

« The US aggression and
siege on Yemen are terrorist
crimes »



A massacre Mokha

A report documenting the
crime of bombing the
residence of the
employees of the Mokha
Steam Station for
Electricity, Taiz
Governorate
July 24, 2015

Entsaf Organization for Women's and Children's Rights

A human rights organization that seeks to protect women and children by advocating and defending their issues, raising community awareness about them, and rehabilitating them psychologically and morally.

The organization's aims

Raising societal awareness of the rights of women and children as guaranteed by Islamic Sharia and included in international conventions and conventions.

Advocating the issues of women and children, legally and socially, in a way that guarantees them a decent family life, as they are the basic cell of society.

Monitoring all violations and attacks against women in war and peace, whether by individuals, governmental bodies, non-governmental groups or hostile countries, and announcing them to public opinion.

Providing the necessary psychological support for women and children who are exposed to violations during peace and war.

Protecting children from abuse in the family and society, combating all forms of violence directed against them, and protecting them from abuse during investigation.

Reducing beggary and child labor.

Empowering women and enhancing their participation in society.

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Introduction

Yemen is suffering from a war of aggression by the Saudi-led coalition of aggression, where they deliberately violated the rights of civilians and committed the most heinous crimes against women and children without regard to human and moral values, during which thousands were killed or wounded. The coalition continued to commit massacres against civilians from women and children, which is evident in the crimes committed by the coalition, one of which was the crime committed against civilians who live in the staff accommodation of the Mokha Steam Station in Taiz governorate, which killed dozens of civilians, including women and children. This targeting is a violation of international humanitarian law, treaties and covenants. The international community that criminalizes targeting civilian gatherings, including public places and civilian facilities, and the United Nations and international organizations stand by and watch without having any action towards what is being committed against civilians, especially women and children, which gives like a green light to the aggression to commit more crimes against civilians without any deterrent.

Executive Summary

The report "Mokha Massacre" documents the massacre committed by the Saudi-led coalition aircraft on July 24th, 2015 against civilians, especially children and women, in the residence of the electricity station employees located in the city of Mokha. During this report, we will talk about the details of the crime and the testimonies of eyewitnesses. We will also talk about the legal framework for the crime in accordance with international laws, charters, and the international condemnations of this crime.

Methodology

This report is based on the organization's statistics regarding the details of the crime and the number of victims, as well as interviews were conducted with witnesses and victims. International law texts, treaties and conventions were referred to in order to clarify the legal framework for the crime committed against innocent civilians living in the Mokha Steam Power station.

A brief overview of the Mokha Steam Station

Mokha Steam Station is a steam power located near the city of Mokha, southwest of Taiz Governorate. It was established in 1986, and there is a residential complex for the station's workers nearby.



Details of the massacre of the coalition's aggression on the residential complex of the Mokha station employees

On Friday evening, on 24/7/2015, at ten o'clock and twenty minutes, the aircraft of the coalition flew over the city of Mokha, targeted the complex of the employees of the Mokha station, which consisted of 200 housing units allocated to the employees and workers of the station, which includes more than 270 families, in total approximately 3 thousands individuals. Some of them were displaced people who fled from different areas of Taiz governorate, which is witnessing an armed conflict, and the residents of the city of Mokha had seen planes flying in their airspace for three consecutive nights before.

On that night, the families had gathered in the city square, which is in the middle of its buildings, and they spent the night of their vacation and the joy Eid vacation, and the children were playing in the garden, and the men gathered at the city cafeteria, which is located at the end of the garden, and next to it there is a restroom where the workers meet.

The plane dropped their first missile on the cafeteria and next to it is a restroom where friends gather. The plane hit its target and killed the lives of the children and those in the restroom, and from the intensity of the explosion sound, people went out to the housing yard in fear, while some managed to escape to the coast as the planes return. The city was bombarded with eight or nine raids. Every raid was separated by only two or three minutes, and they even targeted those who try to flee to the sea.

Many houses were completely destroyed, and others their walls, and turned into concrete pieces. The bodies of the victims of children and women filled the dwellings. The yard of the apartment complex was filled with corpses, as the planes tore their bodies with bombs and shrapnel to pieces scattered everywhere.

During the targeting, entire families, or most of them, were victims, between the dead and wounded, including the family of the citizen Sadiq Abdullah Saleh who all died, the father, the mother and five of their children, and Al-Wasabi family, the father and four of his sons were killed. Bajash Abdulqadir, his entire family was killed while he was lying in intensive care unite in Al-Thawra Hospital in Hodeidah.

