## INCIDENT SUMMARY: KEY DETAILS

**Date:** 14 February 2020  
**Location:** In the area of Al-Saidah village, on the western side of Al-Maslub District, Al-Jawf Governorate. Approximate GPS coordinates of airstrike impact points: 16.188512,44.554206; 16.188200,44.554300; 16.186939,44.552934; 16.186944, 44.554444.  
**Object:** Civilian homes in a village

### Summary of facts

On Friday 14 February 2020, at about 11:45 p.m., the Saudi/UAE-led Coalition hit civilian homes in the area of Al-Saida village, Al Maslub district, Al Jawf governorate in four consecutive strikes. The village consists of approximately 20 houses with 300 residents. The second, third and fourth strikes hit the areas where survivors were either attempting to assist those injured in the previous strikes, or were trying to hide. The fourth bomb did not explode. Mwatana identified 32 people killed in the attack, including 19 children, 14 of them under the age of ten, and seven women. Mwatana identified 21 people wounded in the attack, including 12 children and six women. Mwatana identified no military target at the site at the time of the attack. The following day, 15 February 2020, another Saudi/UAE-led Coalition airstrike hit the wreckage of a Saudi/UAE-led Coalition aircraft that previously crashed near the village. This strike killed two civilians who were at the site of the crash trying to gather scrap materials from the destroyed plane.

### Coalition Responses

JIAT confirmed that a Saudi/UAE-led Coalition aircraft crashed in the area on 14 February after being targeted by the Ansar Allah (Houthi) group. JIAT claimed that on the night the aircraft crashed, individuals who gathered at the crash site to salvage materials were armed Houthi fighters and were a legitimate military target. JIAT claimed that the individuals were targeted in an area free of civilian objects, in a vehicle moving away from the wreckage, and that further individuals escaping from the wreckage were targeted near a small traditional building. The JIAT report acknowledges that, the next day, the wreckage itself was targeted by a guided bomb but makes no mention of any civilian casualties in that second strike.

### Sources of Information

**Primary Information**

1. **Mwatana:** Investigation  

**Open Sources**

3. **UN High Commissioner for Human Rights:**  
4. **UN Resident Coordinator and Humanitarian Coordinator for Yemen:**  
Mwatana Incident Report

Date of strike:

February 14, 2020

Location of strike:

In the area of Al-Saidah village, on the western side of Al-Maslub District, Al-Jawf Governorate.

Approximate coordinates of airstrike impact points: 16.188512, 44.554206; 16.188200, 44.554300; 16.186939, 44.552934; 16.186944, 44.554444.¹

Object(s) struck:

Civilian area, including civilian homes, in a village. As a result of the airstrike, a house was completely destroyed, and two houses and two cars damaged.

Sources of Information:

Site Visit: Mwatana visited the area of the attack on February 16, 2020, two days after the attack, and stayed in the area until February 26, 2020.

Interviews: Mwatana conducted 10 interviews with relatives of the victims, rescuers, witnesses and a survivor on February 26, 2020.

Photos: Mwatana took pictures and videos, including of the site, of weapons remnants, and of the impacted homes and cars.

Casualties:

Mwatana documented 32 people killed in the attack, including 19 children, 14 of them under the age of ten, and 7 women. Mwatana identified 21 people wounded in the attack, including 12 children and 6 women.

Description of Attack and Attack’s Effects:

On Friday, February 14, 2020, at about 11:45 p.m., the Saudi/UAE-led Coalition hit civilian homes in the area of Al-Saidah village, Al Maslub District, Al Jawf Governorate in four consecutive strikes.

¹ These coordinates are approximate. Mwatana provides these estimates to assist inquiries and investigations into incidents. The approximate coordinates are based on site visits, where conducted, as well as reference via Google Maps.
The first strike hit the house of a civilian man, killing family members and wounding children.

The second strike hit the perimeter of the same house, about 20 meters southwest, after people had gathered to try and help with rescue efforts, again killing and wounding people.

After these bombs hit, women and children tried to hide from the aircraft, gathering among the trees in the village, about 200 meters northeast of the house.

A third strike hit them, killing 17 people, including 13 children and 4 women, and seriously injuring 3 more children.

A fourth bomb hit near a hole in the ground, about 100 meters south of the house, where additional women, children and injured survivors were trying to protect themselves. Fortunately, the bomb did not explode.

The aircraft continued to fly over the area for several hours, which prevented others from reaching survivors.

An elderly man told Mwatana, “How can anyone imagine my internal pain as I lost 18 members of my family? They went to bed healthy and they became uncollectible carnage.”

The airstrike occurred in a very remote area that lacks basic services, including schools, health clinics, electricity and water. Most people depend on farming and herding. The village consisted of approximately 20 houses with 300 residents.

Witnesses said there was no military target present at the site at the time of the strike. There was a frontline about four kilometers to the east, where there was ongoing fighting between Ansar Allah (Houthi) forces and Coalition and Yemeni government forces. A bit before the strike, a Saudi/UAE-led Coalition aircraft crashed on the outskirts of the area, about 800 meters from the village, apparently shot down by Ansar Allah forces. The day after the strike on the village, on February 15, 2020, at about 11:00 a.m., another Saudi/UAE- led Coalition airstrike hit the wreckage of the aircraft. This strike killed two civilians who were at the site of the crash trying to gather scrap materials from the destroyed plane.

**Weapons remnants ID:**

Mwatana researchers photographed the remnants of the weapon used in the attack. According to a weapons expert, the remnants were part of a guiding unit for a bomb from the GBU-Paveway series manufactured by the American company Raytheon. Some other countries may also have licenses to manufacture some Paveway series models.
File name: IMG_8669_222022
EXIF Metadata: Date Time Original: 26 Feb 2020 at 09:13:49
Description: Photograph of the site of the incident; **GPS**: Latitude: 16° 11’ 19.092” N
Longitude: 44° 33’ 14.742” E
Description: Photograph of the site of the incident; GPS:
File name: IMG_٢٠٢٠٠٢٢٦_٠٨٥٩٠٣
EXIF Metadata: Date Time Original: 26 Feb 2020 at 08:59:03
Description: Photograph of the site of the incident; GPS:
Description: Photograph of the site of the incident; **GPS:** Latitude: 16° 11’ 18.624” N
Longitude: 44° 33’ 15.042” E
File name: IMG_٣٣٨٠٨٣_٧٢٢٨٣٩٨
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Description: Photograph of the site of the incident; **GPS:** Latitude: 16° 11’ 18.642” N
Longitude: 44° 33’ 15.144” E
Description: Photograph of the site of the incident; GPS:
File name: IMG_٢٥٦٠٨٠_٧٧٢٠٢٢٢٢٢
EXIF Metadata: Date Time Original: 26 Feb 2020 at 08:56:42
Description: Photograph of the site of the incident; GPS:
Debris and possible remnants photographed at the site of the attack; GPS:
Description: Debris and possible remnants photographed at the site of the attack; GPS:
File name: IMG_٢٦٠٩٣٣٣٤\nEXIF Metadata: Date Time Original: 26 Feb 2020 at 09:03:42
Description: Weapon remnant; GPS:
File name: [IMG_40390_67202022]
EXIF Metadata: Date Time Original: 26 Feb 2020 at 09:35:54
Description: Weapon remnant; GPS: Latitude: 16° 11’ 17.946” N
Longitude: 44° 33’ 16.77” E
Description: Debris and possible remnants photographed at the site of the attack; GPS:
File name: IMG_0919_22444
EXIF Metadata: Date Time Original: 26 Feb 2020 at 09:12:50
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Description: Debris and possible remnants photographed at the site of the attack; GPS:
**File name:** IMG_۰۴۰۹_۲۲۰۷۲۲۲۴

