



**Legal Center
for Human Rights and Development**

Series of Reports Monitor and Document the Crimes of Saudi
Arabia and its Alliance

Air Strikes on the Residential City for Workers Electricity Al Makha - Taiz Governorate

24 July 2015



Air Strikes on the Residential City for Workers Electricity Al Makha – Taiz Governorate

24 July 2015

**Done by:
Legal Center for Rights and Development**

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"I fear falling asleep... their planes may come..then I may never wake up again "

These sentences, said by a child, highlight the tragedy of the Plant Worker's City, AL-Makha area, Taiz province. This tragedy is one of the most horrific tragedies in Yemen since the beginning of the Saudi-led coalition war on 26 March 2015 launched by Saudi Arabia with a participation of the United Arab Emirates, Bahrain, Egypt, Jordan, Kuwait, Morocco, Qatar, Sudan, and with logistical and intelligence support from the United States under the pretext of re legitimacy of the President Abed Rabbo Mansour Hadi.

The city of AL-Makha Steam Power Plant is located near the port of AL-Makha, one of the oldest ports on the Arabian Peninsula. This port, which is 100 kilometers away from the city of Taiz, to the west, was the main port for the export of coffee between the fifteenth and seventeenth centuries. Mocha coffee and Mokatcheno took their names from the name of this port.

On the next day, Legal Center visited the city, examining and documenting the disaster and the humanitarian tragedy. Legal Center listened to survivors and conducted interviews with the wounded victims at hospitals, in nearby towns, to document these testimonies as evidence prove that the Saudi-led coalition conducted a genocide crime by targeting civilians with missiles in Al-Makha city.

Details

To our grief, we saw the huge destruction wrought on the city. We felt more grief when we listened to the survivors. This city consists of 200 housing units, built for the workers of Al-Makha Steam Power Plant, which houses more than 270 families, about 3000 civilians, some of them are refugees came from different places, fleeing the Saudi bombing. On 24 July 2015 at 10:20 p.m., Saudi warplanes were flying in the sky of Al-Makha city. The residents had been watching these warplanes for 3 nights.

Friday night was a good chance for the Saudi-led coalition to kill a huge number of civilians, who were on this day gathering at the city's square, which is surrounded by their buildings, and celebrating the Eid holiday in

the city cafeteria as their children were playing at the garden.

A missile fell on the cafeteria, located at the end of the garden. Near this cafeteria, there is a place which people used to take a break in. The missile hit precisely its aim, killing many civilians, including children. The terrifying sound of the missile sent people running. Some of them were screaming my son.. my daughter others were screaming daddy... mother !!. The sounds of people got higher and higher, asking the residents to flee the scene to the coast. Some residents succeeded to reach the coast, but Saudi warplanes were waiting for them there. It seems that no place is safe for the Yemeni people any more.



<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=18dVEWPvNqU>



Legal Center obtained a video from one of the survivors, Walid Fadhil. In this video, people rush to the sea while Saudi-led coalition warplanes drop missiles on them. Everything around them is in flames. Many corpses lay on the ground, and no one could give a hand.

This lively city became a city of ghosts because of the Saudi-led coalition. The residents of this city, who survived the bombing, left the city with intention never to return, for fear of being an easy target for the Saudi-led coalition warplanes.

Many houses were completely destroyed, others were damaged. Houses were packed with corpses of women and children. The square of the city was also filled with corpses, torn by shrapnel and bombs. The houses walls were stained with their habitants' blood, drawing an ugly picture telling what happened to the residents of this city. The children's books, clothes ,and toys were scattered in everywhere. A small watch hands stopped at the time of bombing.

All of sudden, the residents' fears came into existence. They were astonished at the huge destruction that inflicted on their city. Many of the residents were wondering about the number of the killed victims, others were wondering about how many survivors are there?. In their attempt to rescue victims, many obstacles detained them. The fallen missiles were one of these obstacles. In addition to the fallen missiles, the city's hospitals were closed and the nearest city to Al Makha city is Taiz, lives atmosphere of a grinding war. In the end the rescuers made their choice by rushing the victims to Al- Hodeida's hospitals. Unfortunately, their only choice worsen the situation, many victims died from their injuries, bleeding ,and the late medical care. The victims who survived the bombing didn't know what happened, behaving madly. Everyone visits the scene will not believe what happened.

