

Blood and Remains in the Path of the Cause



A human rights report documenting the crime of the Israeli aggression aircraft on civilians and archaeological sites, homes, and press institutions in Altahreer square- Altahreer district- the capital secretariat Sep 10, 2025.

Intisaf for woman and child rights

a human rights organization seeks to protect women and children by supporting and defending their issues, raising community awareness of them and rehabilitating them psychologically and morally.

1. **Raise community awareness of the rights of women and children as guaranteed by Islamic law and contained in international conventions and charters.**
2. **Support women and children's issues legally and socially in order to ensure a decent family life for them, as they are the basic cell of society.**
3. **Monitor all violations and abuses against women and children in war and peace, whether by governmental individuals and bodies or non-governmental groups or hostile countries, and announce them to public opinion .**
4. **Prepare and producing human rights reports on cases of women and children's violations.**
5. **Protect women and children from ill-treatment in family and society, combating all forms of violence against them and protect them from abuse during the investigation .**
6. **Provide the necessary psychological support to women and children who are exposed to violations in war and peace.**
7. **Stop child begging and labor**
8. **Improve women and enhance their participation in society.**

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Introduction

Since March 26, 2015, Yemen has been afflicted by an aggressive war from the aggressive coalition [1], where it deliberately violated the rights of civilians and committed the most heinous crimes against women and children without any consideration to humanitarian and moral values. During which thousands were killed or wounded, and deliberately targeted civilian neighborhoods, schools, hospitals, mosques and vital facilities. The Israeli aggression aircraft began launching their raids on a number of governorates of the republic of Yemen on Saturday, March 15, 2025, and continued committing massacres against civilians of women and children, one of which was the crime committed against homes, civilians and archaeological sites, and press institutions in Altahreer square- the capital secretariat. This caused a number of victims were killed or injured, without distinguishing between a clear civilian target and legitimate military objectives. The airstrikes left tragedies that the residents of Altahreer square, especially the families of the victims, will not forget, nor will they ever forget.

[1]the aggressive coalition led by Saudi Arabia and the UAE.

Executive summary

This report documents the crime committed by the Israeli aggression aircrafts on Altahreer square- capital secretariat, which left behind dozens of civilian victims who were killed or injured. We talked during this report about the details of the crime and witness' statements. We also talked about the legal framework of the crime according to international laws and charters.

Methodology

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

A brief overview of Altahreer district

Altahreer District: it is one of the directorates of the capital secretariat, with a population of 66,898 according to the 2004 census. It is in the center of Sana'a city.



Altahreer district

Details of the massacre of the Israeli aggression on Altahreer square

At approximately 5:00 PM on Wednesday, April 6, 2025, the Israeli aggression committed a heinous crime against civilians, property, and civilian objects. The Israeli aggression aircraft launched several airstrikes on Altahreer Square, targeting the Moral Guidance Department, civilian homes, and the newspapers 26 September and Al-Yemen. This resulted in dozens of casualties, including both killed and wounded, and the raids caused extensive destruction in the densely populated neighborhood, affecting markets, passersby, the bus station, commercial shops, and service offices. The targeting led to the destruction of homes atop their residents, one of which was the five-story Al-Dhamadi family house, housing five families. All occupants of the house were killed. The strike also resulted in the destruction of, or damage to, the homes of several other families, including Al-Khamiri, Almatari, Baharoon, Al-Jiuri, Al-Shibami, Al-Zabidi, Al-Junaid, Al-Khawi, Al-Jermouzi, and Al-Asbahi.

A painful scene of victims trapped under the rubble, some caught beneath the debris and the cars crushed onto their bodies, while others had their heads stuck under destroyed doors. The victims' bodies and remains were scattered across the area, as civilians and rescue and ambulance teams rushed to retrieve the victims' bodies and save whoever could be saved. Rescue teams continued searching for victims for more than two days, during which one injured child was pulled out from under the wreckage of his destroyed home 12 hours after the strike.

The airstrikes resulted in colossal devastation to the neighborhood, including homes, facilities, cars, and motorbikes. Those inside were either killed or wounded. Screams echoed through the targeted neighborhood, as people were shocked by the sight of their homes collapsing and destroyed upon their residents.