**EXIF Metadata:** Date Time Original: 26 Feb 2020 at 09:05:45

**Description:** Debris and possible remnants photographed at the site of the attack;

**GPS:**
Debris and possible remnants photographed at the site of the attack; GPS:
Latitude: 16° 11’ 18.51” N
Longitude: 44° 33’ 15.306” E
Description: Debris and possible remnants photographed at the site of the attack; GPS:
Latitude: 16° 11’ 18.372” N
Longitude: 44° 33’ 15.396” E
Description: Debris and possible remnants photographed at the site of the attack; GPS:
Description: Debris and possible remnants photographed at the site of the attack; **GPS:**
Latitude: 16° 11’ 17.382” N
Longitude: 44° 33’ 15.852” E
File name: IMG_१४४३९०_२६२०२००२०
EXIF Metadata: Date Time Original: 26 Feb 2020 at 09:34:41
Description: Damaged vehicle GPS:
**File name:** IMG_00148_7240224

**EXIF Metadata:** Date Time Original: 26 Feb 2020 at 08:41:55

**Description:** Crater GPS: Latitude: 16° 11’ 18.912” N
Longitude: 44° 33’ 25.794” E
File name: IMG_20200226_092552
EXIF Metadata: Date Time Original: 26 Feb 2020 at 09:25:52
Description: Crater GPS:
With regard to the statement made by the spokesman of the Coalition Forces, that following
the statement issued by the Coalition Forces Command with regard to the downing of a
coalition aircraft (Tornado) in the area of operations as part of the operations to support the
legitimate forces in (Al-Jawf) governorate, a search and rescue operation has been carried out
at the crash site, and the possibility of collateral damage has been reported during the (search
and rescue operation), and all documents relating to the possibility of accident will be
forwarded to the JIAT. The letter of the Panel of Experts in Yemen regarding the
incident.
The statement issued by the Office of the United Nations Resident Coordinator and
Humanitarian Coordinator for Yemen on (February 15, 2020), entitled "strikes kill scores of
civilians in Al-Jawf governorate", that preliminary field report indicates that on (15
February, 2020) as many as (31) civilians were killed and (12) others injured, in strikes that
hit (Al-Haija) area in (Al-Masloub) directorate of (Al-Jawf) governorate.
The JIAT vetted the incident, and reviewed all documents, including visits by members of
JIAT to the relevant operations centers, assessment of the documents related to military
operations carried out on the date of the claim, interviewing and listening to those involved in
carrying out air missions, daily mission schedule, air tasking orders, after mission report,
satellite and reconnaissance images of the targeted site, video recordings of the targeted site,
information received from the Panel of Experts in Yemen, open sources, Coalition Forces
rules of engagement, provisions and principles of International Humanitarian Law and its
customary rules, and after assessment of evidences, JIAT found that on (14/02/2020) the
Coalition Forces directed an air formation to the area of operations, to carry out a close air
support mission (CAS) for units of the legitimate force
operations) between the legitimate forces and Al-Houthi armed militia, that area is under the
control of Al-Houthi armed militia and is defended by air defenses.
While the air formation was in the area of operations in support of the legitimate forces, one
of the coalition aircraft was targeted by the air defenses of Al-Houthi armed militia, the
aircraft crashed in an area of ongoing operations, near the village of (Al-Haija), of the claim.
The Coalition Land Forces immediately carried out a search and rescue operation for the air
crew, and were unable to approach the crash site due to clashes and the heavy presence of
fighter elements of the Al-Houthi armed militia around the crash site and the whereabouts of
the air crew.
After evaluating the situation and assessing the information from the legitimate forces, and ground sources about the nature of the site and the persons present around the crashed aircraft, and in view of the operational situation and what is represented by the gathering of elements of Al-Houthi armed militia around the crash site as a military action, searching for the air crew to capture them, and seeking parts of the (crashed fighter plane) and the weapons loaded on it, which is considered to be an effective contribution to military actions, making them a legitimate military targets that the targeting of them is a tangible, and direct military advantage, based on article (52) of the First Additional Protocol to the Geneva Conventions and Rule (8) of customary International Humanitarian Law. Due to the intense presence of elements of Al-Houthi armed militia around the crash site, the location of the air crew, the inability of land forces to approach the crash site to rescue the air crew, and the presence of an air defense (SAM) in the area, Coalition Forces have alerted an aerial formation to carry out an armed reconnaissance mission on the crash site (wreckage of the fighter plane) to search for the air crew, and deal with any developments on the ground that might arise, as soon as the aerial formation approached the crash site, they detected a radar lock on from a surface-to-air missile (SAM). The aerial formation dealt with the following events:
- At (1:17) a.m., a vehicle and a group of elements of Al-Houthi armed militia were spotted at the (wreckage of the fighter plane), recovering parts of the wreckage and loading it on a (vehicle), when they heard the sound of the aircraft, the vehicle moved from the wreckage site and was dealt with and targeted in an area free of civilian objects, while the rest of those who were present at the wreckage of the fighter plane and recovered parts of the wreckage of the aircraft and loaded it on the vehicle, have escaped and were targeted near a small traditional building.
- On Saturday afternoon (15/02/2020) the (wreckage of the fighter plane) was targeted by one guided bomb that hit its target.

[...]

By studying all the information received by the claim and documents relating to the military operation carried out, JIAT found the following:
- The availability of verification through ground sources, which confirmed the presence of a gathering of elements of Al-Houthi armed militia and their vehicles, to search for the air crew to capture them, and to seek parts of the wreckage of the aircraft and the weapons loaded on them, that contributes effectively to military operations, based on rule (16) of customary International Humanitarian Law.
- Coalition forces have taken the possible precautions to avoid accidental loss or damage to civilian objects or minimize them, during the management of the military operation, by planning to use precision-guided bombs and emphasizing the absence of civilians before and during the execution of targeting operations, based on article (57) of the First Additional Protocol of the Geneva Conventions and rules (15) and (17) of customary international humanitarian law.
- Analysis of aerial photographs before and after the date of the claim for the site of the claim
showed the following:
a. Aerial photographs dated (27/09/2019), prior to the date of the claim showed the existence of two small traditional buildings approximately (15) meters apart.
b. Aerial photographs dated (19/02/2020) after the date of the claim showed:
   (1) Damage to one building, and no damage to the other building.
   (2) Traces of air strikes on the crash site of the fighter aircraft.
- By analyzing the video recordings of the executed air mission, JIAT found the following:
a. The military target (a vehicle belonging to Al-Houthi armed militia), that was present at the crash site of the (fighter plane), was targeted in an area free of buildings and civilian objects.
b. The military target (gatherings of Al-Houthi armed militia), was targeted near a building, which is the closest target to the building of the claim.
c. The wreckage of the (fighter plane) was targeted in (Al-Masloub) directorate of (Al-Jawf) governorate.
- In light of that JIAT reached the following:
a. The procedures taken by Coalition Forces, in dealing with the legitimate military targets that were present at the wreckage of the fighter plane in the area of operations, near (Al-Hajjah) village in (Al-Masloub) directorate of (Al-Jawf) governorate, were correct and in accordance with the International Humanitarian Law and its customary rules.
b. The fighter plane crashed in a place free of civilian objects.
c. JIAT believes is it likely that damage to civilians and civilian objects occurred as a result of the shooting down of the fighter plane by Al-Houthi armed militia, which caused some parts of it to fall near (Al-Hajjah) village.
d. Through the evaluation and investigation JIAT found that one of the military operations carried out by the Coalition Forces caused collateral damage to a small traditional building east of the crash site, as a result of the targeting of a gathering of Al-Houthi armed militia that were seizing parts of the aircraft and loading it into a pick-up truck.
e. Due to the inability of land forces to reach and rescue the air crew, because of the clashes and the intense presence of Al-Houthi armed militia fighters around the crash site of the fighter plane and the whereabouts of the air crew, and due to the acceleration of the operational situation during the handling of military targets, where a number of vehicles and personnel are present at the wreckage of the aircraft late at night, in a military operations area free of civilian objects, loading parts of the wreckage of the aircraft, which led to the exposure of the air controller to the effects of the urgent need to take the decision to try to rescue the air crew before they were captured by Al-Houthi armed militia, and prevent them from obtaining parts of the aircraft, which caused inaccuracies by assessing the possibility of entering the non-military environment within the side effects of targeting, in accordance with the Coalition Forces rules of engagement.
JIAT recommends the following:
- Accountability of the air controller for breaching the rules of engagement of the Coalition Forces, due to the inaccuracy in the assessment of the possibility of entering the non-military environment within the side effects of targeting.
- It is appropriate for the coalition states to provide assistance for human losses and material damage due to collateral damage to the building while dealing with the legitimate military
target (elements of Al-Houthi armed Militia).