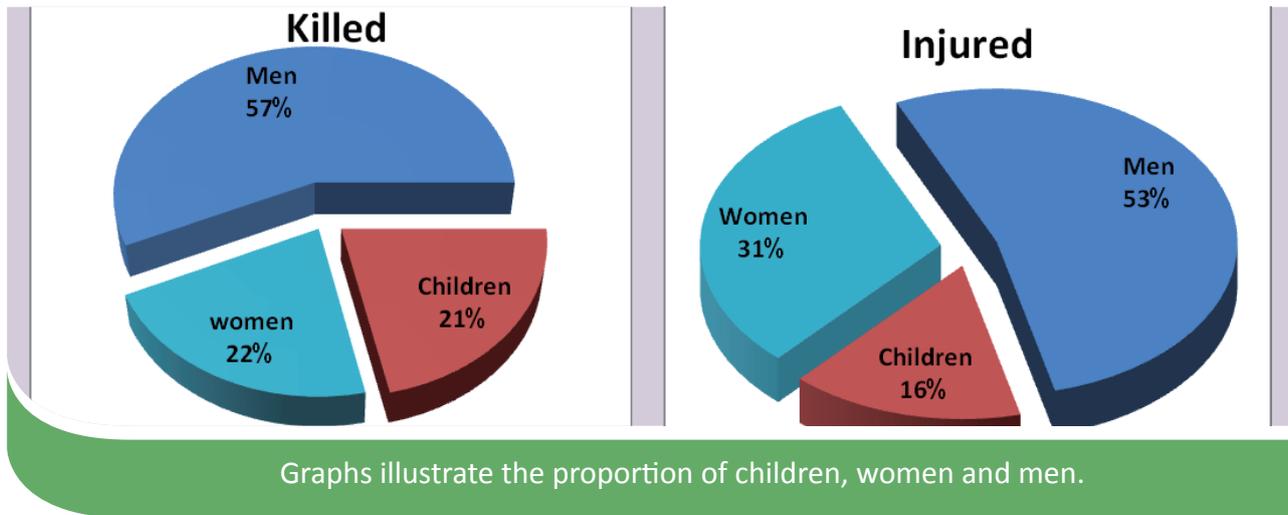
No conflict had been recorded in this city. The residents of this city have no loyalty to any party. There is an electricity plant in Al-Makha city. Maybe that is the real reason behind targeting this place.

Casualties

The attack left 88 civilians dead and (170) wounded, all of them were civilians, according to Abdullah Mahdi Mahmoud's testimony, Director of AL-Makha Health Bureau. Legal Center documented only (102) injured because most of the wounded victims were taken to different hospitals. Legal Center also documented cases of entire families who have fallen victims, one of these families is the family of Sadiq Abdullah Musleh who his family members, his wife ,and his five children, were killed. Another example is Al-Wsabi family, the father of this family was killed with four of his children while his wife survived, receiving medical treatment in the intensive care unit of Al-Amal Hospital in Al-Hodeida. Another family was wiped except the father of this family, Abdu Al-Qadir, who is under medical care in Al-Thowra Hospital.

21% of the killed victims were children, 22% were women ,and 57% were men however 16% of the wounded victims were children, 31% were women ,and 53% were men.

The attack caused the destruction of (50) housing units and real damage to more than (120) housing units and 16 cars.



Testimonies of Witnesses and Victims

- Mlak Abdo Mohammed Hazeer, 10 years, one of the victims whom we interviewed in Al-Amal Hospital in Hodeida, survived, but sadly shrapnel hit her in the abdomen, said : "Every evening I go with my friends to the park of the residential compound to play and have fun under the plant electric lights. In the evening of Friday at ten o'clock, we heard



The child / Mlak Abdo Mohammed Hazeer 10 years

the sound of aircraft flying in the sky while we were playing. A missile fell on the cafeteria, located at the end of the garden. The explosion was strong, and many fragments filled the air, one of which hit one of my friends, Hadil. Suddenly, we heard screams from every direction, telling us to run away to the coast. I and some children tried to reach the coast, running fast. Another missile hit the place that we were playing in. We continued to flee until we got to the coast. A third missile was waiting our arrival to fall into the sea coast of our neighborhood. As a result, many of those who I was with them got injured, including me. Shrapnel hit me in the belly next to the liver. I lost my conscious and did not know what happened. I found myself here in Al-Amal Hospital in Hodeidah.

And now I suffer from insomnia. I fear falling asleep, Saudi warplanes may come, then I may never wake up again".