Statistics of civilian casualties in targeting the complex of the employees of the Mokha station:

125 civilians were killed, including 23 children and 19 women,

150 civilians were wounded, including 25 children and 32 women.



The destruction caused by the aggression targeting the housing of the Mokha station employees



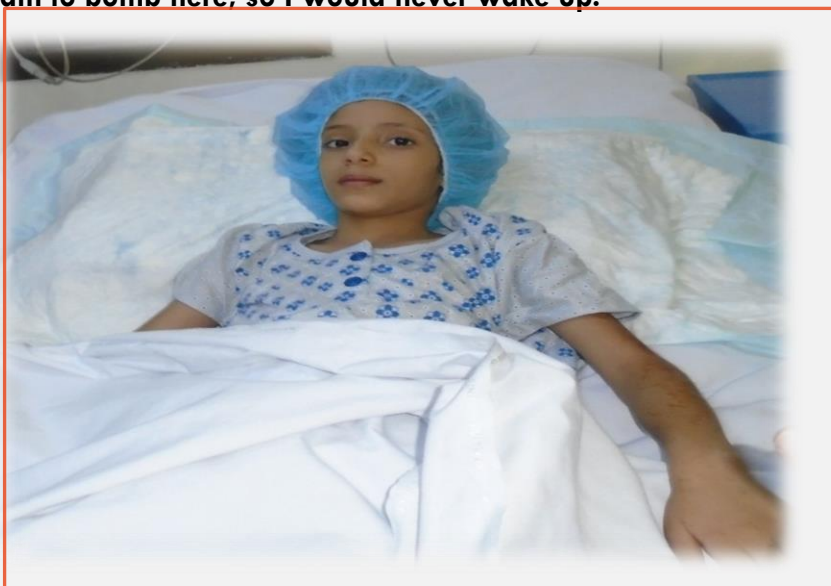
Photos of the dead victims of women and children



Photos of the dead victims of women and children

Eyewitness testimonies

The events of Friday night remained engraved in the memory of all those who witnessed the crime in the residential city. A number of eyewitnesses spoke of the crime, including the 10-year-old girl, Malak Abdo Mohammad Zuhair, one of the victims of the bombing, who survived the incident and was hit by shrapnel in the abdomen. She said, "Every evening I go out with my friends to the garden of the complex to play and have fun at the station's electricity lights, and on Friday evening at ten o'clock and while we were playing, we heard the sound of a plane flying in the air, then a missile fell on the cafeteria located at the end of the garden, its explosion was so strong. Its fragments flew, hitting one of them and hitting my friend Hadeel, so we heard screaming and voices from every direction telling us to run to the coast, run to the sea. I tried with some of the children who were not injured to escape to the coast to escape on our own, so we rushed to run towards the coast, and we heard the second missile exploded in the place where we were playing and destroyed our games. We continued to escape until we reached the coast, and the third missile was waiting for us to land on the sea coast next to us. Many of those I was with were injured and I got shrapnel in the abdomen next to the liver. I know what happened, so I found myself here in Al-Amal Hospital in Hodeidah, and currently I suffer from insomnia, so all I wanted is to be able to sleep. I was so afraid that the planes would come again to bomb here, so I would never wake up."



A picture for the child Malak Abdo Mohammad Haziz - 10 years old

Another eyewitness, who is pregnant in the eighth month, recounted the incident by saying, "When the flight arrived at approximately ten o'clock, I was at home with some family members, and suddenly we heard the sound of the explosion and the place shook greatly. The planes bombed again after about four minutes, when we were preparing to get out of the house and escape, but the shrapnel was faster than us. I thank God that my fetus was not harmed."

