha roundabout in Hodeida governorate. The airstrike resulted in the deaths of 21 civilians including 3 children and injured 7 others. A witness interviewed by Mwatana said that the market was “full of people” and that nobody was afraid when the bombing of the nearby military camp (about 200 meters away) started, because it was so frequently bombed. The camp was targeted with two bombs before the third fell on the market.

Coalition Responses

JIAT investigated the airstrike and concluded that the market was not bombed, stating:

“...on 10th March 2017, the coalition forces bombed a number of legitimate military targets. The closest target was 10 km from Al Khokha city in Hodeida, and the market was not bombed by the Coalition forces.”

Sources of Information

Open Sources

1. Mwatana: <http://mwatana.org/en/saudi-led-coalition/>
2. JIAT (19:48): <https://youtu.be/WuZnNtbEkf8?t=1246> (referred to as incident number 105 by JIAT)

INCIDENT SUMMARY: KEY DETAILS

Date: 16 March 2017

Location: Strait of Bab el-Mandeb, opposite al-Tuhayta coast

Object: Boat carrying about 140 migrants and refugees

Summary of facts: Civilian harm and nature of target

On 16 March 2017, a boat carrying around 140 people (mostly Somali nationals ,including women and children), was attacked by a Coalition helicopter. About 41 people were killed or went missing after the attack, and 37 wounded. The attack took place about fifteen hours after the boat set sail from Yemen. The occupants of the boat tried to demonstrate that they were civilians, but this did not deter the attack. Witnesses described the aircraft leaving the vessel periodically and then returning with more gunfire.

Coalition Responses

The UAE denied responsibility after the attack.

JIAT later concluded:

“The nearest vessel of the coalition was approximately 63 nautical miles from the port of Hodeidah, and it is the only vessel that attacked [sic] by aircraft. After reviewing the operations and supplies records of the vessel for days 15, 16 and 17 March 2017, it was found that none of the ship's ammunition was used, including ammunition for the helicopter attached to it, and Coalition forces did not deal with any targets off the port of Hodeidah on 16 March 2017. The incident assessment team found that, at 10:07 pm, approximately one hour after the incident, an Apache helicopter spotted the boat at a distance of 38 nautical miles south-west of the port of Hodeidah, and recognized that the boat was civilian in civilian nature, and thus did not engage with it.”

Sources of Information

Primary Information

1. **Mwatana:** Field investigation

Open Sources

2. **Human Rights Watch:** <https://www.hrw.org/news/2017/03/26/yemen-attack-refugee-boat-likely-war-crime>
3. **JIAT:** <https://www.spa.gov.sa/1819002>
4. **UAE:** <http://wam.ae/en/details/1395302603973>

INCIDENT SUMMARY: KEY DETAILS**Date:** 9 June 2017**Location:** Al Qoubari Neighborhood, 50th Street, Sana'a**Object:** Civilian Home**Summary of Facts:**

Human Rights Watch found that, at about 12:30 a.m. on June 9, coalition aircraft struck a home in Sanaa's al-Qoubari neighborhood, killing four civilians, including three children. The attack destroyed five other homes, and damaged five more. The home owner's neighbor lost four of his relatives, including three of his children, ages 8 to 13, and his wife's 70-year-old grandmother..

Coalition ResponsesNone as at 9th August 2019**Sources of Information***Open Sources*

1. **HRW:** <https://www.hrw.org/news/2017/09/12/yemen-coalition-airstrikes-deadly-children>

INCIDENT SUMMARY: KEY DETAILS**Date:** 18 July 2017**Location:** Al-Ua'shira village, Mokha district, Taizz**Object:** Cluster of homes**Summary of Facts**

Human Rights Watch found that, at about 7:30 a.m. on July 18, coalition aircraft struck a cluster of homes in Mokha district, Taizz. The attacks killed at least 14 civilians, including 9 children. The UN Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) had recorded the three families as displaced, and the UN refugee agency released a statement noting that a number of the civilians killed in the July 18 attack were internally displaced people.

Coalition Responses
None as at 9 th August 2019
Sources of Information
<p><i>Open Sources</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. HRW: https://www.hrw.org/news/2017/09/12/yemen-coalition-airstrikes-deadly-children 2. OHCHR: https://ohchr.org/EN/NewsEvents/Pages/DisplayNews.aspx?NewsID=21899&LangID=E. 3. UNHCR: https://www.unhcr.org/en-us/news/press/2017/7/596f25f64/unhcr-shocked-saddened-civilian-deaths-taizz-yemen.html.

INCIDENT SUMMARY: KEY DETAILS

Date: 2 September 2017

Location: Farah Village, Washa, Hajjah; 16°19'39.7"N, 43°25'10.1"E

Object: Residential Building – Al Maqadhi house

Summary of Facts

The UN Panel of Experts found that, at approximately 13:30 hours on 2 September 2017, two items of explosive ordnance dropped from a military aircraft detonated within three minutes of each other. The EO hit several residential buildings of a tribe in Washa, Hajjah Governorate. The first explosion affected residential buildings, but did not cause any casualties. The second explosion killed two women and one child and injured 13 others, which included one woman and ten young children. Witnesses informed the UN Panel of Experts that the reason that 14 of the 16 affected were women and children was because after the first strike, the men and the older children managed to flee to safety. The second strike did not leave enough time for the women and the young children to escape. The casualties were also high because 2 September 2017 was the second day of Eid. A Paveway tail fin was found at the scene, and crater analysis by the UN Panel of Experts found that it is likely that a Mark-84, 2,000 lb bomb was used in the attack. No evidence was found by the UN Panel of Experts that the area or its occupants had become legitimate military targets. A third bomb may have penetrated one of the buildings and failed to explode.