The scene caused them immense pain, as did the separation from family, friends, and neighbors. They were crushed and agonized by the sight of scattered body parts, the dead, the wounded, and the scenes of destruction. Hospital beds filled with civilian victims, including women and children. On the beds of the Republican Hospital lay two small injured children who appeared to have lost their family, as they were the sole survivors. One child is named Malik Ahmed Al-Dhamadi and the other is Hamza Ahmed Al-Dhamadi. The child Malik spoke in a voice heavy with pain and sorrow, recounting that the Israeli aggression's airstrikes targeted them in Altahreer while they were playing with a phone in their home's courtyard. As for Hamza, he burst into tears upon seeing one of his female relatives.



A third injured child was also lying on one of the beds, and the moment he saw his father, he burst into tears, crying out: 'I want to go back to my house!' The fourth child was Ali Al-Dhamadi, who recounted that before the attack, he had been playing in the street with his peers. In his own words, he said that the aircraft was pursuing him, and then bombed and targeted him.



The newspapers 26 September and Al-Yemen were among the targets of the Israeli aggression. The attack resulted in the complete destruction of both headquarters, the martyrdom of 31 journalists, and the injury of 22 others. The Israeli enemy's targeting of media outlets and journalists is evidence of its moral bankruptcy and desperate, exposed attempts to silence the voice of truth, and to muffle all the voices that expose its crimes and clarify its true image.

Furthermore, the National Museum ⁽²⁾ and several homes in the historic city of Sana'a were damaged as a result of the hysterical raids on Al-Tahrir Square. The attack led to the destruction of the exhibition halls in the National Museum and the artifacts on display, especially in the pre-Islamic ancient archaeology section, which included exhibits from Yemen's ancient kingdoms such as the civilizations of Saba (Sheba), Ma'in, Qataban, Himyar, and Hadhramaut.

There are no armed manifestations, military checkpoints, weapons stores, cantonment or even one of the active battlefronts around the area, which confirms that this is a complete and obvious crime. The innocent civilians who are not related to the war were targeted in this crime. They were also not in a suspicious location, a military gathering near them, or a place to plan and provide any support to the military fronts.

⁽²⁾ It is a national heritage site more than a century old, consisting of five floors. It is surrounded by a long wall made of mud and straw, and was built during the era of the Ottoman State which ruled Yemen. It is located north of Al-Tahrir Square and was inaugurated in 1971. It contains thousands of artifacts from various ancient periods, including statues, bronze pieces, ancient and naval weapons, coins, stone inscriptions in Musnad script, and other relics.

Notably, at the very same time Al-Tahrir area was targeted, the Medical Fuel Station vital to the health sector, along with citizens' vehicles and properties, were simultaneously hit on Al-Sitteen Street (Sixty Street). Several areas in Al-Jawf Governorate were also struck. The casualty and damage breakdown for Althareer and Al-Sitteen areas is as follows:

Killed: more than 49 civilians

Wounded: more than 147 civilians

Domestic condemnation

Civil society organizations, including Entesaf for woman and child rights, condemned the crime committed against civilians, civilian neighborhoods, properties, archaeological sites, and the newspapers 26 September and Al-Yemen in Althareer square_ Althareer district- capital secretariat. It also condemned the shameful international silence and violation of international and humanitarian laws and charters, the laws of war and other heavenly customs and canons and throwing them aside, which include rules and principles aimed to mainly provide protection to children and women.

The organization also blamed the Israeli aggression for all crimes and violations against innocent civilians, and called on the international community, UN organizations and human rights and humanitarian bodies to assume their legal and humanitarian responsibilities towards the violations and heinous massacres that occur against the safe civilians of the Yemeni people. It also called on all the free and honorable people of the world to take effective and positive actions to stop the aggression and protect civilians of women and children. In addition to, the organization called on the United Nations and the UN Security Council to do their duty and assume their responsibilities regarding these crimes and work to stop them, lift the siege and form an independent international commission to investigate all crimes committed against the Yemeni people and discipline all those who prove their involvement in these crimes.