--More

19:01 LOCAL TIME 16:01 GMT

0015
**INCIDENT SUMMARY: KEY DETAILS**

**Date:** 3 March 2020  
**Location:** Al-Labnat area of Al-Hazm District in Al-Jawf Governorate  
**Object:** Civilian cars

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Summary of facts</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>On Tuesday 3 March 2020, two Saudi/UAE-led Coalition airstrikes, about half an hour apart, hit two civilian cars on the same road in the Al-Labnat area of Al-Hazm District in Al-Jawf Governorate. At about 6:00 a.m., the first airstrike hit a vehicle, killing all three of those onboard. About half an hour later, at about 6:30 a.m., another Coalition airstrike hit another vehicle on the same road, killing two of the civilians in the car and wounding the third. Mwatana identified five people killed and one injured in the airstrikes. All six were civilians working in the qat trade and the cars were being used to transport qat. Civilians regularly used the road as other roads had been closed due to conflict. The closest military target Mwatana identified was Al-Labnat military camp a couple of kilometers away. At the time, the Ansar Allah (Houthi) group and the Yemeni government were fighting close by.</td>
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<tr>
<th>Coalition Responses</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>N/A as of May 2021</td>
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<tr>
<th>Sources of Information</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Primary Information</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. <strong>Mwatana:</strong> Investigation</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Mwatana Incident Report

Date of strike(s):

March 3, 2020

Location of strike(s):

Al-Labnat village of Al-Hazm District in Al-Jawf Governorate.

Object(s) struck:

Two civilian cars.

Sources of Information:

Site Visit: Mwatana was unable to visit the site due to security risks.

Interviews: Mwatana conducted five interviews by phone with relatives of the victims and a survivor in March 2020.

Photos: Mwatana obtained pictures of the cars that were hit and the site.

Casualties:

Mwatana documented five people killed and one injured in the airstrikes. All six were civilians working in the qat trade.

Description of Attack and Attack’s Effects:

On Tuesday, March 3, 2020, two Saudi/UAE-led Coalition airstrikes, about half an hour apart, hit two civilian cars on the same road in the Al-Labnat area of Al-Hazm District in Al-Jawf Governorate.

At about 6:00 a.m., the first airstrike hit a vehicle, killing all three people traveling in the vehicle.

About half an hour later, at about 6:30 a.m., another Coalition airstrike hit another vehicle on the same road, killing two of the civilians in the car and wounding the third.

Both cars were being used to transport qat, and all those in the cars were civilians working in the qat trade. One of those killed was a famous qat trader, who had worked in the industry for a long time, trading between Al-Jawf Governorate and other parts of Yemen. According to interviews, both cars were headed to Seiyoun in Yemen, transporting qat, as they did regularly.
The strikes took place on the main road in a desert area that is about three kilometers long and two kilometers wide, and is surrounded by hills. The men regularly used this road to transport qat, as did other civilians, as other roads had been closed due to conflict.

Al-Labnat military camp is located a couple of kilometers away from the strike. At the time, the Ansar Allah (Houthi) group and the Yemeni government were fighting close by.

**Weapons remnants ID:**

N/A
Description: Photograph of one of the vehicles hit in strike; GPS:
Description: Photograph of one of the vehicles hit in the strike, showing the qat bags that were on the vehicle; GPS:
**File name:** downloadFile (29)
**EXIF Metadata:** Date Time Original:
**Description:** Photograph of one of the vehicles hit in the strike, showing the back of the vehicle and the qat bags that were on it;¹ **GPS:**

¹ Note: the gun that the man in the photograph is carrying is customary for men in this part of Yemen – it is not an indication that he is a fighter or has any connection to the armed forces.
File name: [downloadFile (29)]
EXIF Metadata: Date Time Original:
Description: Photograph of one of the vehicles hit in the strike, showing the qat bags that were on the vehicle; GPS:
## INCIDENT SUMMARY: KEY DETAILS

**Date:** 7 April 2020  
**Location:** Baghtah village, Al-Jer area, Abs District, Hajjah Governorate  
**Object:** Civilian farm

### Summary of facts

On 7 April 2020, at approximately 10:00 a.m., the Saudi/UAE-led Coalition hit a farm with at least one bomb. The farm employed about three dozen workers and sold crops in various markets in Yemen. At the time of the strike, around 20 workers were on the farm. The strike hit the farm’s water well, killed a civilian who was on the farm gathering mangos, and injured another civilian who was working on the farm as a cook. The civilian who was killed was his family’s breadwinner. The injured survivor, who was his relative, struggles to take care of the family, as he’s out of a job. The farm stopped operating after the airstrike. Mwatana identified no military target in or near the farm at the time of the strike. Following the strike, the family and the workers fled the farm and the Ansar Allah (Houthi) armed group occupied the abandoned farm.

### Coalition Responses

N/A as of May 2021

### Sources of Information

**Primary Information**

1. **Mwatana**: Investigation
Mwatana Incident Report

Date of strike:

April 7, 2020

Location of strike:

Baghtah village, Al-Jer area, Abs District, Hajjah Governorate.

Object(s) struck:

A farm.

Sources of Information:

Site Visit: At the time of the incident, Mwatana was not able to reach the farm. Mwatana conducted a visit to a hospital and met the injured victim soon after the strike, and conducted another visit to Abs District on December 30, 2020.

Interviews: Mwatana conducted four interviews: one with the injured victim, one with his relative, who drove him to the hospital after the strike, another with a family member, and one with a member of the family who owned the farm.

Photos: N/A

Casualties:

Mwatana documented one civilian killed and another civilian wounded in the strike.

Description of Attack and Attack’s Effects:

On April 7, 2020, at approximately 10:00 a.m., the Saudi/UAE-led Coalition hit a farm with at least one bomb. The farm employed about three dozen workers and sold crops in various markets in Yemen.

According to a survivor, at the time of the strike, about 20 workers were on the farm. A few minutes before the attack, workers heard aircraft above.

The strike hit the farm’s water well. The strike also killed a civilian, about 40 years old, who was gathering mangos on the farm, and injured another civilian, about 25 years old, who was working on the farm as a cook.

The 25-year-old civilian who was injured said he fell to the ground bleeding and lay there for some time, as people were afraid to approach him until the aircraft left the area. He was
taken to a nearby clinic for immediate treatment, and then to a hospital in Hajjah Governorate.

The 40-year-old civilian who was killed was his family’s breadwinner—he took care of his wife and his three young children. The 25-year-old, who was his relative, is now trying to take care of the family, but is out of a job, as the farm stopped operating after the airstrike.

Mwatana researchers did not identify any military target in or near the farm at the time of the attack. The nearest military site Mwatana identified was a military training camp about thirty kilometers away to the west.

After the strike, the family and the workers fled the farm. Later, the Ansar Allah (Houthi) armed group occupied the abandoned farm. They continued to occupy it as of the writing of this report.

**Weapons remnants ID:**

N/A
## INCIDENT SUMMARY: KEY DETAILS

**Date:** 1 July 2020  
**Location:** Al-Maqash area of Al-Safra District in Saada Governorate. Approximate GPS coordinates: 16.945980, 43.725136  
**Object:** Warehouse

### Summary of facts

On Wednesday 1 July 2020, at around 11:40 p.m., a Saudi/UAE-led Coalition airstrike hit a warehouse in Al-Maqash area of Al-Safra District in Saada Governorate several times in succession, destroying the warehouse and many of the materials stored inside. The warehouse contained relief materials, including food and non-food items such as blankets, shelter tools, plastic water tanks, irrigation tools and water coolers. A nearby house was significantly damaged in the attack, as well as a solar energy system (solar panels) used for a water pump. The strike killed two civilian women and wounded five civilians from the same family, three women and two children. A sixth member of the family was also wounded, a man who was affiliated with the Ansar Allah (Houthi) group. While the contractor who ran the warehouse and the wounded man were both affiliated with Ansar Allah, Mwatana was unable to determine either man’s exact role in the group, including whether or not they were directly participating in hostilities at the time of the strike. According to interviews, neither man fought with the group.