Witness A.N. - 65 years old, one of the injured in the accident, had one of his feet amputated, and was receiving treatment in one of the rooms of the Military Hospital in Hodeidah, told us the story. He said: "I and a group of workers were working at the station, so we heard the sound of the explosion, we called from the station to the residence, we were told that the housing would be hit. We were afraid for our children and ran to the residence. As soon as we reached the residence, we found them a mass of fire, cars were burning, houses were destroyed, the dead bodies were everywhere. I tried to quickly pass to my house and found the bodies of the children thrown in the street, children of the age of flowers between the ages of six and ten. I tried to save them but in vain, I could not do anything because of the large number of dead people. The houses were destroyed and the planes were still flying, the first missile was on the children's playground, the garden was scattered behind my house which is far away about three hundred meters away from the garden, the second missile was on the cafeteria, which is a rest stop for young people and friends. Then I went to my house and found the house had been destroyed, windows and doors had fallen, children and women screaming all over the place. Someone told me that my son had shrapnel and burns, at that time I could not stay among the women and children present, so I tried to do something to help my injured son. I took money from my working neighbors to help my son, at a time when I thought that the plane had stopped bombing, because they distributed their raids between six to eight, all of them on workers resident. So, I went out of the house carrying my injured son, looking for a vehicle to help him, but in vain. All the cars at the residential complex were burned. Only seconds passed until a shrapnel hit me and took my right foot while I was trying to rescue my son. Then we were all taken to a hospital in Hodeidah. I am lying at the military hospital in Hodeidah, my right foot was amputated, and thank God I escaped death."

Ali Ahmed Al-Roa'ini, Director of the Mokha Power Station, said: "At ten o'clock in the evening while I was in my house, I heard the sound of the first missile, so I went out of the house to see the damage and check on my son, who was present with a number of young people in the restroom, where young people usually gather. The place was hit by the first missile, while I was leaving the house, I was shocked by the second missile, so I lay down on the ground to avoid injuries. Then I went to the resting place, and I found dead bodies scattered at the gate of the rest house and people are in a state of panic. Everyone was looking for their relative or friend and some tried to get out of their house trying to flee towards the coast for fear of the bombing. Especially since the plane was still flying over the place and its sound was clearly heard. During the bombing on the rest of the complex, my son was injured by shrapnel and severe wounds, after which he was taken to Al-Amal Specialized Hospital in Hodeidah and admitted to intensive care," he said, "the houses of the employees were bombed by about eight raids. The disaster was more than anyone can imagine. The houses were destroyed terribly, although the construction in terms of cohesion and quality is much better than any other modern buildings, but it was due to the strike, they were crushed, the roofs fell and the facades were scattered, and this indicates the horror of the bombing." He explained that "the residential complex, which consisted of (200) housing units, contained a number of families who were displaced to their relatives inside the housing, in addition to other families who went to the housing to visit their relatives and spend the Eid vacation." Al-Raa'ini confirmed that the residential complex was free of any weapons or armed men, as some claimed to justify the bombing, noting that the electrical station lost qualified technical staff as a result of the bombing, while those who survived the air raids were displaced, and the city turned into a ghost town inhabited by no one.

Abdullah Muhammad Al-Seraji - Head of Legal Affairs at the Mokha steam station said: "I did not expect that the missiles that I heard from my house, which is located on the outskirts of the city of Mokha, was targeted the city of workers in the station, especially since there are no forces or weapons in the entire city, as the city is far away." About the ongoing conflict in some districts of Taiz Governorate, after I arrived at the place, I witnessed a horrific crime. I do not know why they bombed it, and what was the fault of its innocent and peaceful residents, their children and their families. Their bodies were cut off and the rest of those who survived were displaced, by all inhuman standards and international laws, this targeting constitutes a crime of genocide against an entire city and the perpetrators must be prosecuted."

Dr. Naji Mohammad Al-Shuai', Head of the nursing staff at Al-Amal Specialized Hospital in Hodeidah, confirmed that the hospital received from the first day of the crime of bombing at the residential complex in Mokha and during the two days that followed the victims reached (48) cases of injuries as a result of the bombing, including one who arrived dead and another case died in the hospital, stressing that most of the injured are in serious condition. Twenty people injured are hospitalized, indicating that children constitute 25% of the total severe injuries, which varied between brain hemorrhages, skull fractures, and bleeding in the chest from shrapnel, amputated organs and other injuries. The doctor confirmed to us that there was a case of a child who was blinded by a flying shrapnel during the bombing.

Khalil Abdullah Aidarous, 35, a nurse at the station clinic, said that he went to Al-Salam Hospital in the city of Mokha after hearing about the strike. He and other medical staff provided basic first aid to the injured, and then sent them to Hodeidah hospitals. He also said that an hour after the attack, the hospital received at least 30 wounded and 8 dead bodies. At one in the morning, Khalil went to the main apartment complex, and he told us: "As I was passing through the gate, I saw the engineer at the station, my friend Abdulsamad Al-Subai was lying on the ground near his apartment with a deep cut in the middle of his body and bleeding heavily while his children at his side were screaming and crying. His condition was hopeless, at the same time the planes were still in the sky, and we heard them flying around for several hours.