The General Organization for the Preservation of Historic Cities (GOPHC) also condemned the flagrant Zionist aggression against the National Museum building and citizens' homes in the Historic City of Sana'a. The Organization clarified that the Zionist aggression caused damage to a number of buildings in the Historic City of Sana'a. The statement called upon the United Nations Educational,

Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) to stand firmly against the Zionist arrogance that seeks to obliterate global historical landmarks in Yemen, including the Old City of Sana'a site, which is listed among the World Heritage Sites, along with the National Museum building and the 26 September newspaper office. It urged organizations and the international community to condemn the crimes of the Zionist entity against civilian objects and civilians, demanding that the United Nations, through UNESCO, document the Zionist aggressions against World Heritage Sites in Historic Sana'a and bring those involved in their perpetration to justice.

International condemnations:

On September 15, 2025, Russia's representative to the UN Security Council spoke about Israel carrying out retaliatory actions in Yemen that result in the killing and injury of innocent civilians, and that targeting civilians and civilian objects in Yemen has become a pattern in Israeli strikes. He asserted that the international community must condemn Israel's actions in Yemen, which are part of a broader context of intense, illegal activity by the Israeli leadership in the region. He also stressed that Israel must realize that the only way to de-escalate tension in the region, Yemen, and the Red Sea area lies in an immediate and unconditional ceasefire in Ghaza Strip.

The Chinese representative to the Security Council also stated that Yemen's sovereignty and territorial integrity must be respected, and that the protection of civilians and civilian infrastructure in Yemen is an obligation on all parties to the conflict.

The Committee to Protect Journalists (CPJ) stated that the killing of 31 Yemeni journalists by Israel represents the deadliest global attack in 16 years, and that Israel has killed one out of every six journalists worldwide since 2016.

Human Rights Watch stated that: "The Israeli attack on a media center in Sana'a resulted in the killing of journalists, and that the neighborhood where the attack took place is a densely populated residential area next to the Old City of Sana'a, which is inscribed on the UNESCO World Heritage List. We verified video clips that showed crowded streets, damaged buildings, and a rescue operation for the injured, including a child, from under the rubble." The organization stressed that radio and television broadcasting facilities are civilian targets and must not be targeted, and that the mere fact that media institutions support the authority or oppose Israel does not make them legitimate military targets. It further pointed out that Israel has repeatedly targeted journalists in occupied Palestine and Lebanon, and that states must exert pressure to immediately stop the targeting of journalists and media workers.

The Euro-Mediterranean Human Rights Monitor strongly condemned the Israeli occupation's targeting of a media center in Yemen's capital, Sana'a. The organization reported that the attack on the media center resulted in casualties among journalists and represents a blatant violation of international law. It stated that the targeting is part of a systematic policy by Israel aimed at silencing journalistic work and suppressing information and truth. The Israeli airstrikes hit the offices of two newspapers within a media center located in a densely populated residential neighborhood adjacent to the Old City of Sana'a, a UNESCO World Heritage site. This attack occurred amid intensive Israeli strikes on several sites in Sana'a and Al-Jawf, which have resulted in the deaths of dozens of civilians and injuries to many others.

SAM Organization for Rights and Freedoms described the recent Israeli airstrikes on Sana'a as turning civilian facilities into "fields of death," calling them war crimes that require international prosecution.

In a statement, SAM emphasized that the strikes targeted vital civilian facilities, causing civilian casualties in grave violation of international humanitarian law, which prohibits attacks on civilian objects and endangering innocent populations. The organization warned that continued disregard for these crimes will lead to further human suffering and serious violations.

SAM highlighted that international law, including the Geneva Conventions and the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court, considers targeting civilians a war crime requiring accountability. The attacks on civilian facilities protected under the Geneva Conventions are thus considered war crimes, as international law forbids targeting essential infrastructure that communities rely on for daily life. The organization noted that such attacks exacerbate Yemen's ongoing humanitarian crisis and expose civilians to heightened risks, especially in the absence of any protective measures.