- Assma Yassin Thabit ,25 -year- old, eight months pregnant, recounted for us the incident by saying: " I was at home with some family members, and all of sudden we heard a blast that rocked the place.We felt fear and panic.The aircraft targeted the city again. Four minutes later, we were getting our selves ready to flee the house when shrapnel torn the wall of our house to settle near the fetal aged 8 months. I was rushed to the hospital in order to get the shrapnel out. Thank God that the fetal was not hurt".
- Ahmed Omar Naji Al-Absi (65 years old), one of his legs was chopped of,we met him at the hospital.

"I was with some workers, working in the plant. Suddenly, we heard a sound of an explosion. We called the housing unit, asking them what happened. We were told that the explosion occurred in the residential compound. Then we rushed to the housing unit to take our children, unfortunately, everything was in flames. I saw children at the prime age of life, laying on the ground, but I couldn't help them. Many corpses were there. My house, 300 meters far from the garden, had been destroyed when I arrived. The missile hit the cafeteria in which people used to gather in. My house was reduced to a pile of rubble . Someone told me that my son was hit by shrapnel and he suffered burns. When I received these news I couldn't stand staying in the place that was packed with women and children. I took money from my neighbors to save my son, thinking that the bombing is over for the Saudi warplanes launched raids between 6to 8 raids. I ran into the street, carrying my son and searching for a car to rush him to the hospital.My searching for a car was hopeless because all the cars in the residential compound were burned. Few seconds later, shrapnel hit me, taking my right leg. We both were rushed to Al-Askri Hospital in Al-Hodeida where I am receiving medical care now. My right leg has been chopped off but thank god I survived.

- Ali Ahmed Al-Raeini: AL-Makha Power Plant Manager said: "At 10:00 p.m., I was at home when I heard the sound of the first missile. I went out of the house to see what happened and to make sure that my son,

who was with his friends in the break, is unharmed. The first missile hit a place, where young people used to gather in. As I was getting out the house, another missile was struck. I groveled to avoid the flying shrapnel. When I reached there, I found many scattered corpses at the gate of the break. Panic filled the place, and everyone was searching for relatives and friends. Others were trying to flee to the coast for fear of the bombing as the warplanes were still flying overhead. The roar of the warplanes was clearly heard. My son was hit by shrapnel and seriously injured, they rushed him to Al-Amal Hospital where he is receiving medical treatment in the intensive care unit."

He informed us that about 8 airstrikes were launched on the residential compound and unimaginable destruction was wrought on the city. He said that although the constructions, in terms of consistency and quality, is far better than any other modern buildings, they were destroyed or severely damaged, this shows the horror of the bombing. According to him, the compound consists of 200 housing units which house many families. Among these families were some families who evacuated their homes to the compound. Other families came to the compound to visit their relatives, spending the Eid holiday with them. He also confirmed that there wasn't any existence for any combatants or weapons in the compound, as some have claimed to justify the bombing. At the end of our meeting, he said that the plant lost a technically qualified cadre by the bombing which also displaced the survivors from the city and turned the city into a city of ghosts inhabited by no one.

- Abdulah Mohammed Al-Sraji, the head of the Legal Affairs of AL-Makha Steam Plant, said " I didn't expect that the missile, which I heard from my house which located at the edge of the city, would hit the city of plant workers. Specially, there is no existence for any military group or weapons in the city. The city is free from any conflict which exists in some towns in Taiz province. When I reached to the scene, I saw a horrific crime. For what reason this city had been targeted. It is a genocide crime against a whole city. "

Medical Testimonies

- *Dr. Naji Mohammed Al-Shwia*, the Head of Nursing Staff in AL-Amal Hospital, confirmed us that the hospital has received during the first three days (47) injured victims, one of them died at the hospital, and a corpse. He also confirmed that the condition of the majority is critical and 20 victims entered the intensive care unit.

He also confirmed that the injuries of the children, who make up 25% of total critical injuries, varied between brain hemorrhage, fractures of the skull, bleeding in the chest by shrapnel, members amputated, and other injuries, including a child who lost his sight due to flying shrapnel.

Reactions to the Crime

What is the reason behind targeting AL-Makha Steam Power Plant ?

Two days after the crime, the spokesman of the Saudi-led coalition, brigadier general Ahmed Assiri, denied that the coalition targeted the plant although the coalition has already declared its full control over the Yemeni airs and imposed naval blockade on Yemen, denying the reach of any humanitarian aids. Human Rights Watch visited the scene on the third day and reported that Saudi-led coalition warplanes targeted this city. Human Rights Watch also falsified the Saudi claim, describing the bombing as a war crime.

