

The American Aggression and siege on Yemen are **terrorist crimes**



Little Angels' Trip

A human rights report documenting the crime of bombing a school bus by the coalition aircraft in Dahyan city -Saada governorate August 9, 2018.

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

Yemeni children have been living in a tragedy since March 26, 2015, when the aggression coalition began its airstrikes on Yemen. These attacks have claimed the lives of thousands, and millions more face the same grim fate due to indiscriminate bombing and a crushing blockade. The aggression coalition has relentlessly targeted their homes, schools, hospitals, wedding venues, and funeral halls. But perhaps the most horrific crime was the attack on Dahyan school bus, which was filled with children on a summer outing, killing most of the children on board. Those who survived were left with partial or total disabilities, a life-long reminder of the enemy's cruelty and malice.

The aggression coalition continues to target childhood, disregarding the historic commitment world leaders made to the world's children. This commitment was enshrined in the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child, which they adopted and integrated into international law. This convention became the most widely ratified human rights treaty in history and helped transform the lives of children globally. However, many children still do not enjoy a full childhood. The childhood of countless children, including those in Yemen, is being violated in plain sight of the world, with no action taken against the massacres and abuses that have been committed since the beginning of the aggression to this day.

This targeting is considered a violation of international humanitarian law and the international treaties and charters that criminalize the targeting of civilian gatherings, including public places, civilian facilities, schools, and markets. The United Nations and international organizations stand by as spectators without taking any stance on the crimes committed against civilians, especially women and children. On the contrary, they have acquitted the perpetrator and blamed the victim through their annual reports, which lack justice and commitment to the provisions of international conventions, treaties, and covenants. This gives the aggression a green light to commit more crimes against civilians without any deterrent.

Executive summary

The "little Angels' Journey" report documents the massacre committed by the Saudi-led aggression coalition's air force on August 9, 2018. The attack targeted a bus carrying over one hundred students from a summer school in the city of Dahyan, Saada Governorate. This targeting resulted in over one hundred casualties, including both killed and wounded, with the majority being children. In this report, we discussed the details of the crime and witness testimonies, and we spoke about a part of the tragedy the students endured. We also covered the aggression coalition's admission of committing the crime, the international condemnations issued by human rights and international organizations, and 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. It also relied on interviews conducted by some human rights organizations and media outlets with witnesses and victims. Additionally, international legal texts, treaties, and agreements were referenced to clarify the legal framework of the crime committed against the innocent children who fell victim to the brutal airstrikes of the aggression coalition.

A brief overview of Dahyan city

Dahyan is a city in the Majez district of Saada governorate. Its population was 13,861 according to the 2004 census.



Details of the massacre of the aggressive coalition on Dahyan school bus

On Thursday, August 9, 2018, at 8:30 AM, coalition warplanes carried out a brutal attack that killed and wounded over 130 people. The airstrike targeted a bus carrying dozens of students, aged between six and fourteen, who were on a summer recreational trip to visit Imam Al-Hadi Mosque in Saada city. The children's journey began at the Grand Mosque in Dahyan, where their summer center was located. From there, they visited the Martyrs' Cemetery in Al-Ja'mala before continuing their trip toward Al-Hadi Mosque. As they were on the road, they stopped at Dahyan market. One of the teachers got off to buy some water and juice. Seconds later, a coalition airstrike brutally targeted the bus, which had dozens of children under the age of fourteen, as well as three teachers. The attack resulted in the death and injury of dozens of children, shoppers, and vendors. Statistics indicate that 135 people were killed or wounded, including 45 children who died in a horrific manner. The bodies of about 8 of the children were torn into pieces, making them unidentifiable. Their remains were collected from the roofs of shops and different corners of the market.

The number of wounded reached 79, including 58 children with serious injuries. The victims of the brutal strike were not limited to the children and teachers on the bus, as a number of shoppers and vendors who were in the market also fell. The location chosen for the strike was a popular market in Dahyan area of Majez district in Saada governorate. The weapon used for the attack was a highly explosive, American-made MK82 missile, considered a smart bomb. All of this data explains and answers questions about the reason for the large number of casualties who fell as a result of this strike.