The organization stated that these indiscriminate and excessively forceful attacks reflect blatant disregard for the binding rules of international law, stressing that impunity has contributed to the recurrence of such violations over the years. It affirmed that repeated civilian casualties demonstrate that Yemenis continue to live in a cycle of violations without protection, calling on the international community to take immediate and practical measures to safeguard them.

SAM called for an independent and transparent international investigation into these crimes and for holding those responsible accountable without exception. It also urged the United Nations and the Human Rights Council to activate international protection mechanisms and ensure guarantees to prevent such violations from recurring.

The American Center for Justice (ACJ) condemned the Israeli airstrikes on areas in Sana'a and Al-Jawf, which killed 35 civilians and injured 131 others in preliminary figures,

describing the attacks as a “war crime and a blatant violation of international humanitarian law.”

In its statement, the ACJ said the Israeli strikes targeted media and press offices, including the Headquarters of Moral Guidance and the newspapers 26 September and Al-Yemen, resulting in casualties among journalists. Other targets included the Civil Status building in Al-Hazm, the Central Bank branch, and a medical facility in Sana’a.

The statement explained that ten Israeli warplanes carried out the attacks, dropping 30 bombs on 15 targets, in what it described as a “systematic assault that exacerbates the suffering of Yemenis.” The ACJ called for an immediate halt to all military operations against civilians, the opening of an independent international investigation to hold those responsible accountable, and urged the United Nations and the international community to act swiftly to protect civilians and stop the violations.

Witnesses’ statements

The testimonies of some of those who were present at the scene of the airstrike were heard, and all of their testimonies held the so-called coalition responsible for this crime and that it was the planes of the aggressive coalition that carried out this crime.

One of the witnesses said: “I was in the kitchen when the missile hit. I went out to the sunroom next to my room and saw some shrapnel there. I had a guest at my house, my aunt, and during the targeting, my aunt wanted to run and leave the house, but I stopped her. I heard screaming in the neighborhood, so I looked out the window and saw women and children coming out of their homes. My neighbor’s son, Ali Al-Dhamadi, was screaming and calling out to his uncle, who was a guest of my husband, saying: ‘Uncle Fouad, come out, our house has been destroyed.’ After that, the missiles fell one after the other. I couldn’t see anything, as the light turned to darkness because of the smoke and gas rising from the raids. Afterwards, the extent of the destruction to my house became clear; the roof of one of the rooms had collapsed, and the doors, windows, and walls were shattered. I looked out the window and saw that the five-story Al-Dhamadi house had been completely destroyed. I couldn’t comprehend that such a large number of missiles had fallen right next to us. I saw destruction in the neighborhood that affected a number of homes belonging to families like Al-Matari’s house, Al-Jermouzi’s house, and Al-Shibami’s house, which was severely damaged. I didn’t expect us to get out of the house safely, but thanks to God, we survived, and praise be to God.”

Other witnesses said: “My sister and I were outside the house during the shelling, but in the same neighborhood where the bombing occurred. We heard the sound of the missiles that shook the entire capital.

I ran quickly outside and saw the street had turned into the Day of Gathering (a state of extreme chaos and panic). I wanted to go to my house to look for my daughter and her two children and to check on my neighbors. As soon as I arrived, I saw ambulances and body parts, and I saw my house and the neighboring houses destroyed. I saw my surviving neighbors who had managed to get out of their homes. The women and children were in a pitiful state. One of my female neighbors from Al-Azab family was ill; she had undergone spinal surgery two days before the bombing. I saw her in the street, lying on the ground, as their house had been destroyed over them, forcing them to go out into the street. Her son was killed, and her daughter was injured and in critical condition in the hospital. My other neighbor from Al-Shibami family, a dentist with a three-year-old child, was martyred in the strike. As for my neighbors from Al-Matari family, they rushed their daughter-in-law to the hospital, and the rest thankfully survived. Al-Dhamadi family's five-story house was destroyed, and those inside were killed."