Human Rights Watch issued a report which gave details about the bombing of the residential compound. At the end of this report, Human Rights Watch confirmed that the Saudi-led coalition is responsible for killing thousands of civilians in Yemen.



A video of the incident documented by Human Rights watch.

Also, many local and international bodies expressed their strong condemnation for the crime which they described as a crime against civilians. The Saudi-led coalition, as its habit, denies the responsibility for the crimes.

The Violation According to International Humanitarian Law

According to Article 9, Roma Statue, elements of crimes shall assist the Court in the interpretation and application of articles 6, 7 and 8.

The actions that categorized as war crimes, according to the international definition , are :

(the crime of genocide; Crimes against humanity; War crimes; the crime of aggression)

If we applied the articles mentioned above, the Saudi-led coalition will be responsible for the crime of genocide which is, according to Roma Statue defined as " 'genocide' means any of the following acts committed with intent to destroy, in whole or in part, a national, ethnical, racial or religious group"

Much evidence proves that the Saudi-led Coalition committed a genocide crime. According to religious men, Saudi leaders ,and politicians Saudi Arabia has went to a war against Houthi group as "a religious group "who are a Zoroastrianism group, according to Saudi Arabia. This group of different ideas and believes should be fought, this claim repeatedly stated in their statements. Also, Saudi led coalition warplanes threw pamphlets, stating that (the coalition's goal is to protect the people of Yemen from the Persian Magi tide). And the largest confirm which is Eid Al-Adha sermon of Mufti of Saudi Arabia on the day of Arafat ,in which he emphasized that they are fighting a war against a religious group described as a Zoroastrianism group and called for the fight. This evidence proves that the Saudi-led Coalition committed a genocide crime. The second and the third and fourth elements of the crime in Article 6 / A of the Rome Statute were proved with evidence.

With respect to the first element which is killing a person or more, thousands of civilians have been unlawfully killed in Saudi massacres, one of which is the massacre of AL-Makha.

Article 6/b Causing serious bodily or mental harm to members of the group.

This act applies with what was done by the Saudi forces and their allies

in the war on Yemen. They caused physically and morally harm to millions of Yemeni people, claiming that they protect them from the Persian tide, according to their statements and their publications. Many Yemeni people have been effected by the bombing of the Saudi warplanes which caused them serious injuries and permanent disabilities and entirely deficits and different injuries. Hundreds of civilians, including children and women whom Saudi-led coalition believes, they are Houthi "religious group". Saudi Arabia launched a war on them and this is confirmed not only by international organizations reports, but also confirmed by the statements of Saudi leaders.

It is well known that Geneva Convention and its additional protocol, Hague Convention 1907, Roma Statue, and the Principles of the International Law define the serious violations of the Public International Law and the Humanitarian International Law as

(willful killing, torture or inhumane treatment, willfully causing great suffering or serious injury to body or health, unlawful deportation or transfer, and unlawful confinement of a protected person illegal and arbitrary destruction and appropriation of property not justified by military necessity, and launching attack on places of worship, science, arts and monuments archaeological.)



Legal Center

has documented many of these violations that are committed by the Saudi-led coalition.

● Recommendations

1. Legal Center confirms that the military operation of AL-Hazm Strom of the Saudi – led coalition is considered as one of the crimes under article (8) of the Statute of the Court of Rome for having outside the framework of international legitimacy represented by the Security Council States is a clear violation of the International Law especially Article 2, subparagraph (4) of the Charter of the United Nations which prevents the use of force in relations between states, and states: "All Members shall prevent in their international relations from the threat or use of force against the territory integrity or political independence of any state, or in any other manner inconsistent with the purposes of the United Nations."

As well as the seventh paragraph of Article II states that: " Nothing in the present Charter shall authorize the (UN) to interfere in the matters which are essentially within the domestic jurisdiction of any state, nor shall it requires the members to submit such matters under this Charter ". This chapter of the Security Council is the only one which empowered the Council to take repressive measures. The Council has not taken such a decision.