### Coalition Responses

N/A as of May 2021

### Sources of Information

*Primary Information*

1. **Mwatana:** Investigation
Mwatana Incident Report

Date of strike:

July 1, 2020

Location of strike:

Al-Maqash area of Al-Safra District in Saada Governorate.

Approximate coordinates of the strike site: 16.945980, 43.725136.²

Object(s) struck:

A warehouse containing food, blankets and irrigation tools near a main road. A nearby house was also significantly damaged.

Sources of Information:

Site Visit: Mwatana visited the site on July 9, 2020.

Interviews: Mwatana conducted three interviews with witnesses and people who came to help in the rescue effort.

Photos: N/A

Casualties:

Mwatana documented two civilian women killed in the strike, and five civilians, including three women and two children, all from the same family, wounded.

A sixth person, whose status Mwatana was unable to determine at the time of strike and is thus not included in Mwatana’s civilian count, was also wounded.³

Description of Attack and Attack’s Effects:

On Wednesday, July 1, 2020, at around 11:40 p.m., the Saudi/UAE-led Coalition repeatedly hit a warehouse containing food, blankets and irrigation tools in Al-Maqash area of Al-Safra District in Saada Governorate. According to interviews, the Coalition hit the site four times. A nearby house was significantly damaged in the attack, as well as a solar energy system (solar panels) used for a water pump.

² These coordinates are approximate. Mwatana provides these estimates to assist inquiries and investigations into incidents. The approximate coordinates are based on site visits, where conducted, as well as reference via Google Maps.

³ See discussion in footnote (4).
The strike killed two civilian women who were in the house near the warehouse at the time of the attack, and wounded three civilian women and two children—a boy and a girl aged 11 and 13. A sixth member of the same family, a man who was affiliated with Ansar Allah, was also wounded.

The strike resulted in the destruction of the warehouse and many of the materials stored inside. The warehouse contained relief materials, including non-food items such as shelter tools, plastic water tanks, and water coolers.

The strike caused fear in the area. A neighbor described how her youngest child, after the strike, would wake up in the middle of the night crying and screaming.

There was a military checkpoint about 160 meters away from the site of the attack. The Coalition had struck the checkpoint a long time before the attack on the warehouse, but had not hit the checkpoint since, including after the attack on the warehouse and until the time of writing, according to interviews.

While the contractor who ran the warehouse and the wounded man were both affiliated with Ansar Allah, Mwatana was unable to determine either man’s exact role in the group, including whether or not they were directly participating in hostilities at the time of the strike. According to interviews, neither man fought with the group.4

**Weapons remnants ID:**

N/A

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4 Mwatana did not include the wounded man in its civilian count for this strike, as Mwatana only counts people as civilians in instances where Mwatana finds no credible indication of any association with an armed group or armed force. Association or affiliation with an armed group would not alone render a person targetable under international law. According to the International Committee of the Red Cross’s (ICRC) interpretative guidance on direct participation in hostilities, in a non-international armed conflict, civilians are “all persons who are not members of State armed forces or organized armed groups of a party to the conflict.” The ICRC explains that only those people whose “continuous function” is to take a direct part in hostilities, known as “continuous combat function,” would constitute members of an organized armed group. They also note that for the purposes of distinction, “membership in such groups cannot depend on abstract affiliation, family ties, or other criteria prone to error, arbitrariness or abuse.” Conduct only amounts to direct participation in hostilities, according to the ICRC, if it meets three “cumulative criteria,” including: (i) likely to adversely affect the military operations or military capacity of a warring party or to inflict death, injury, or destruction on persons or objects protected against direct attack, (ii) there is a direct causal link between the act and the harm likely to result, and (iii) specifically designed to directly cause the required threshold of harm in support of a warring party and to the detriment of another.
## INCIDENT SUMMARY: KEY DETAILS

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date: 15 July 2020</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Object: Civilian home</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Summary of facts

On Wednesday 15 July 2020, at about 7:00 a.m., a Saudi/UAE-led coalition airstrike in Al-Masa'fa village of Al-Hazm District in Al-Jawf Governorate hit a civilian house during a family circumcision ceremony for one of the children. The airstrike killed 12 civilians, including seven children and two women. Six others, including five children and a woman, were injured. The strike also caused significant damage to the house and its surroundings. Minutes after the first Coalition bomb hit, a second bomb hit another civilian house located about 100 meters north of the first home, completely destroying the house which was empty at the time. Mwatana identified no military sites near the site of attack.

### Coalition Responses

N/A as of May 2021

### Sources of Information

**Primary Information**

1. **Mwatana**: Investigation

**Open Sources**

5. **Save the Children**: https://www.savethechildren.net/news/10-children-killed-last-four-days-yemen
Mwatana Incident Report

Date of strike:

July 15, 2020

Location of strike:

Al-Masa'fa village of Al-Hazm District in Al-Jawf Governorate.

Approximate coordinates of the first house and second house, respectively: 15.988700, 45.200600; 15.989119, 45.202147.5

Object(s) struck:

A civilian house during a family circumcision ceremony for one of the children, and another civilian house.

Sources of Information:

Site Visit: Mwatana conducted two field visits—one to the site of the attack and another to the hospital.

Interviews: Mwatana conducted eight interviews with witnesses, survivors, and a medical worker on July 18, 19, 20, 22, and 23, 2020.

Photos: Mwatana took pictures of the site of the attack and of weapons remnants, and a video showing one of the impacted houses.

Casualties:

Mwatana documented 12 civilians killed, including seven children and two women. Mwatana documented six others, including five children and a woman, wounded in the attack.

Description of Attack and Attack’s Effects:

On Wednesday, July 15, 2020, at about 7:00 a.m., a Saudi/UAE-led coalition airstrike in Al-Masa'fa village of Al-Hazm District in Al-Jawf Governorate killed 12 civilians, including seven children and two women. Six others, including five children and a woman, were injured. Al-Masa'fa village is a small remote village about 90 kilometers east from the center of Al-Hazm District.

5 These coordinates are approximate. Mwatana provides these estimates to assist inquiries and investigations into incidents. The approximate coordinates are based on site visits, where conducted, as well as reference via Google Maps.
The coalition airstrike hit a civilian house during a family circumcision ceremony for one of the children. The strike caused significant damage to the house and its surroundings. The house’s eastern façade and the living room’s southern side and roof were destroyed. A Toyota 2007 Hilux pick-up car in the yard of the house was also destroyed.

A tent about four meters east of the house, where women and children had been sleeping at the time of the attack, was also destroyed.

The owner of the house, who survived, told Mwatana, “We were celebrating the circumcision of my nephew. The next morning, the crime took place. There is no justification for them bombing our children and women! I wished for death a thousand times after witnessing this heinous crime that happened to my family.”

Minutes after the first Coalition bomb hit, a second bomb hit another civilian house located about 100 meters north of the first home. The bomb completely destroyed the house, which was empty at the time of the strike.

A family member told Mwatana, “I woke up with the sound of the explosion and immediately went out of the house to see the source of that sound. I saw smoke and dust covering the village coming up from the direction of my relative…’s house. I ran quickly, fearing for my mother, who was there with all the family members and relatives. When I arrived, I saw dead bodies and body parts. I screamed at the top of my voice, ‘Where is my mother?’ I found her… but in pieces.”

Mwatana did not identify any military sites near the site of attack. According to witnesses, there is no military target in the area, which is a civilian village. The nearest military site Mwatana identified was Al-Labnat military camp, where Ansar Allah (Houthi) fighters were stationed, a few kilometers from the village.

Five of the injured were treated at a hospital, and then transported to the capital, Sana'a, to receive treatment there.