Louay Nabil (20 years), who works in a shop inside the residential complex, said that he hastened to his family's apartment since the beginning of the attack, but a bomb hit the apartment before he reached it, causing the roof to collapse. He found his mother and younger brother at the entrance to the apartment, so he carried them to the beach, then went back to look for his two sisters Hadeel (12 years old) and Taghreed (17 years old), and he told us that "the place was dark, 10 minutes passed before I found Hadeel under the rubble in the room where she was sleeping, she was seriously injured in her head, then I found Taghreed in another room and she had light injuries in her head as well, Hadeel is still in a coma.

Wajda Ahmed Najed (37 years old), the wife of a station worker who lives in one of the two apartment complexes, said that she hugged her children and sat them on the ground when the attack took place. We have to leave the place because it is no longer safe. I grabbed my daughters, and we ran towards the beach, the metal fragments were flying and one of them hit my 9-year-old daughter Malak, thank God she is fine now. As we were running, I saw 7 dead bodies lying on the ground, scattered in body parts.

Description of the violation according to international humanitarian law

The artillery targeting of the coalition of the residential city of the employees of the Mokha Steam station amounts to a full-fledged war crime, as the city is far from the camps and military areas or the battle fronts, and it is located in a civilian area as it is devoid of any military manifestations, and its visitors are civilians and employees of the station are displaced. Among them are women and children, and this represents a clear and explicit violation of the laws of war and international humanitarian law, which stipulates that warring parties must distinguish at all times between military and civilian targets and refrain from launching attacks that are expected to harm civilians. This law also includes all civilians without protection and distinguishing in particular women and children, as they represent the most vulnerable groups during armed conflicts. The principle of distinction in international humanitarian law states that any direct attack on civilians or any civilian object is not only considered a violation of international humanitarian law, but is also considered a serious violation and constitutes war crimes. International humanitarian law also prohibits any weapon that is unable to distinguish between civilians, civilian objects and combatants/military objects.

Articles (47,27) of the Fourth Geneva Convention, Article (46) of the Regulations of the Fourth Hague Convention, and Article (48) of Additional Protocol I affirm that “the parties in the conflict shall make a distinction between the civilian population and combatants, and between civilian and military objects.”

This crime is also considered one of the grave crimes against children, as many children were killed or wounded as a result of targeting.

Local and international positions and condemnations

The crimes of the aggression are considered terrorism acts and one of the most dangerous crimes. The alliance of aggression does not respect human and legal covenants. A number of human rights bodies have called for expediting the cessation of aggression and the systematic siege on Yemen and its people and all its civilizational, economic and cultural capabilities and stressed the importance of the international community speeding up the formation of an independent international committee in accordance with the provisions of the United Nations Charter for Facts and Investigation in all the massacres committed by the coalition and it is still the right of the Yemeni people in full view of the world, and many data issued by organizations and human rights organizations have pointed out that international humanitarian law has identified categories and notables -facilities - corporate by international protection, especially civilians and their civil and cultural gatherings, such as markets, schools, institutes, universities, hospitals, places of worship, condolences, wedding ceremonies, roads, and bridges, whose targeting is a grave violation and a blatant transgression on the provisions of international humanitarian law, and stressed that targeting these groups and notables deserves the perpetrators of international accountability and submitting them to the courts and judging the deterrent penalties against them are criminals. They threaten international peace and security and violate human rights and dignity, contrary to the rules of international human rights law.

Human rights organizations such as Human Rights Watch and Amnesty International have expressed concern that the Saudi -led coalition violates the laws of war, and Human Rights Watch said that Saudi Arabia and other coalition countries to open an investigation into the raids that seem illegal in Yemen highlighting the need to establish an investigation committee. The facts are affiliated with the UN Council for Human Rights to investigate allegations of violation of the laws of war by the coalition forces and other parties in the conflict. "The Saudi -led coalition forces bombed housing belonging to the power repeatedly and caused the killing of dozens of civilians, in the absence of any evidence about the existence of a clear military target there, this attack apparently amounts to a crime war".

Ole Solvang, principal investigator in the Emergencies Division, said: "Saudi-led coalition forces have repeatedly bombed power station residences, killing dozens of civilians. In the absence of any evidence of a clear military target there, this attack appears to amount to a crime war".