2. Legal Center confirms the necessity of the military coalition commitment to the rules of international humanitarian law, which prevent targeting civilians, civilian facilities and objects, according to the provisions of the Geneva Conventions and the relevant international instruments. It also confirms that what coalition forces committed in Yemen such as, killing civilians, destroying the residential cities and civilian facilities and objects and the imposition of an economic blockade are considered as war crimes against humanity according to the humanitarian law. Therefore, an international investigation must be held to prosecute the responsible
3. Legal Center calls on the UN and the International Community to act in line with their humanitarian and moral duties toward the massacres committed by the Saudi-Led Coalition forces against Yemeni people which are against all laws of humanity and international norms. The center also emphasizes the need to take urgent procedures by the UN and its institutions to stop these massacres, and to prevent them from committing more massacres against civilians and civilian facilities, and to take procedures in the prosecution of those responsible.
4. Legal Center confirms that the silence of the international community about what is happening in Yemen is a threat to humanity for it is a flaw in the international system, which has become controlled and governed by laws and international conventions and norms established in order to apply and protect fundamental guarantee for the life and dignity of humanity. Legal Center recommends the need to protect these system and work to bring it back to its basic role which is represented in the protection and preservation of life and human dignity.
5. Legal Center calls upon international organizations and authorities to stop the deterioration of the humanitarian situation resulting from the aggression and provide support and assistance commensurate with the scale of the humanitarian disaster that hit the Yemeni people.

Annexes

- Annex(1) Names and Identifying Information of Killed Victims
- Annex(2) Names and Identifying Information of Injured Victims

Annex(1) Names and Identifying Information of Killed Victims

NO	Name	Gender	Age
1	Abdullah Mohammed Mogbal Bazel	Male	18
2	Mazen Ahmed Ahmed Al-Mahsb	Male	23
3	Moath Abdullah Ali Abdullah Al-Sabri	Male	17
4	Ali Fadel Ali Noman Al-Issa	Male	45
5	Ayman Abdul Karim Bashir	Male	20
6	Amjad Abdul Karim Bashir	Male	23
7	Waseem Saif Ahmed Asa'ad	Male	27
8	Amr Ahmed Ismail Baaloi	Male	6
9	Mohamed Mohamed Ali Aklan	Male	-
10	Khalid Ahmad Mohamad Qasim Al-Sabri	Male	-
11	Ahmad Khalid Mohamed Alamari	Male	12
12	Mohamed Mabrouk Mohamed Alzmari	Male	17
13	Ammar Abdulwasa Ahmed Al-Hakimi	Male	24
14	Tawfiq Ahmed Saeed al'athuri	Male	58
15	Mohamed Abdu Hassan Al-Issa	Male	53
16	Ahmed Mohammed Abdu Hassan Al-Issa	Male	15
17	Osama Youssef Abdul Razzaq al-Hakimi	Male	24
18	Othman Baggash Othman Ali Abdu	Male	26
19	Bashir Asaloi	Male	45
20	Nabil Abdul Rahman Asaloi	Male	40
21	Ahmed Ali Saif Ali Alodua	Male	20
22	Fuad Baggash Osman Ali Abdu	Male	22
23	Hani Amer Shaalan	Male	17
24	Zakaria Najib Mohammed Al-Aghbari	Male	15
25	Suhaib Abdul Jabbar Alzakari		18
26	Faris Abdul Rahman Abdullah Al Shaibani		25
27	Thoria Adib Mohamad Tahir		26
28	Abdulrahman Ghamdan Nabil Al-Issa	Male	3
29	Noha Mohamed Ahmed Noman	Female	19
30	Nahla Mohamed Ahmed Noman	Female	20
31	Ayman Mohamed Ahmed Noman	Male	16
32	Amanh Ahmed Mohamed Hassan	Female	
33	Sahar Qaid Mohamad Al-Sabri	Female	28
34	Doaa Qaid Mohamad Sabri	Female	18
35	Amal Qaid Mohamad Sabri	Female	12
36	Osama Mohamed Abdu Hassan al-Absi	Male	23
37	Asmaa Mohamed Abdu Hassan al-Absi	Female	23
38	Reda Mohamed Qaid Al-Sabri	Female	
39	Alaa Issa Mohamed Mahyoob	Female	
40	Issa Mohammed Mahyoob	Male	
41	Ebdalsmd Ebdalqlik ebdalh alssiaghi	Male	55
42	Hamza Abdulrahman Mohamed	Male	
43	Nada Mohamed Abdul Ghani Aremeim	Female	6