**Weapons remnants ID:**

N/A
Description: The house impacted by the first strike; GPS: Latitude: 15° 59’ 18.972” N
Longitude: 45° 12’ 2.904” E
EXIF Metadata: Date Time Original: 19 Jul 2020 at 09:25:24
Description: The house impacted by the second strike; GPS:
**EXIF Metadata:** Date Time Original: 19 Jul 2020 at 09:06:30  
**Description:** A car destroyed by the strike; **GPS:** Latitude: 15° 59’ 19.398” N  
Longitude: 45° 12’ 2.19” E
EXIF Metadata: Date Time Original: 19 Jul 2020 at 09:09:41
Description: A side photo of the homes damaged by the strikes; GPS: Latitude: 15° 59’ 18.648” N, Longitude: 45° 12’ 2.22” E
Description: Damage to homes as a result of the airstrike; GPS: Latitude: 15° 59’ 19.32” N
Longitude: 45° 12’ 2.16” E
**EXIF Metadata:** Date Time Original: 19 Jul 2020 at 09:12:15
**Description:** Debris and possible remnants photographed at the site of the attack; **GPS:**
Incident Details – Location: Al-Masa'fa village of Al-Hazm District in Al-Jawf Governorate
Date: 15 July 2020
Object: Civilian house during family circumcision ceremony
Unique Image Information:
Source: Mwatana
Item: Photograph taken by Mwatana on 19 July 2020
File name: 7.jpg-2021-5-23 12.4.21.jpg
EXIF Metadata: Date Time Original: 19 Jul 2020 at 09:24:00
Description: Debris and possible remnants photographed at the site of the attack; GPS:
File name: downloadFile (6)
EXIF Metadata: Date Time Original: 19 Jul 2020 at 09:13:33
Description: Debris and possible remnants photographed at the site of the attack; GPS:
Debris and possible remnants photographed at the site of the attack.

GPS:
Latitude: 15° 59' 18.588" N
Longitude: 45° 12' 2.754" E
Debris and possible remnants photographed at the site of the attack; GPS:
## INCIDENT SUMMARY: KEY DETAILS

**Date:** 6 August 2020  
**Location:** Haradh area of Khab w Al-Sha’af District in Al-Jawf Governorate. Approximate coordinates of the strike impact sites, in order: 16.751124,44.742526; 16.752069,44.747718; 16.754091,44.748426; 16.755833,44.750278.  
**Object:** Civilian vehicles

### Summary of facts

On Thursday 6 August 2020 at about 9:30 a.m., the Saudi/UAE-led Coalition hit three civilian vehicles, using multiple bombs, in the Haradh area of Khab w Al-Sha’af District in Al-Jawf Governorate, on the road linking Khab w Al-Sha’af District and Burat al-Enan District. The cars contained several families driving to visit their relatives for the Eid holidays. The strikes killed eight civilians, all children, and wounded a further 15 civilians, including eight children and four women. Consecutive strikes hit civilians as they tried to flee following the first strike. Mwatana did not identify any military targets in the area at the time of the strike, which is remote. For many years, civilians in the area have had to rely on remote roads for travel, as many of the main roads have been closed by warring parties and/or laden with landmines.

### Coalition Responses

JIAT acknowledged that the Saudi/UAE-led Coalition carried out the attack. JIAT claimed the site was a military target, stating that the Saudi/UAE-led Coalition had seen Houthi vehicles and fighters on the road, which it claimed was one of the main approach routes used by the Ansar Allah (Houthi) armed group to support its forces in the area. JIAT admitted that the pilot failed to follow procedures to confirm the target but claimed that this was “due to the time pressure and stress on the targeting officer, and the importance of speedy decision-making” following re-fueling, which resulted in one civilian vehicle being struck “accidentally.” JIAT claimed that a “well-known Houthi leader in the region” was injured in the strike.

### Sources of Information

**Primary Information**  
3. Mwatana: Investigation  

**Open Sources**  
5. UN High Commissioner for Human Rights:  
6. UN Resident Coordinator and Humanitarian Coordinator for Yemen:  
Mwatana Incident Report

Date of strike:

August 6, 2020

Location of strike:

Haradh area of Khab w Al-Sha’af District in Al-Jawf Governorate.

Approximate coordinates of the strike impact sites, in order: 16.751124, 44.742526; 16.752069, 44.747718; 16.754091, 44.748426; 16.755833, 44.750278.⁶

Object(s) struck:

Three civilian vehicles.

Sources of Information:

Site Visit: Mwatana visited the area where the strikes occurred two days after the strike.

Interviews: Mwatana conducted 10 interviews with relatives, injured victims, and one health worker between August 6, 2020 and August 12, 2020.

Photos: Mwatana obtained pictures of the site of the attack and weapon remnants.

Casualties:

Mwatana documented eight civilians, all of whom were children, killed in the attack, and 15 civilians, including eight children and four women, wounded in the attack.

Description of Attack and Attack’s Effects:

On Thursday, August 6, 2020 at about 9:30 a.m., the Saudi/UAE-led Coalition hit three civilian vehicles, using multiple bombs, in the Haradh area of Khab w Al-Sha’af District in Al-Jawf Governorate, on the road linking Khab w Al-Sha’af District and Burat al-Enan District.

Mwatana documented eight civilians, all of whom were children, killed in the attack, and 15 civilians, including eight children and four women, wounded in the attack.

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⁶ These coordinates are approximate. Mwatana provides these estimates to assist inquiries and investigations into incidents. The approximate coordinates are based on site visits, where conducted, as well as reference via Google Maps.
According to survivors, several families from the Al-Maatara tribe were driving in the vehicles during the Eid holiday to visit their relatives. Survivors said rescuers were delayed by a few hours due to an interruption of the telecommunications network.

Survivors said the first airstrike caused the most civilian harm. The airstrike hit near the back of a vehicle that was carrying about 21 people in the back of the pick-up—women and children from the families who were traveling together. The first strike was entirely unexpected, survivors said, so none of those in the vehicle had the chance to run away.

A few minutes later, the Coalition hit a second vehicle about 300 meters away from the first vehicle. The second vehicle was carrying about seven people, including children and women. After the first strike, some of the people in the second car had jumped down and run from it, but some were not able to get away. Then, the Coalition hit the same car with a third bomb.

A bit later, the Coalition hit the third vehicle, about 300 meters away, which was traveling with the families and carrying empty barrels meant to be filled with fuel and then sold.

Mwatana did not identify any military targets in the area at the time of the strike, which is remote. The nearest front line Mwatana identified was about 30 km to the north of the site. According to those interviewed, there were no military targets in the area at the time of the strike, and there were no fighters or Ansar Allah members with the group. The majority of those killed and injured were children under the age of 13.

A mother who lost three of her children in the strike told Mwatana she wished she had died rather than seeing her children die in front of her. She said that after the strike she began walking into the mountains, crying and screaming. After about two hours, a group of Bedouins rescued her and the other survivors with her, and drove them away. Another person who survived the attack told Mwatana that they could not think of any reason why the Coalition would have struck the group.

According to interviews, the women were housewives and the men worked in sheep herding or using their vehicles to transfer goods and people from one area to another.

The families had lived in tents in areas of Khab w Al-Sha’af. For many years, civilians in the area have had to rely on remote roads for travel, as many of the main roads have been closed by warring parties and/or laden with landmines.

**Weapons remnants ID:**

N/A
Source: Mwatana  
Item: Photograph taken at the scene by Mwatana researcher on August 10, 2020  
Metadata: Date Time Original: 10 Aug 2020 at 15:20:11  
Filename: 3  
Description: Vehicle impacted by the airstrike.

Description: Debris and possible remnants photographed at the site of the attack
Description: Debris and possible remnants photographed at the site of the attack
Description: Debris and possible remnants photographed at the site of the attack
15:39:45 (GPS) Latitude: 16° 45' 3.546” N
Longitude: 44° 44' 32.814” E Filename: 41

Description: Debris and possible remnants photographed at the site of the attack
Description: Debris and possible remnants photographed at the site of the attack
Riyadh, Jan 20, 2021, SPA -- Official Spokesman of the Joint Incidents Assessment Team (JIAT) in Yemen Legal Counsellor Mansour Al-Mansour refuted a number of claims raised by global bodies and international organizations on errors allegedly committed by the Coalition Forces to Support Legitimacy in Yemen during their military operations in Yemen.