Human Rights Watch visited the place of the raid after a day and a half of its occurrence, and the excavations and damages to the buildings showed that the main residential complex, in which at least 200 families, according to the factory managers, confirmed that it was targeted with 6 bombs. A bomb also fell on another residential complex, about one kilometer north of the main complex, inhabited by temporary workers, and the water tanks were also destroyed, and two other bombs fell on the beach and the intersection nearby.

Two bombs hit two residential apartments directly, causing the collapse of parts of their roofs, and other bombs exploded in areas between the buildings, such as the main square, and the outer walls were destroyed for dozens of apartments, and only the poles of the building remained in place.

Some workers and residents of the complexes said to the Human Rights Watch that one or more planes threw 9 bombs in repeated air flights in time periods that did not exceed a few minutes, and it seems that all bombs targeted the residential groups and not any other goal.

Human Rights Watch did not notice any evidence that the residents of the power station were used for military targets. More than 10 workers have confirmed that there are no forces affiliated with the Sanaa government or any other military forces in the residential complexes.

The Deputy Director General of the station, Bajil Jaafar Qassem, presented to Human Rights Watch a list of 65 people who were killed during the raid, including 10 children, and the list also includes the names of two people who are still missing. Qasim said that he believed that they were stuck under the rubble, and perhaps are killed. Human Rights Watch visited 3 hospitals in Hodeidah which had received 42 wounded as a result of the raid, and many of them were in critical condition, including a 11 -year -old girl.



A picture of the victims of the massacre



A picture of a part of the destruction resulting from targeting

The names of the dead victims in the crime of targeting the housing of the staff of Mokha Steam Electricity Station

| S. | Names | Age | Gender |
|----|----------------------------------|-----|--------|
| 1 | Mane' Mohamed Jakhrah | 13 | Child |
| 2 | Nasr Mohamed Jakhrah | 18 | Child |
| 3 | Abdulrazaq Saleh Mohamed Jakhrah | 7 | Child |
| 4 | Ali Mubark Alsheibah | 4 | Baby |
| 5 | Hameed Mubrah Ali Dashlan | 14 | Child |
| 6 | Raeya Mohamed Qaid Rabeallah | 30 | Female |
| 7 | Ashkah bint Saeed Sleem | 60 | Female |
| 8 | Mohamed Shaje Ahmed Jakhrah | 1 | Baby |
| 9 | Raeya Mohamed Khafran | 6 | Child |
| 10 | Rasmah Naji Hezam Alhelali | 10 | Child |
| 11 | Mabkhot Mohamed Khafran | 8 | Child |
| 12 | Hasnaa Saleh Kamel | 40 | Female |
| 13 | Mounira Saleh Mohamed Jakhra | 40 | Female |
| 14 | Helalh Ahmed Ali Alhelali | 25 | Female |
| 15 | Hassn Ali Mohamed Khafran | 4 | Baby |
| 16 | Mubarak Ali Mohamed Kharfan | 3 | Baby |
| 17 | Batool Saleh Mohamed Kharfan | 11 | Child |
| 18 | Saida Saleh Mohamed Kharfan | 6 | Child |
| 19 | Muznah Saleh Mohamed Kharfan | 8 | Child |
| 20 | Saleh Saleh Kharfan | 4 | Baby |
| 21 | Ameen Ali Hadi Alafen | 7 | Child |
| 22 | Raznh Ali Hadi Alafen | 5 | Child |
| 23 | Amenh Ali Hadi Alafen | 1 | Baby |
| 24 | Fares Ali Hadi Alafen | 9 | Child |
| 25 | Mane' Mohamed Jakhrh | 13 | Child |