_Another witness, named (Gh.M.S.), said: "I was at home with my children, and they were studying their lessons, when suddenly we felt the destruction above me and above my children. The doors and windows were shattered by the aggression's missiles. I tried to reassure my children. I could smell the smoke, the fires, and the missile gases, so I tried to wet some towels and put them over my children's faces so they wouldn't inhale the gas. We waited until the shelling stopped, and then we heard calls from outside, 'Is anyone in the house?' We replied, 'Yes,' and they asked us to come out, but we couldn't until the smoke had cleared a little. We wanted to leave the house, but the courtyard was filled with stones and concrete slabs from the destruction. After we managed to get out, I saw massive destruction in the neighborhood, as if it were one of the horrors of the Day of Judgment. I thanked God that my children and I got out safely. What saddened me were my neighbors who were under the rubble—women, children, and entire families were martyred. I didn't know what I should do to save them at the time."

_The following day, while paramedics were trying to rescue the victims, they pulled a child out from under the rubble who was still alive. One of the rescuers stated: "With the help and grace of God, and the dedication of the rescue team, a two-year-old child was pulled out and is still alive."

_A paramedic witness from the Civil Defense Authority said: "We, the Civil Defense Authority and its branches in the capital, have been continuously working since yesterday to rescue civilian victims. Since the time of the incident until now, we have recovered the bodies of many children who were playing in the street and those who were inside their homes. We have recovered 35 bodies so far, most of them women and children, and we have rescued five critically injured people alive. According to citizens' statements, there are still 11 bodies under the rubble,

and we have just extracted one of them now.”

_The Head of the General Authority for Antiquities, Mr. Abdullah Al-Hayal, said: “The targeted building is a common human heritage for a country whose civilizational roots are deep in history. The location of the building is marked on the map and is known to UNESCO, and the aggressors in the Saudi-American aggression coalition against Yemen were informed of it throughout the years. Nevertheless, they paid no heed to it. This is part of the destruction that affected the statues of Dhamar Ali and his son. On the second floor, the pre-Islamic section was damaged, which is a section dedicated to Musnad inscriptions and a section for the states of Hadhramaut and Saba. As you can see, these Musnad inscriptions have been harmed. This aggression targets the civilization of a nation; it targets a part of human civilization. The Zionist enemy does not need a pretext for aggression, and we have addressed UNESCO about this targeting. However, you know that the Zionist enemy pays no regard to international organizations or others. In this era of American dominance, neither the United Nations nor its organizations can do anything.”

_The Deputy Head of the General Authority for Antiquities, Mr. Abdullah Muhammad Thabit, said: “This is one of the artifacts that has been destroyed by the aggression’s raids. Our civilization has been ruined by the Israeli aggression. These are cowards who possess no humanity, and this is why they are systematically targeting Yemen’s civilization and heritage.”

_One of the injured women at Al-Jumhuri Hospital—the mother of the martyred child, Muhammad Hisham Al-Junaid—spoke while crying and in pain: “We were in our house, and the enemies of God bombed us. I ask you to pray for my injured son, who is eight years old. He is now in intensive care and is still so young.”

_At Al-Kuwait Hospital, where a large number of the injured were transferred, a doctor stated: “We received cases of fatalities, and we received many cases of injured people—some with chest injuries, some with abdominal injuries, and some with multiple superficial shrapnel wounds. We dealt with the cases according to the medical protocols required for such situations. Most of the cases were women and children.”

_One of the injured men also said: “I was on my motorcycle at the distribution point, and I heard the first raid. I ran away, and then shrapnel fell on my head.”

_Another witness said: “The aggression bombed us and our houses, leading to their destruction. The last of my daughters has just been pulled out from under the rubble now, but my neighbors are still trapped underneath.”

_The most recently injured person stated: “I work at the school textbook printing presses, and they bombed us, which led to my injury.”

Description of the violation according to international humanitarian law

The targeting of civilians, their properties, archaeological sites, and service institutions by Israeli aggression aircraft amounts to a full-fledged war crime, given that the targeted area is far from military camps, military zones, or battlefronts. It is located in a densely populated civilian area with civilians, shops, restaurants, service facilities, archaeological sites, and a bus station, and the majority of those present were women and children.

Articles (47, 27) of the Fourth Geneva Convention, Article (46) of the regulation of the fourth Hague Convention and Article (48) of Additional Protocol 1 also affirm that "the parties of the conflict shall endeavor to distinguish between the civilian population and combatants, and between civilian and military objects."