In a press conference held at the Armed Forces Officers Club in Riyadh today, Al-Mansour reviewed the results of assessing five incidents included in those claims as follows:

With regard to the statement of the (UN Coordinator and Humanitarian Coordinator for Yemen) issued (07/08/2020), that strikes took place on (06/08/2020) in (Khab and Al-Shaaf) directorate of (Al-Jouf) governorate, resulting in the death of about nine children, and the injury of seven others, in (Haradh) area in (Khab and Al-Shaaf) directorate of (Al-Jouf) governorate. JIAT vetted the incident, and reviewed all documents, including visits to the relevant operations centers, documents relating to military operations carried out on the date of the claim, interviewing and listening to those involved in carrying out air missions, daily mission schedule, air tasking orders, after mission report, satellite images, video recordings of targeting sites, Coalition Forces rules of engagement, provisions and principles of International Humanitarian Law and its customary rules, and after assessment of evidences, JIAT found that on (06/08/2020) one of the Coalition Air Forces formations observed (pick-ups and fighters of Al-Houthi armed militia), on one of the main approach routes used by Al-Houthi armed militia to support its forces in the area of operations at (Khab and Al-Shaaf) directorate of (Al-Jouf) governorate, , which at the time witnessed clashes between the legitimate forces and Al-Houthi armed militia, this observation was confirmed through ground sources, which is considered to be a legitimate military target that achieves a concrete, direct and certain military advantage, based on Article (52) of the First Additional Protocol of the Geneva Conventions, and rule (8) of the customary International Humanitarian Law.

The Coalition Forces carried out an air mission at (09:38) a.m. on (06/08/2020), using guided bombs, on military targets consist of (4) pick-ups type (Toyota Pick-up) on a dirt road, that is free of civilians and civilian objects, in (Khab and Al-Shaaf) directorate of (Al-Jouf) governorate.

--More
After reviewing the data on the claim and analyzing the facts, JIAT found the following:

A. The military targets (pick-ups and fighters belonging to Al-Houthi armed Militia) are located on a dirt road, which is one of the main approach roads used by Al-Houthi armed militia in the area of operations, which at the time witnessed clashes between the legitimate forces and Al-Houthi armed militia in (Khab and Al-Shaaf) directorate of (Al-Jouf) governorate, in a mountainous area free of civilians and civilian objects.

B. By studying the video recordings of the task carried out, JIAT found the following:
   (1) The first target: (Toyota Pick-up) stopping on a dirt road in a location free of civilians and civilian objects, and the bed of the truck was loaded with equipment, no persons were observed on the bed of the truck, and as the aircraft approached the site and prepared to target, the truck maneuvered at high speed, the bomb fell next to it, the driver was seen rushing out of the truck after targeting, then subsequently the truck was moved and parked under a tree with the intention of hiding it.
   (2) The second target: (Toyota Pick-up) stopping on a dirt road and in a location free of civilians and civilian objects, the bomb hit the target, JIAT was unable to confirm what was on the bed of the truck, due to the blurred video.
   (3) The third target: (Toyota Pick-up) stopping on a dirt road and in a location free of civilians and civilian objects, nobody was on the bed of the truck, and as the aircraft prepared to attack, (4) persons exited the truck’s cab and rushed out in (deployment) way, the truck was targeted with a bomb that hit the target, and the persons who escaped from the truck were not targeted.
   (4) The fourth target: (Toyota Pick-up) stopping on a dirt road in a location free of civilian and civilian objects, the bed of the truck was loaded with equipment, no people were observed on it, the bomb hit the target, and it caught fire differently from the other trucks that were targeted, flames rose and continued for a long time.
   (5) The fifth target (Toyota Pick-up), which is the same truck in (the first targeting) that the bomb landed next to it, the truck was hidden under a tree in a location free of civilian and civilian objects, the bomb hit the target.

C. As a result of this targeting (A.M.M.) was injured, who is a well-known Houthi leader in the region, and considered one of the most important experts in charge of mine-planting.

D. By studying the satellite imagery of the military target site after the date of the claim, JIAT found that the targeting took place on a dirt road in an area free of civilian objects.

E. By analyzing the videos shown in open sources, JIAT found that the video was showing the damages to one (Toyota Pick-up), the video did not show casualties or injuries at the scene, the other targeted pick-up trucks were not displayed.

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F. By analyzing and evaluating the military operation, JIAT found the following:

(1) Targets were observed in the area of operations, which at the time witnessed clashes between legitimate forces and Al-Houthi armed militia.
(2) Intelligence information were confirmed through ground sources.
(3) The targets were evaluated and confirmed as military targets by the supported unit.
(4) The targeting did not take place immediately after the targets were observed, evaluated, and confirmed, due to the departure of the formation flight for air refueling.
(5) After air refueling, the formation flight returned to the site, and due to the time pressure and stress on the targeting officer, and the importance of speedy decision-making, the targeting officer of the supported unit failed to re-evaluate one of the targets, to ensure that the target still valid, in accordance with the targeting procedures of the Coalition Forces, and in accordance with the applicable rules of engagement.
(6) A truck entered between military targets in the area of operations, which at the time witnessed clashes between the legitimate forces and Al-Houthi armed militia.

G. The Coalition Forces have repeatedly informed tribal leaders, and civilians in the area not to go to the areas of operation, or near gatherings of Al-Houthi armed elements.

H. In light of that JIAT reached the following conclusions:

(1) the procedures taken by Coalition Forces, in dealing with the legitimate military target (pick-ups and fighters belonging to Al-Houthi armed Militia) on a dirt road in (Khab and Al-Shaaf) directorate of (Al-Jouf) governorate, were correct and in accordance with the International Humanitarian Law and its customary rules.
(2) A truck was hit accidentally, after entering between military targets in the area of operations, which at the time witnessed clashes between the legitimate forces and Al-Houthi armed militia.

I. JIAT recommends the following:

(1) Accountability of the targeting officer in the supported unit, for breaching the rules of engagement of the Coalition Forces, due to the inaccuracy in taking the procedures used in the re-evaluation of the second target (truck).
(2) Coalition States to provide assistance for human and material losses caused by the unintentionally hitting (truck) after it entered between military targets in the area of operations, which at the time witnessed clashes between the legitimate forces and Al-Houthi armed militia.

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18:02 LOCAL TIME 15:02 GMT
## INCIDENT SUMMARY: KEY DETAILS

**Date:** 13 September 2020  
**Location:** Qalas area, Al-Mahliya District, Marib Governorate  
**Object:** Fuel station

### Summary of facts

On Sunday 13 September 2020 at about 8:00 p.m., a Saudi/UAE-led Coalition airstrike hit a fuel station in the Qalas area of Al-Mahliya District in Marib Governorate. The airstrike killed five civilians, including one child and three African migrants, and wounded another adult man. In addition, the fuel station, three stores, a truck loaded with empty gas cylinders, and some surrounding houses were damaged. Mwatana did not identify any military target nearby at the time of the strike.

### Coalition Responses

N/A as of May 2021

### Sources of Information

**Primary Information**

1. **Mwatana:** Investigation
Mwatana Incident Report

Date of strike:

September 13, 2020

Location of strike:

Qalas valley of Al-Mahliya District in Marib Governorate.

Approximate coordinates of the strike site: 14.717311, 45.203978.\(^7\)

Object(s) struck:

Fuel station.

Sources of Information:

Site Visit: N/A

Interviews: Mwatana conducted two interviews, one with a family member of one of the victims on October 1, 2020, and the other with the owner of the damaged truck on October 4, 2020.

Photos: N/A

Casualties:

Mwatana documented five civilians killed, including one child and three African migrants (whose names Mwatana was unable to determine), and an adult man wounded in the attack.

Description of Attack and Attack’s Effects:

On Sunday, September 13, 2020 at about 8:00 p.m., a Saudi/UAE-led Coalition airstrike hit a fuel station in the Qalas valley of Al-Mahliya District in Marib Governorate. The fuel station was on the road linking Ma'rib Governorate with Sana’a Governorate.

Three stores and the fuel station were damaged. A truck loaded with empty gas cylinders was also damaged. There were a few small houses near the fuel station, some of which were partially damaged due to the airstrike.

The airstrike killed five civilians, including one child and three African migrants (whose names Mwatana was unable to determine), and wounded an adult man.

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\(^7\) These coordinates are approximate. Mwatana provides these estimates to assist inquiries and investigations into incidents. The approximate coordinates are based on site visits, where conducted, as well as reference via Google Maps.
Mwatana did not identify any military target nearby at the time of the strike.