| S. | Names | Age | Gender |
|----|--|-----|--------|
| 52 | Ahmed Alwesabi | | Male |
| 53 | Badria Mohamed Abdallah | | Male |
| 54 | Kamal Mohamed Ali Hanish | | Male |
| 55 | Yaser Mohamed Saleh | | Male |
| 56 | Mohamed Othman | 13 | Male |
| 57 | Ehab Tawfiq Ahmed Saeed Alathori | | Male |
| 58 | Haza Alkori | | Male |
| 59 | The wife of bin Mubarak | | Female |
| 60 | A dead body without head | | Male |
| 61 | Unknown dead body | | Male |
| 62 | Unknown | | Female |
| 63 | Yousef Abdulrazaq Ahmed Alhakimi | 47 | Male |
| 64 | Shakeeb Mohamed Abdulwadod | 47 | Male |
| 65 | Haitham Khald Mohamed Saeed Alsharjabi | 24 | Male |
| 66 | Mohamed Adnan Sha'lan | 13 | Child |
| 67 | Sameera Shawqi Hail | | Male |
| 68 | Essa Abduraheem | 40 | Male |
| 69 | Sadeq Abdallah Saleh Mohamed | 48 | Male |
| 70 | Entesar | | Female |
| 71 | Nasima Sadeq Abdallah Saleh Mohamed | 13 | Child |
| 72 | Asmaa Sadeq Abdallah Saleh Mohamed | | Child |
| 73 | Sadeq Abdallah Saleh Mohamed | | Male |
| 74 | Mohamed Sadeq Abdallah Saleh Mohamed | 18 | Male |
| 75 | Ahmed Sadeq Abdallah Saleh Mohamed | 4 | Child |
| 76 | Ali Ali Ahmed Alrea'ni | | Male |
| 77 | Mahmoud Hawash | | Male |

Continue the names of the dead victims in the crime of targeting the housing of the staff of Mokha Steam Station for Electricity

| S. | Names | Age | Gender |
|----|--|----------|--------|
| 80 | Ahmed Mohamed Ali Alwesabi | | Male |
| 81 | The sister's daughter of Shawqi Shafer Aladimi | | Female |
| 82 | Mohamed Ahmed Zaid | | Male |
| 83 | Manal Ahmed Mohamed Qasem Alsabri | | Female |
| 84 | Basheer Abdulkareem Shamsan | | Male |
| 85 | Eman Qaid Mohamed Abdulqader Alsabri | | Female |
| 86 | Abod Abdulrahman Ghamdan | 9 months | Baby |
| 87 | Nedal Mohamed Abdo | | Male |
| 88 | Khald Ahmed Qasm | | Male |



A picture for victims of women and children

Continue the names of the dead victims in the crime of targeting the housing of the staff of Mokha Steam Station for Electricity

| S. | Names | Age | Gender |
|----|----------------------------|-----|--------|
| 1 | Qanas Asef Mohamed Mojali | 1 | Baby |
| 2 | Ghazi Mohamed Mosed Mojali | 14 | Child |
| 3 | Nora Ali Mosed Mojali | 26 | Female |



A picture for the victims of women and children

Continue the names of the dead victims in the crime of targeting the housing of the staff of Mokha Steam Station for Electricity

| S. | Names | Age | Gender |
|----|------------------------------------|-----|--------|
| 1 | Hadeel Nabeel Abdo Hassn | 13 | Child |
| 2 | Tagreed Nabeel Abdo Hassn | 17 | Child |
| 3 | Ghadeer Nabeel Abdo Hassn | 19 | Female |
| 4 | Mohamed Najeeb Mohamed Abdulwadod | 27 | Male |
| 5 | Tamer Mohamed Ali Hansh | 28 | Male |
| 6 | Haifa Abdulsamad Abdulhaq | 24 | Female |
| 7 | Reem Jamal Mohamed Saif Alhakami | 29 | Female |
| 8 | Hala Abdulsamad Abdulhaq Alsayaghi | 14 | Child |
| 9 | Hamem Yasin Abdulwahab Almasawa | 12 | Child |
| 10 | Mohamed Ali Taleb Shatheli | 50 | Male |
| 11 | Zakaria Najeeb Mohamed | | Male |
| 12 | Madyan Abdulwase' Abdulwahab | 25 | Male |
| 13 | Hussien Sameer Ibrahim | 22 | Male |
| 14 | Samah Ali Ahmed Alroayni | 16 | Child |
| 15 | Abdulwase' Abdulwahab Alhakimi | 52 | Male |
| 16 | Ahmed Qaid Ali Alba'dani | 60 | Male |
| 17 | Jameela Ali Hezam | 30 | Female |
| 18 | Abdulfatah Abdo Mohamed | 35 | Male |
| 19 | Malak Abdo Mohamed Alezzi | 9 | Child |
| 20 | Ali Ahmed Alroayni | 50 | Male |
| 21 | Ali Abdulsallam Yehya | 23 | Male |
| 22 | Fazi'a Mohamed Mahmoud Alwesabi | 35 | Female |
| 23 | Ahmed Mohamed Nu'man | 21 | Male |
| 24 | Arwa Abdulbaqi Abdulwadod | 45 | Female |
| 25 | Khadija Saleh Sa'd Alreyashi | | Female |
| 26 | Asmaa Yasin Thabet Alghbri | 26 | Female |
| 27 | Mohamed Hussine Ali Ismail | | Male |