The targeting of journalists is a violation of international laws. The Fourth Geneva Convention and its Additional Protocol I (Article 79), which concerns the protection of victims of international armed conflicts, stipulate measures for the protection of journalists. This Convention constitutes the primary guarantee for protecting journalists during wars and international armed conflicts. This is further supported by Security Council resolutions, particularly Resolution 1738 (2006) and Resolution 2222 (2015), which stressed the need to protect journalists, media professionals, and associated personnel during wars and armed conflicts, as well as Human Rights Council resolutions, notably Resolution 2/33 (2016), Resolution 6/39 (2018), Resolution 12/44 (2020), Resolution 18/45 (2020), Resolution 15/50 (2022), and Resolution 9/51 (2022). This is also supported by the UN Plan of Action on the Safety of Journalists and the Issue of Impunity, and reports from the Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of the right to freedom of opinion and expression, such as Report No. 77/288 (2022) and Report No. 79/319 (2024).

All these documents emphasize the importance of media freedom during wars and conflicts, asserting that any attack on a journalist is a threat to the freedom of expression and the media, and not just a curtailment of the journalist's own rights. They have also held that the media cannot be free, independent, and pluralistic if journalists operate in a climate of fear and intimidation. Furthermore, the European Court of Human Rights has, in several decisions, ruled that violence committed against journalists, especially by state agents, may constitute a violation not only of Article 3 of the European Convention on Human Rights, which prohibits torture and inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment, but also of the right to freedom of expression guaranteed by Article 10, which includes the right to receive and impart information.¹³

The targeting of the National Museum, which has been located in the historic Dar al-Sa'ada since the mid-20th century, and is considered one of the most prominent symbols of Yemeni identity and contains thousands of artifacts representing a part of shared human heritage, constitutes a violation of international law that prohibits the targeting of archaeological sites as cultural property of global importance to human heritage. This is mandated by conventions such as the 1954 Hague Convention, which aims to protect cultural property in the event of armed conflict and obligates parties to adopt measures for its protection, as well as the Protocols additional to the Geneva Conventions. Specifically, Article 53 of Protocol I and Article 16 of Protocol II stipulate the protection of historic monuments, works of art, and places of worship that constitute the cultural or spiritual heritage of peoples. Furthermore, the deliberate targeting of these sites is a grave breach of these rules, categorized as a war crime under international law. The law obligates warring parties to respect cultural property, requiring special precautions to avoid damaging it and prohibiting its targeting except in cases of imperative military necessity. There is also a customary rule in international law that provides for the protection of cultural property and applies to states regardless of their adherence to international treaties.

Victims' Names

Names of killed victims in the crime of targeting the national museum in Altahreer square in capital secretariat Sep 10, 2025

	Name
1.	Abdelaziz Yahia Shaikh
2.	Yousef Ali Shams Alden
3.	Ali Naji Alshera'e
4.	Sami Mohammed Alzaidi
5.	Mohammed Ismael Alomaisi
6.	Murad Mohammed Alfaqih
7.	Ali Mohammed Alfaqih

8	Abdulqawi Mohammed Alesfour
9	Bashir Hussein Dablan
10	Arif Ali Alsamhi
11	Mohammed Hamoud Almatari
12	Abdulwali Abdo Alnajjar
13	Abdo Taher Alsa'adi
14	Abdelaziz Salih Shas
15	Abdullah Mohammed Alharazi
16	Jamal Furas Al'aadhi
17	Esam Ahmed Alhashidi and his son Abdulwali Esam
18	Salim Abdullah Alwatari
19	Mohammed ALezzi Alharazi
20	Abbas Abdulmalik ALdaylami
21	Lutf Ahmed Hadyan
22	Qais Abdo Alnaqeeb
23	Mohammed Ali Aldhawi
24	Fares Abdo Alrumaisah
25	Abdulrahman Mohammed Jumaane
26	Ali Mohammed Alaqel
27	Amal Mohammed Almanakhi