**Weapons remnants ID:**

N/A
### INCIDENT SUMMARY: KEY DETAILS

**Date:** 12 September 2020  
**Location:** Al-Thib village, Arhab District, Sana’a. Approximate coordinates: 15.562917, 44.206069.  
**Object:** Chicken farm

### Summary of facts

On Saturday, September 12, 2020, at about 1:00 a.m., a Saudi/UAE-led Coalition airstrike hit a chicken farm in Al-Thib village of Arhab District in Sana’a, injuring two civilians, including a 16-year-old boy. The chicken farm was destroyed. Both wounded civilians needed to be transferred to Al-Qahira doctors’ hospital in the Governorate and then to Consultant Hospital in Amanat Al-Asimah. Another child who was with the two wounded civilians, suffered psychological harm. The closest military target Mwatana identified was a group of gunmen about 200 meters from the site of the incident. There was a military checkpoint 300 meters away from the farm.

### Sources of Information

**Primary Information**

1. **Mwatana:** Investigation

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### INCIDENT SUMMARY: KEY DETAILS

**Date:** 4 September 2020  
**Location:** Al-Ardhiya village, Maheliya District, Marib Governorate  
**Object:** Shops

### Summary of facts

On Friday, September 4, 2020, at about 12:00 p.m., the Saudi/UAE-led Coalition bombed a number of shops on the main street of Al-Ardhiya village of Maheliya District in Marib Governorate. Four children and an adult man, all civilians, were injured. They had to travel to another governorate for treatment after the strike. The attack destroyed all three shops and four vehicles. One witness said that there had been one or two Houthi fighters in the area, but a vehicle had picked them up a few hours before the strike. According to interviews, some Houthi members used to gather in the area before being taken by military vehicles to the conflict’s front lines.

### Coalition Responses

N/A as of May 2021
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date: 23 August 2020</th>
<th>Location: Terak area, Al-Ashash, Kataf District, Saada Governorate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Object:</strong> Tent</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Summary of facts**

On Sunday August 23, 2020, at around 10:30 p.m., in the Terak area of Al-Ashash, Kataf District in Saada Governorate, a Saudi/UAE-led Coalition airstrike hit a tent, killing two civilian women—the owner of the tent’s daughter and sister. The women’s bodies were torn apart. The strike also damaged the tent owner’s car. Mwatana did not identify military sites near the site of attack. Mwatana visited the area and conducted two interviews: one with a witness and one with the manager of the health office in the area. According to witness statements, the man who owned the tent was supportive of the Ansar Allah (Houthi) group. This alone would not make the man targetable.

**Coalition Responses**

N/A as of May 2021

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date: 12 July 2020</th>
<th>Location: Al-Jassim village, Al-Asra, Washaha District of Hajjah Governorate. Approximate coordinates of the strike: 16.312896, 43.416153.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Object:</strong> Residential home</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Summary of facts**

On Sunday, July 12, 2020, at about 1:00 p.m., a Saudi/UAE-led Coalition airstrike hit a house in the village of Al-Jassim in Al-Asra, in the Wahaha District of Hajjah Governorate. The airstrike killed nine civilians, including six children and three women, and injured four people, including one woman and three children. The airstrike destroyed the house and killed the family’s livestock. The house belonged to a Houthi leader in the area who had fought with the group, but, according to testimony, he was not at home when the strike occurred. There was also a military checkpoint about 300 meters from the north side of the house.

**Coalition Responses**

JIAT investigated and announced its conclusions on 25 November 2020. JIAT claimed that there was an intended military target approximately 780m away of a Houthi “command and communications center”, and a Houthi leader had been seen entering the building with other armed men, but that the bomb went off course, hitting the house in Wahaha, due to weather interference with its laser guidance.

**Sources of Information**

*Primary Information*

1. Mwatana: Investigation

*Open Sources*

4. Save the Children: [https://www.savethechildren.net/news/10-children-killed-last-four-days-yemen](https://www.savethechildren.net/news/10-children-killed-last-four-days-yemen)

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**INCIDENT SUMMARY: KEY DETAILS**

**Date:** 7 June 2020  
**Location:** Nawah village in Bakil Mir District in Hajjah Governorate  
**Object:** Empty land near a residential house  

**Summary of facts**
On Sunday, June 7, 2020, at about 9:00 a.m., Saudi/UAE-led Coalition aircraft hit an empty parcel of land near a residential house in the village of Nawah in Bakil Mir District in Hajjah Governorate, where children played. A child, about seven-years-old who lived about 50 meters away, and who was playing there with other children, was hit by shrapnel in her back. She required intensive care and remained in hospital for about a month. The closest military objective Mwatana identified was a military camp about 30 minutes drive to the west.

**Coalition Responses**
N/A as of May 2021

**Sources of Information**

*Primary Information*
1. **Mwatana**: Investigation

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**INCIDENT SUMMARY: KEY DETAILS**

**Date**: 8 April 2020  
**Location**: Al-Labnat area, Al-Hazm District, Al-Jawf Governorate  
**Object**: Civilian vehicles

**Summary of facts**
On April 8, 2020, at about 4:00 a.m., two Hilux vehicles loaded with qat were hit by two airstrikes in Al-Labnat area of Al-Hazm District in Al-Jawf Governorate. The bombing killed one of the drivers and destroyed the qat. The other driver and his companion survived. All three were civilians who worked in the qat trade. The area where the strike occurred is a strip of desert between Marib and Al-Jawf Governorates. It is the only road between the two governorates since the main road was closed due to clashes between the Ansar Allah (Houthi) group and the Yemeni Government, and therefore civilians had to use the road. Al-Labnat military camp is a few kilometers away.

**Coalition Responses**
N/A as of May 2021

**Sources of Information**

*Primary Information*
1. **Mwatana**: Investigation
### INCIDENT SUMMARY: KEY DETAILS

**Date:** 4 July 2019  
**Location:** Al-Jer area, Abs District, Hajjah governorate  
**Object:** Farm

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Summary of facts</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>On 4 July 2019, at approximately 1:00 a.m., the Saudi/UAE-led Coalition bombed a farm in Al-Jer area of Abs District in Hajjah Governorate. The bomb fell about 2-3 meters away from the farm’s water pump, and about five meters from a tree under which a civilian was sleeping. The civilian sustained serious burns as a result of the attack and had shrapnel in his limbs and other wounds to his body. The attack destroyed the farm’s irrigation network including the water pump, and the beehives. The farm provided a source of food and income for the farm owners and the farm workers. In addition, the farm sold its produce to markets. Mwatana researchers did not identify any military targets in or near the farm at the time of the attack. After the Coalition attack, the Ansar Allah (Houthi) armed group occupied the farm. The farmers have not been able to return.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Coalition Responses</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>N/A as of May 2021</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sources of Information</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Primary Information</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. <strong>Mwatana:</strong> Investigation</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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### INCIDENT SUMMARY: KEY DETAILS

**Date:** 30 August 2018  
**Location:** Aqaban Island, Al-Luhaihah District, Al-Hodeidah Governorate  
**Object:** Fishermen and fishing boats

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Summary of facts</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>On August 30, 2018, in the early evening, the Saudi/UAE-led Coalition attacked a group of fishermen on board four boats that were in the sea near Aqaban Island, Al-Luhaiah District, Al-Hudaydah Governorate. Four bombs hit each of the four boats, with about one minute between...</td>
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each bomb. A fifth bomb hit the sea. The four boats were completely destroyed. The attack killed seven fishermen, including three children, and wounded two fishermen. Four of the survivors used remnants of the destroyed boats to swim away and seek help. They found a fisherman on Aqaban Island who used his boat to help them. The fate of the others is unknown. The fishermen had relied on fishing as their source of livelihood and as a source of food for themselves and their families. The survivors of the attack did not identify any military target near the site of the attack and stated that they had been in an area where only the fishermen were present at the time of the attack.