Coalition Responses

The UN Panel of Experts approached the coalition about this strike and received a written response claiming that the coalition's activities fell outside the mandate of the Panel of Experts.

JMAT investigated the incident and found that the building was described in telephone interceptions as a "command centre" and contained a Houthi leader and some other armed Houthi militia. No reference was made to the civilians killed and injured.

Sources of Information

Open Sources

1. **United Nations Panel of Experts Report S/2018/86:** <https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/N1800513.pdf>
2. **JMAT:** <https://www.spa.gov.sa/viewstory.php?lang=en&newsid=1904825>

INCIDENT SUMMARY: KEY DETAILS

Date: 1 November 2017

Location: Al Layl Market/Hotel, Olaaf area, Sahar district, Saada Governorate

Object: Market/Hotel

Summary of Facts

The United Nations Panel of Experts reported that at approximately 02:00 hours on 1 November 2017, explosive ordnance dropped from a military aircraft detonated in or close to a hotel in the busy night market in Sahar district of Sa'dah governorate. The explosion resulted in 31 deaths and 26 injured in Sahar district, Sa'dah governorate, and of these at least eight were children. One witness informed the Panel that while there was a regular presence of two vehicles belonging to Houthi fighters approximately 1,000m from the market, all sources confirmed that the market was civilian in nature, composing of hotels, restaurants, and coffee shops. The hotel that was affected by the airstrike was identified as an overnight lodging used by Qat farmers and their families who regularly visited the market. The UN Panel of Experts estimated that the bomb used was the Mark-84, 2,000 lb bomb.

Coalition Responses

The Saudi Arabia/UAE-led coalition admitted striking the market and stated that "*the target was the gathering point for some armed Houthi militants*". There has been no known JMAT investigation as of 10 August 2019.

Sources of Information

Open source

1. **United Nations Panel of Experts:** Panel of Experts Report S/2017/81
<https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/N1800513.pdf>
2. **UN Humanitarian Coordinator:** <https://reliefweb.int/report/yemen/statement-humanitarian-coordinator-yemen-jamie-mcgoldrick-continued-violence-affecting>
3. **United Nations Group of Eminent Experts:** Group of Eminent Experts Report A/HRC/39/43 – p. 40 <https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/G18/252/79/PDF/G1825279.pdf?OpenElement>
4. **Reuters: (Coalition Response):** <https://www.reuters.com/article/us-saudi-yemen/saudi-led-coalition-says-strike-hit-a-legitimate-target-in-yemen-idUSKBN1D400E>

INCIDENT SUMMARY: KEY DETAILS

Date: 26 December 2017

Location: Al Haymah Al Sufla Village, At-Taizziah district, Taizz Governorate

Object: Alhaima Sh'b Almaleeh market

Summary of Facts

On Tuesday, December 26, 2017 at about 08:00 am, a Saudi/UAE-led Coalition airstrike that targeted a popular market in Al-Haymah Al-Sufla village, Al-Taizziah district, Taizz governorate, resulted in the killing of 27 civilians, including six children and wounding eight others, including one child. A large number of the victims were qat sellers who had just arrived in the market.

Coalition Responses

JIAT investigated the airstrike and concluded that the target was a gathering of Houthi militia and that no civilians or civilian objects were present:

“JIAT found that after reviewing the video recordings there were gatherings and vehicles of Houthi armed militia in the targeted location. Furthermore, the video recordings showed no evidence that the targeted location was a (traditional market), also the Coalition Forces took precautions before the attack by making sure that no civilians or civilian objects were existing in the targeted location.”

Sources of Information

Primary:

1. **Mwatana:** Field investigation

Open source

2. **United Nations:** Group of Eminent Experts Report A/HRC/39/43 pp. 6, 40 (note: UN GEE counted 36 civilian deaths).
<https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/G18/252/79/PDF/G1825279.pdf?OpenElement>

3. **Mwatana:** <http://mwatana.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/08/The-Woes-of-Arabia-Felix-English-Version.pdf>
 4. **JiAT:** <https://www.spa.gov.sa/viewfullstory.php?lang=en&newsid=1797113>

INCIDENT SUMMARY: KEY DETAILS

Date: 27 January 2018

Location: Al-Raqab At Ta'iziyeh

Object: Residential home

Summary of Facts: Civilian harm and nature of target

On the morning of Saturday, January 27, 2018, at about 6:30 am, coalition aircraft hit a house in the village of al-Raqab, in At Ta'iziyah District, in the Taizz Governorate. The attack killed two children and their mother, and wounded two other children, in addition to their father.