Continue the names of the dead victims in the crime of targeting the housing of the staff of Mokha Steam Station for Electricity

| S. | Names | Age | Gender |
|----|----------------------------------|-----|--------|
| 28 | Mohamed Naji Abdulrab Alabsi | | Male |
| 29 | Jameel Qaid Thabet Alsobaihi | 48 | Male |
| 30 | Ahmed Shakeeb Mohamed Abdulwadod | | Male |
| 31 | Nader Najeeb Mohamed Abdulwadod | 17 | Male |
| 32 | Kawthar Ahmed Abdo | | Female |
| 33 | Henbdh Abdulsallam Musawa | 30 | Female |
| 34 | Nasr Adeeb Mohamed Taher | | Male |
| 35 | Saddam Salm Ali Hindi | | Male |
| 36 | Jalal Ahmed Qaid Alba'dani | | Male |
| 37 | Faisal Ahmed Abdo Alaghbari | 35 | Male |
| 38 | Faiza Ahmed Qaid | | Female |
| 39 | Mohamed Ahmed Qaid | | Male |
| 40 | Rawdah Othman Ghaleb | 35 | Female |
| 41 | Dhuha Othman Ghaleb | | Female |
| 42 | Hebah Mohamed Naji Alabsi | | Female |
| 43 | Thoraya Abdulwahd | | Female |
| 44 | Sallah Tawfiq Ali Naji | | Male |
| 45 | Sohayb Tawfiq Ali Naji | 14 | Child |
| 46 | Mohamed Abdulghani Alrumaim | | Male |
| 47 | Nashwan Adeeb Mohamed Taher | | Male |
| 48 | Najeeb Mohamed Abdulwadod | 54 | Male |
| 49 | Rasha Hadi Ahmed | | Female |
| 50 | Ahmed Abdulaziz Morshd Alazizi | | Male |
| 51 | Ammar Yaser Mohamed Saleh | | Male |
| 52 | Yaser Mohamed Saleh | | Male |
| 53 | Mohamed Naji Abdulrab Alabsi | | Male |
| 54 | Jameel Qid Thabet Alsubaihi | | Male |

**Continue the names of the dead victims in the crime of targeting the housing of the staff of
Mokha Steam Station for Electricity**

| S. | Names | Age | Gender |
|----|----------------------------------|-----|--------|
| 28 | Mohamed Naji Abdulrab Alabsi | | Male |
| 29 | Jameel Qaid Thabet Alsobaihi | 48 | Male |
| 30 | Ahmed Shakeeb Mohamed Abdulwadod | | Male |
| 31 | Nader Najeeb Mohamed Abdulwadod | 17 | Male |
| 32 | Kawthar Ahmed Abdo | | Female |
| 33 | Henbdh Abdulsallam Musawa | 30 | Female |
| 34 | Nasr Adeeb Mohamed Taher | | Male |
| 35 | Saddam Salm Ali Hindi | | Male |
| 36 | Jalal Ahmed Qaid Alba'dani | | Male |
| 37 | Faisal Ahmed Abdo Alaghbari | 35 | Male |
| 38 | Faiza Ahmed Qaid | | Female |
| 39 | Mohamed Ahmed Qaid | | Male |
| 40 | Rawdah Othman Ghaleb | 35 | Female |
| 41 | Dhuha Othman Ghaleb | | Female |
| 42 | Hebah Mohamed Naji Alabsi | | Female |
| 43 | Thoraya Abdulwahd | | Female |
| 44 | Sallah Tawfiq Ali Naji | | Male |
| 45 | Sohayb Tawfiq Ali Naji | 14 | Child |
| 46 | Mohamed Abdulghani Alrumaim | | Male |
| 47 | Nashwan Adeeb Mohamed Taher | | Male |
| 48 | Najeeb Mohamed Abdulwadod | 54 | Male |
| 49 | Rasha Hadi Ahmed | | Female |
| 50 | Ahmed Abdulaziz Morshd Alazizi | | Male |