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<tr>
<th>Coalition Responses</th>
<th>N/A as of May 2021</th>
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<td>Primary Information</td>
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<tr>
<td>1. Mwatana: Investigation</td>
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**INCIDENT SUMMARY: KEY DETAILS**

**Date:** 17 November 2017 and mid-April 2018  
**Location:** Al-Hamazat area, Sahar District, Saada Governorate  
**Object:** Al Hamazat Water Facility

**Summary of facts**
On 17 November 2015, at approximately 9:00 pm, Saudi/UAE-led Coalition aircraft hit the cement water tank of the Hamazat Water Facility, Sahar District, Saada Governorate. As a result, the cement reservoir was completely destroyed. The facility was out of service for two years, when UNICEF repaired it. During the two years it was out of service, the facility’s beneficiaries were forced to get water either through privately-owned wells or by buying water from trucks delivering water from neighboring areas. Both of these options were very expensive for residents. In mid-April 2018, after it had been repaired, a Coalition airstrike hit the facility again. The damage caused by the second airstrike on the facility meant that beneficiaries were once again left without accessible and affordable clean water. Mwatana researchers and witnesses interviewed did not identify any military target near or at the site of the Hamazat Water Facility during either attack. At the time of the attacks, there were no front lines nearby.

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### INCIDENT SUMMARY: KEY DETAILS

**Date:** 10 November 2017  
**Location:** Al-Badeea’ Island, Al-Luhaiah District, Al-Hudaydah Governorate  
**Object:** Fishermen and fishing boats

#### Summary of facts

On the night of 10 November 2017, 20 fishermen who worked together were busy repairing fishing nets on the beach of Al-Badeea` Island, which is about 20 minutes away from the Al-Luhaiah District beach, when the Saudi/UAE-led coalition began repeatedly striking the area. Bombs hit the fishermen and their boats. The attack killed nine fishermen and wounded five others. Multiple fishing boats, as well as a range of fishing equipment and tools associated with each boat, were destroyed. Fishing was the main source of food and income for the fishermen and their families, who totaled about 120 individuals. It was also a source of income. None of the survivors that Mwatana interviewed identified any military target on or near Al-Badeea` Island. Al-Badeea` Island is not inhabited and it does not have any military sites. It is visited by fishermen during their trips at sea.

#### Coalition Responses

In 2019, JIAT released a public statement on the incident which claimed that the Coalition had intelligence that weapons smuggling operations were imminent in the Al-Luhaiah area. According to JIAT, in the evening of 10 November, the Coalition surveilled the area and spotted three boats near Al-Badeea’ Island, which intelligence claimed were being used to smuggle weapons. According to JIAT, at about 7:10 pm, the Coalition used three bombs to hit “a gathering of element from the Houthi armed group” and the boats on the island. JIAT concluded the Coalition complied with international law in the attack.

### Sources of Information

**Primary Information**

1. **Mwatana:** Investigation

**Open Sources**

### INCIDENT SUMMARY: KEY DETAILS

**Date:** 23 May 2017  
**Location:** Al-Jer area, Abs District, Hajjah governorate  
**Object:** Farm

**Summary of facts**

On 23 May 2017, at approximately 3:30 p.m., a Saudi/UAE-led Coalition airstrike hit a farm located in Al-Jer area of Abs District in Hajjah Governorate. The bomb hit near the farm’s water pump. The farm owners were irrigating the crops. The strike wounded three civilians, including two children. The farm’s water pump was destroyed, as were parts of the irrigation network and a large quantity of crops. The crops from the farm were primarily used to meet the needs of the owner and the other workers. Additional crops were sold to markets within Abs District as a source of income for the farmers. Mwatana researchers did not identify any military target in or near the farm before or at the time of the attack. The nearest military target identified was the front-lines 60-80 kilometers to the south of the farm at the time.

**Coalition Responses**

N/A as of May 2021

**Sources of Information**

*Primary Information*

1. Mwatana: Investigation

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**INCIDENT SUMMARY: KEY DETAILS**

**Date:** 8 April 2017  
**Location:** Al-Jer area, Abs District, Hajjah governorate  
**Object:** Farm

**Summary of facts**
On 8 April 2017, in the early morning, the Saudi/UAE-led Coalition bombed a farm, striking the 3x3 meter room containing the water pump, and wounding four civilians, including a child. The attack destroyed the farm’s water pump, the pond, the irrigation network, and resulted in the death of some livestock. The farm employed workers, who lived and worked on the farm cultivating crops. The farm was a source of income and food for both the farm’s owners and employees. The nearest military target Mwatana researchers identified was the front line located approximately 30 kilometers north of the farm. After the Coalition attack, the owner and workers fled, and the farm was then occupied by the Ansar Allah (Houthi) armed group. The farm is still damaged and the owners of the farm have not been able to reclaim it.

**Coalition Responses**

N/A as of May 2021

**Sources of Information**

*Primary Information*

1. **Mwatana**: Investigation

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**INCIDENT SUMMARY: KEY DETAILS**

**Date**: 6 August 2016 and 20 July 2017  
**Location**: Kitaf wa Al Buqa’a District, Saada Governorate  
**Object**: Al Eshash Water Facility

**Summary of facts**

On 6 August 2016, Saudi/UAE-led Coalition aircraft bombed Al Eshash Water Facility, completely destroying the water tank and partially damaging the pump room. Due to damage caused by the airstrike, the facility stopped working until humanitarian organizations rehabilitated it at the beginning of 2017. On 20 July 2017, Saudi/UAE-led Coalition aircraft again bombed Al Eshash Water Facility, destroying one of the water tanks, the pump room and the pump. The facility was completely out of service until it was again restored in mid-August 2017. After the strikes, people faced challenges accessing water, with people having to fetch water in cars or on donkeys from an area about 10-15 kilometers away. Neither Mwatana researchers nor those interviewed by Mwatana, including residents of the area, humanitarian workers, and workers at the water facility, identified any military use of the Al Eshash Water Facility, or military targets in the facility, during or immediately before the two airstrikes that damaged the facility. One interviewee said that the nearest military target to the facility at the time may have been a checkpoint that was 200 meters from the facility site.

**Coalition Responses**

N/A as of May 2021

**Sources of Information**
**INCIIDENT SUMMARY: KEY DETAILS**

**Date:** 10 April 2015  
**Location:** Sahar District, Saada Governorate  
**Object:** Talammus Water Facility

**Summary of Facts**
On 10 April 2015, Saudi/UAE-led Coalition aircraft hit the tanks of the Talammus Water Facility. The airstrike partially damaged one of the cement tanks, destroyed the hangar containing the water pumps and damaged the water distribution network. After the attack, due to the damage, the Talammus Water Facility was forced to suspend work for three months. For those months, the tens of thousands of beneficiaries dependent on the project were left without access to their main source of water. In the beginning of July 2015, with humanitarian funding, the facility was partially restored. But even after these repairs, the facility was only able to function at partial capacity. In 2017, the facility was further repaired. Those whom Mwatana interviewed did not identify any military target in the Talammus Water Facility during or before the attack. A witness told Mwatana that an anti-aircraft machine gun had been placed on the top of a mountain that was about 150 meters away from the water facility by the Houthi armed group. This was the closest military target Mwatana identified.

**Coalition Responses**
N/A as of May 2021

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**INCIIDENT SUMMARY: KEY DETAILS**

**Date:** 31 August 2019  
**Location:** Dhamar governorate  
**Object:** Houthi detention centre housed in former Community College

**Summary of Facts**
On Saturday, August 31, 2019, at around 11:45 pm, Saudi/UAE-led coalition aircraft dropped six bombs within approximately 15 minutes on buildings in the Community College in the north of Dhamar governorate. The strike hit four buildings, at least one of which the Ansar Allah (Houthi) group had been using as a detention center since the beginning of 2015. The estimated number of detainees in the Community College was about 170 civilians and fighters, including at least 7 children. In a statement after the attack, the International Committee of the Red Cross in Yemen explained that it was aware of the place and had visited it periodically. Rescue teams were able to recover 40 wounded detainees, while the rest of them died under the rubble.

**Coalition Responses**

JIAT investigated and on 10 March 2020 claimed that the complex was being used by the Houthis to store drones and air defence missile(s) and that there were military vehicles present. JIAT claimed that the Coalition was unaware of the use of the building as a detention centre, and that it was not on the No Strike List.

**Sources of Information**

*Primary Information*


*Open Sources*