28	Mohammed Abdo Alsanafi
29	Mohammed Ahmed Alza'akari
30	Zuhair Ahmed Alza'akari
31	Abdullah Mahdi Albahri (Saba News Agency)

**Names of some civilian killed victims in the crime of targeting
Altahreer square in capital secretariat Sep 10, 2025**

	Name	Age	Gender
1	Malak Ahmed Al-Dhamadi	6	Child
2	Akram Nabeel Al-Dhamadi		Male
3	Osama Nabeel Al-Dhamadi		Male
4	Ayman Nabeel Al-Dhamadi		Male
5	Mohammed Ali Al-Dhamadi		Male
6	Ahmed Ali Al-Dhamadi		Male
7	Abdullah Ali Al-Dhamadi		Male
8	Waleed Abdullah Al-Dhamadi		Child
9	Ahmed Mohammed Alazab		Male
10	Amani Ahmed Alhejari		Female
11	Ghaida'a Ahmed Ali Al-Dhamadi	17	Child
12	Bedor Mahmoud Dawood		Female

13	Alanoud Mahmoud Dawood		Female
14	Ayah Ahmed Alsharafi		Female
15	Najat Jamel Alsharafi	16	Child
16	Batool Jamel Alsharafi	13	Child
17	Mohammed Hashim Sharaf Junaid	8	Child

Names of some civilian wounded victims in the crime of targeting
Altahreer square in capital secretariat Sep 10, 2025

	Name	Age	Gender
1	Malak Mohammed Alazab	18	Child
2	Layan Ahmed Al-Dhamadi	2	Child
3	Jamila Jamel Alsadeeq	60	Female
4	Hana'a Abkar	40	Female
5	Bayan Mohammed Alqadasi	11	child
6	Mohammed Abdullah Al-Shibami	50	Male
7	Ali Abdullah Al-Dhamadi		Child
8	Malik Ahmed Ali Al-Dhamadi		Child
9	Hamzah Ahmed Ali Al-Dhamadi	5	Child
10	Radwan Mohammed Alqadasi		Child
11	Waliah Ali Ayedh Al-Matari		Female



























صور لجرحي العدوان الإسرائيلي على مبنى صحفي ٢٦ سبتمبر واليمن ومنازل سكنية بمديرية التحرير وسط العاصمة صنعاء



Recommendation

- 1. Work to stop the aggression against Yemen and Palestine, both land and people.**
- 2. Call upon international organizations, led by the United Nations and the International Criminal Court, to intensify their efforts in documenting the crimes committed by the United States and the Israeli occupation against civilians and civilian objects.**
- 3. Intensify the efforts of civil society organizations—whether those working in the legal/human rights field or media, as well as monitoring and documentation centers—regarding the crimes being committed by the United States and the Israeli occupation. This serves as a real deterrent to perpetrators of crimes and provides protection for these vulnerable groups.**
- 4. We demand the formation of an independent fact-finding committee, composed of individuals known for their competence and impartiality, to investigate all violations and massacres committed by Israel and its allies, and to bring the leaders of the aggression and the perpetrators of crimes and massacres to trial.**
- 5. The leaders of Arab and Islamic countries must take a serious and practical stand alongside the Palestinian people and the peoples supporting them, and we hold them responsible for neglecting their duties.**
- 6. We demand that the United States compensate the victims of the Zionist raids in Yemen, provide reconstruction aid, pay compensation to civilian victims and their families, and rebuild what the aggression's raids have destroyed.**
- 7. We call upon UNESCO to urgently intervene to protect the Yemeni cultural heritage, based on the 1954 Hague Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict, for which UNESCO is the main guarantor of its activation.**
- 8. We call upon the United Nations, the Security Council, and all humanitarian and human rights organizations to condemn the targeting of journalists and media institutions and to work towards their protection and prevent the occurrence of such crimes. Targeting them represents a grave danger that is not limited to them alone but extends to affect the entire society and the fundamental principles of human rights, as it aims to obliterate facts and prevent their transmission to the world.**



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YouTube: <https://youtube.com/channel/UCTqhgKY7eriQWo4M2sMD4rA>

Twitter:
<https://twitter.com/entesaf2?s=80>

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

Website: <https://entesaf.org>