NO	Name	Gender	Age
44	Ahmed Mohamed Al-Wosabi	Male	
45	Adib Abdel Wahab al-Hakimi	Male	27
46	Ayah Ali Abdulrahman	Female	
47	Tasanim Ali Abdulrahman	Female	
48	Byan Ali Abdulrahman		
49	Ashraf Ahmed Seif Al-Sharjabi	Male	13
50	Ahmed Alasbahi	Male	
51	Alaa	Male	
52	Ahmed Al-Wosabi	Male	
53	Badria Mohamed Abdullah	Female	
54	Kamel Mohamed Ali Hanash	Male	
55	Yasser Mohamed Saleh	Male	
56	Mohammad Othman	Male	13
57	Ihab Tawfiq Ahmed Saeed al'athuri	Male	
58	Hazza Al-Koreai	Male	
59	Bin Mubarak 's wife	Female	
60	Headless corpse	Male	
61	An unknown Corpse	Male	
62	Unknown	Female	
63	Yusuf Abdul Razak Ahmad Al-Hakimi	Male	47
64	Shakib Mohamed Abdel-Wadood	Male	47
65	Haitham Khalid Mohamed Said Al-Sharjabi	Male	24
66	Mohamed Adnan Shaalan	Male	13
67	Samira Shawqi Shahir	Female	
68	Issa Abdul Rahim	Male	
69	Sadiq Abdullah Saleh Mohamed	Male	
70	Entsar	Female	
71	Nasima Sadiq Abdullah Saleh Mohamed	Female	
72	Asma'a Sadiq Abdullah Saleh Mohamed	Female	
73	Sadiq Abdullah Saleh Mohamed	Male	
74	Mohamad Sadiq Abdullah Saleh Mohamed	Male	
75	Ahmed Sadiq Abdullah Saleh Mohamed	Male	
76	Ali Ali Ahmed Al-Raeini	Male	
77	Ahmed Ali Ahmed Alraeini	Male	
78	Mahmoud Hawash	Male	
79	Ali Abdulrahman	Male	
80	Ahmed Mohammed Ali Wosabi		
81	The daughter of Shawqi Shahir AlAdimi's sister		
82	Mohammed Ahmed Zayed		
83	Manal Ahmad Mohammad Qasim Sabri		
84	Basheer Abdul Karim Shmsan		
85	Iman Qaid Mohammad Abdul Qader Sabri		
86	Abboud Abdulrahman Ghamdan	Male	9 months
87	Nidal Mohammed Abdo		
88	Khalid Ahmed Qasim		

Photos of Some Killed Victims

Some killed victims



Some corpses before burying them

A corpse belongs to a civilian killed under the rubble.



Annex(2) Names and Identifying Information of Injured Victims

NO	Name	Age	Gender
1	Hadeel Nabil Abdo Hassan	١٣	Female
2	Taghreed Nabil Hassan Abdo	١٧	Female
3	Ghadeer Nabil Abdo Hassan	١٩	Female
4	Mohamed Najib Mohamed Abdel-Wadood	٢٧	Male
5	Tamer Mohamed Ali Hanash	٢٨	Male
6	Haifa Abdul Samad Abdul Haq	٢٤	Female
7	Reem Jamal Mohammed Saif	٢٩	Female
8	Hala Abdul Samad Abdul Haq	١٤	Female
9	Hamim Yassin Abdel Wahab Al-Msawa	١٢	Male
10	Mohammad Ali Talib Shadli	٥٠	Male
11	Zakaria Najib Mohammed		Male
12	Mdin Abdulwase Abdulwahab	٢٥	Male
13	Hussein Samir Ibrahim	٢٢	Male
14	Sameh Ali Ahmed Alraeini	١٦	Male
15	Abdulwase Abdulwahab al-Hakimi	٥٢	Male
16	Ali Ahmed Qaid Baadani	٦٠	Male
17	Jailah Ali Hizam	٣٠	Female
18	Abdel Fattah Abdo Mohamed	٣٥	Male
19	Mlak Abdo Mohammed	١٠	Female
20	Ali Ahmed Alraeini	٥٠	Male
21	Ali Abdulsalam Yahiya	٢٣	Male
22	Vazaah Mahmoud Mahmoud Wosabi	٣٥	Female
23	Ahmed Mohamed Noaman	٢١	Male
24	Arwa Abdul Baki Abdel-Wadood	٤٥	Female
25	Khadija Saleh Saad Riashy		Female
26	Asma Yassin fixed Ghabra	٢٥	Female
27	Mohammed Hussein Ali Ismail		
28	Mohammed Naji Abdrab al-Absi		
29	Jamil Qaid Thabt Subaihi	٤٨	
30	Ahmed Shakib Mohammed Abdel-Wadood		
31	Nader Najib Mohammed Abdel-Wadood	١٧	
32	Kauthar Ahmed Abdo		Female
33	Hnbdh Abdulsalam Msawa	٣٠	Female
34	Nasr Adib Muhammad Tahir		
35	Saddam Salim Ali Handi		
36	Jalal Ahmed Qaid Baadani		
37	Faisal Ahmed Abdo AlGhbari	٣٥	
38	Faiza Ahmed Qaid		Female
39	Mohammed Ahmed Qaid		