Coalition Responses

None as at 9th August 2019

Sources of Information

Primary:

1. **Mwatana:** Field investigation

Open Sources

2. **Mwatana:** <http://mwatana.org/en/worsening-tragedy/>

INCIDENT SUMMARY: KEY DETAILS

Date: 3 April 2018

Location: Al Saleh City, Hodeidah City.

Object: Residential Complex of internally displaced persons (IDPs).

Summary of Facts

The United Nations Group of Eminent Experts found that at least 12 civilians had been killed, including 10 children and two women, and approximately 15 civilians were injured, when a residential complex housing IDPs was bombed.

Coalition Responses
<p>JIAT investigated the airstrike and found that the bombing did not take place, stating:</p> <p><i>“...on 3rd April 2018 the closest military site that the Coalition Forces targeted was 3500 m away from the refugee residential complex in al Saleh city. The target was a warehouse used by the armed Houthi militia in which they stored weapons.”</i></p>
Sources of Information
<p><i>Open Sources</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. United Nations Group of Eminent Experts: Report A/HRC/39/43 p. 40: https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/G18/252/79/PDF/G1825279.pdf?OpenElement 2. JIAT: https://makkahnewspaper.com/article/1092245 (referred to as incident no.109)

INCIDENT SUMMARY: KEY DETAILS
<p>Date: 26 May 2018 Location: Maeen, Sana’a Object: Fuel station</p>
Summary of Facts: Civilian harm and nature of target
<p>In Sana’a, in late May 2018, a gas station was destroyed by two Coalition bombs, killing four people, including a woman and a child, and wounding about a dozen others.</p>
Coalition Responses
<p>None as at 9th August 2019</p>
Sources of Information
<p><i>Primary:</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Mwatana: Field investigation

INCIDENT SUMMARY: KEY DETAILS

<p>Date: 25 June 2018 Location: Al Ettisalat neighbourhood, Amran City Object: Civilian neighbourhood</p>
<p>Summary of Facts:</p> <p>On Monday, June 25, 2018, at around 12:30 am, at about 2:30 am, coalition aircraft carried out an airstrike on a family home. The attack completely destroyed the house and severely damaged five other houses. The attack killed nine people, including two women and four children, and injured 19 others, including five children and five women.</p>
<p>Coalition Responses</p> <p>None as at 9th August 2019</p>
<p>Sources of Information</p> <p><i>Primary:</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Mwatana: Field investigation <p><i>Open Sources</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Mwatana: http://mwatana.org/en/worsening-tragedy/

INCIDENT SUMMARY: KEY DETAILS

Date: 23 July 2018
Location: Nashoor, Saada N 17°2'25.09", E 43°55'6.58"
Object: Water Supply System

Summary of Facts

A large water facility in Sa'ada, northwest Yemen, was bombed by the Saudi/UAE-led Coalition on 23 July 2018. UNICEF reported that this was the third such attack on the same facility, stating: "More than half of the project is now damaged, cutting off 10,500 people from safe drinking water." The attack on the water project in the Nushour area in the Sa'ada governorate immediately disabled the system and damaged the solar power system, the pump and the storage tank. In March 2018, the Nushour water project was attacked twice in one week causing damage estimated at US\$ 20,000. UNICEF repaired this damage. The current damage to the water system is estimated at US\$ 300,000. The UN Panel of Experts also investigated this incident, noting also that the system's coordinates were on the Coalition's no-strike list.

Coalition Responses

JIAT investigated the strike and concluded that it was legitimate, stating:

“JIAT concludes that militants seized the water supply facility and used it as an armory warehouse for ammunition, which posed a direct threat to the Coalition Forces, making it a legitimate military target. Further, Coalition forces have bombarded specific targets within the vicinity of the factory with targeted bombs, and the team concluded that coalition actions are correct and in accordance with international humanitarian law.”

Sources of Information

Primary

1. **Mwatana:** Field investigation

Open Sources

2. **United Nations:** Panel of Experts Report 2019 S/2019/86: https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/S_2019_83_E.pdf
3. **UNICEF:** <https://www.unicef.org/press-releases/access-water-continues-be-jeopardized-millions-children-war-torn-yemen>
4. **Google Earth Pro:** Satellite Imagery from before and after the strike.
5. **JIAT:** <https://almashhadalaraby.com/news/44500>

INCIDENT SUMMARY: KEY DETAILS

Date: 9 March 2019

Location: Kushar, Hajjah Governorate

Object: Residential home

Summary of Facts

At about 8:30pm on the evening of Saturday, March 9, 2019, Saudi/UAE-led Coalition aircraft launched two airstrikes against home in the Kushar district of Hajjah. A group of women and children had recently entered the house, fleeing from their own home, where they feared they were unsafe as an airstrike had landed nearby. Mwatana identified 12 persons killed in the strike, 7 women and 5 children. Mwatana also identified 8 persons injured in the strike, 2 women and 6 children.

Coalition Responses

No formal responses as at 8th August 2019, although news reports suggested that the Coalition claimed this was a Houthi shelling.

Sources of Information
<i>Primary Information</i> 1. Mwatana: Field investigation