**Continue the names of the dead victims in the crime of targeting the housing of the staff of
Mokha Steam Station for Electricity**

| S. | Names | Age | Gender |
|----|--|-----|--------|
| 57 | Mohamed Khald Ahmed Alqubati | | Male |
| 58 | Ayman Abdo Ali Hussien | | Male |
| 59 | Essa Jamal Mohamed Saif | | Male |
| 60 | Hayat Mohamed Abdulraheem | | Female |
| 61 | The wife of Yousef Abdulrazaq (Aml Ali) | | Female |
| 62 | Yasmin Yousef Abdulrazaq | | Female |
| 63 | Abdulwahb Mohamed Almosawa | | Male |
| 64 | The wife of Abdi Mohamed Haziz (Wajedah) | | Female |
| 65 | Ali Mabrook Mohamed Ahmed | | Male |
| 66 | Mona Mabrook Mohamed Ahmed | | Female |
| 67 | Tawfiq Ali Naji | | Male |
| 68 | Rahmah Othman Mosawa | | Female |
| 69 | Ali Othman Mosawa | | Male |
| 70 | Wala Ahmed Salem | | Female |
| 71 | Ameera Othman Mosawa | | Female |
| 72 | Mohamed Othman Mosawa | | Male |
| 73 | Othman Othman Mosawa | | Male |
| 74 | The wife of Mohamed Saeed (Nabat Mohamed) | | Female |
| 75 | The wife of Fouad Alsorori (Khawla Saif) | | Female |
| 76 | Laymon Foud Sharaf Alsorori | | Female |
| 77 | The wife of Abdallah Mohamed Alsheibani (Roqaya) | | Female |
| 78 | Taha Yasin Abdulwahab Mosawa | | Male |
| 79 | Abdullellah Abdulaziz Ahmed Mosawa | | Male |
| 80 | Khald Abdallah Mohamed Alsheibani | | Male |
| 81 | Abdulqadr Bajash Othman | 19 | Male |
| 82 | Anwar Bajash Othman Ali Abdo | 27 | Female |
| | Saleh Ibrahim Saleh Alseraji | 33 | Male |

**Continue the names of the dead victims in the crime of targeting the housing of the staff of
Mokha Steam Station for Electricity**

| S. | Names | Age | Gender |
|-----|---|-----|--------|
| 82 | Talat Saleh Ibrahim Saleh Alseraji | 2 | Baby |
| 83 | Saber Ali Mohamed Salem | 22 | Male |
| 84 | Amjad Omar Ahmed Ismail Ba'alawi | 4 | Baby |
| 85 | Ahmed Omar Naji Alabsi | 56 | Male |
| 86 | Mohamed Ahmed Omar Naji Alabsi | 17 | Male |
| 87 | Rayan Adeeb Ahmed Taher | 1.5 | Baby |
| 88 | Ashraf Ahmed Saif Moqbl Alsharjabi | 23 | Male |
| 89 | Hanan Abdulwhabeeb Mohamed Ali Alsheibani | 10 | Child |
| 90 | Ali Yehya Jubran Alobadi | 42 | Male |
| 91 | Abdallah Hadi Ahmed Hadi | | Male |
| 92 | Ahmed Hassn Ahmed Almohajb | | Male |
| 93 | Majdi Khald Ali Alqubati | | Male |
| 94 | Mahmoud Hamoud Hawash | | Male |
| 95 | Ahlam Ahmed Qasm | | Female |
| 96 | Elham Ahmed Qasm | | Female |
| 97 | Fakhrya Mohamed Saeed | | Female |
| 98 | Abdulrahman Abdo Ali | | Male |
| 99 | Hani Amer Abdulhakeem | | Male |
| 100 | Rawan Adnan Abdulhakeem | | Female |

Recommendations

- ❖ **Stop the unjust aggression against Yemen's land and people.**
- ❖ **We call on international organizations, led by the United Nations, to put pressure on the countries of the coalition of aggression to stop the crimes committed against civilians, especially women and children.**
- ❖ **We call on the United Nations to cancel its decision to remove the coalition of aggression from the list of killing and maiming children, as they continue to commit horrific massacres against women and children since the beginning of the aggression to this day.**
- ❖ **We call on all human rights, legal and media organizations to monitor and document all violations and crimes committed against civilians, especially women and children, and disclose them to international public opinion in preparation for bringing the perpetrators to justice.**
- ❖ **We demand the formation of an independent fact-finding committee to investigate this crime and all the crimes and violations that have occurred since the beginning of the aggression on March 26, 2015 and to bring to trial the leadership of the coalition and the perpetrators of crimes and massacres .**



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Twitter: <https://twitter.com/entesaf2?s=08>

Telegram: <https://t.me/Entesaforg>

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