NO	Name	Age	Gender
40	Rodhah Othman Ghaleb	٣٥	
41	Duha Mohammed Naji al-Absi		
42	Hiba Mohammed Naji al-Absi		
43	Soraya Abdul Wahed		
44	Salah Tawfik Ali Naji		
45	Suhaib Tawfiq Ali Naji	١٤	
46	Mohammed Abdul Ghani Aremeim		
47	Nashwan Adib Muhammad Tahir		
48	Najib Mohammed Abdel-Wadood	٥٤	
49	Rasha Hadi Ahmed		
50	Ahmed Abdullah Al Murshid Azazi		
51	Ammar Yasser Mohammed Saleh		
52	Yasser Mohammed Saleh		
53	Taha Yassin Abdel Wahab Msawa		
54	Abdul Al-Alah Abdul Aziz Ahmad Msawa		
55	Adib Mohammed Taher Saif		
56	Yasin Thabt Mohammad		
57	Mohamed Khaled Ahmed Qabaty		
58	Ayman Abdo Ali Hussein		
59	Issa Jamal Mohammed Saif		
60	Haiah Muhammad Rahim		
61	Amal Ali		
62	Yasmin Yusuf Abdul Razak		
63	Abdul Wahab Mohammed Msawa		
64	Abdo Mohammed Hazeer's wife (Wajida)		
65	Ali Mabrouk Mohamed Ahmed		
66	Mona Mabrouk Mohamed Ahmed		
67	Tawfiq Ali Naji		
68	Rahma Osman Msawa		
69	Ali Osman Msawa		
70	Wlla Ahmed Salim		
71	Amira Osman Msawa		
72	Mohamed Osman Msawa		
73	Osman Osman Msawa		
74	Mohammed Saeed's (Nbat Muhammad)		
75	Fouad Srori's wife (Khawla Saif)		
76	Lemon Fuad Sharaf Srori		
77	Abdullah Mohammed Al Shaibani's wife (Wrqa)		
78	Khalid Abdulla Mohammed Al Shaibani		
79	Abdulkadir Baggash Osman	١٩	
80	Anwer Baggash Osman Ali Abdo	٢٧	

NO	Name	Age	Gender
81	Saleh Ibrahim Saleh Al-Sarraji	٣٣	
82	Talaat Saleh Ibrahim Saleh Al-Sarraji	٢	
83	Sabir Ali Mohammed Salem	٢٢	
84	Amjad Omar Ahmed Ismail Baaloi	٤	
85	Ahmed Omar Naji al-Absi	٥٦	
86	Mohammed Ahmed Omar Naji al-Absi	١٧	
87	Ryan Adeeb Ahmad Zahir	١,٥	
88	Ashraf Ahmed Seif Mogbel Al-Sharjabi	٢٣	
89	Hanan Abdalhabib Muhammad Ali Al- Shaibani	١٠	
90	Ali Yahya Gibran al-Abadi	٤٢	
91	Abdullah Abdul Karim		
92	Abdullah Abdul Karim		
93	Abdullah Hadi Ahmed Hadi		
94	Ahmed Hassan Ahmed almuhjb		
95	Majdi Khaled Ali Al-Qabaty		
96	Mahmoud Hammoud Hawash		
97	Ahlem Ahmed Qasim		
98	Ilham Ahmed Qasim		
99	Fakhriah Mohammed Saeed		
100	Abdulrahman Abdo Ali		
101	Hani Amer Abdel Hakim		
102	Rowan Adnan Abdul Hakim		



Photos Highlight the Destruction Wrought on the Densely Compound



Series of Saudi-Led Coalition Crimes in Yemen

Done By:

**Legal Center for Rights and Development
2015**