The state of the targeted location is a living witness to the brutality of the crime. The scene drawn by the explosion on the walls of the shops and the market square tells a lot and answers many questions, all of which have heartbreaking answers. Words fail to describe the situation that prevailed after the explosion, as a complete silence descended upon the area, which was covered in smoke, dust, and gas. Moments later, that silence was broken by the groans of some survivors with various injuries. Those who survived the strike heard the moans of the injured mixed with cries for help. They gathered their senses and minds, which had been scattered by the shock, and rushed to rescue and aid those they could. The injured were pulling their torn and burned bodies from the rubble, while others tried to get out from under the targeted bus.

People rushed to save the children, and some were shocked upon carrying them to discover they were their own, like citizen Zaid Al-Tayeb. He was at the end of the market when the bus was targeted and rushed to the scene to help rescue the victims without knowing the targeted bus was the one carrying his three children. When he arrived and picked up one of the small bodies, he was shocked to find that the mutilated body belonged to one of his children, named Ahmed.

He moved the body away from the scene and went back to search for his other two sons. He found the second one charred and deceased. He rushed back to look for his third child but could not find him. About two hours later, he received a phone call informing him that the body of one of his children was in the morgue of the Republican Hospital in Saada city.

Medics transported the child victims to Al-Talh Hospital in Al-Talh area. Many of those with serious injuries were transferred to the Republican Hospital in Saada city due to the scarcity of resources and staff at Al-Talh Hospital.

This systematic targeting of Yemen's children is a fully-fledged war crime and a crime against humanity. This is the realistic description of the brutal massacres that the coalition air force has committed and continues to commit against Yemeni civilians since the first moment of its aggression against the Yemeni people on March 26, 2015. Dahyan crime, which took the lives of this enormous number of children, is nothing but the culmination of dozens of crimes committed against Yemen's children. Official reports from international humanitarian and human rights organizations, including UN-affiliated ones, state that a large number of children in Yemen have been killed and injured as a result of the coalition's airstrikes. This massacre against children and civilians is nothing but a result of the international community's inaction, turning a blind eye, and failing to hold the criminals accountable or to apply international public law and international humanitarian law.

This has encouraged Saudi Arabia and the UAE to go too far and disregard the lives of innocent Yemeni civilians, all while relying on the support, justification, and cover provided by America, Britain, and France. It's well known that all these countries are involved in the aggression in one way or another. It's appropriate here to bring to mind the UN resolution to add Saudi Arabia to the 'list of shame' for countries that violate the rights of children—a resolution that didn't last more than two days. American and British pressure, along with Saudi threats to cut aid to UN humanitarian organizations and agencies, led to Saudi Arabia's name being removed from this list.

Coalition acknowledges committing the massacre

The coalition acknowledged the crime of killing the children on the Dahyan bus in Saada, claiming it was a “legitimate action.” The coalition stated that they targeted individuals in Saada who were planning to kill civilians and that the events in Saada were in line with international and humanitarian law. The official spokesman for the aggression coalition, Turki Al-Maliki, said: “The targeting that happened today was a legitimate military target, precisely monitored by intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance systems. Yes, all the individuals in this bus were targeted. They were present in this bus and were the operators and planners.” Human rights advocates considered this admission a frank and utterly unacceptable justification for the horrific massacre, while photos of the victims highlighted dozens of children under the age of fifteen whose bodies had been turned into charred remains.



The child, Ahmed Hanash, one of the wounded from Dahyan bus, spoke in an interview, expressing his astonishment at the statement made by the official spokesman for the aggression coalition.

“I heard the official spokesman for the aggression coalition. This person is an idiot. The bus was full of children.”

Witnesses' statements

“You will not stop education with your brutal acts.”

Yahya Hussein Mohammed Alshawe'a, a 43-year-old teacher who survived the attack. He was with the students on the bus but got off just moments before the airstrike. He recounted the events: “I was one of the teachers at the summer centers in Dahyan area, specifically at the Grand Mosque. There were three of my colleagues and a large group of children from the summer center on a field trip. That morning, we went to the martyrs' cemetery in Al-Ja'mala, and then we were heading to the Imam Al-Hadi Mosque in Saada. “On the main road, we stopped at Dahyan market. I got off the bus to buy some bottles of water for the students. Just ten seconds after I went into the store, the coalition's planes launched an airstrike on the bus, which was full of children. The attack killed dozens of students and three of my fellow teachers. Many others were wounded, along with numerous civilians—both vendors and shoppers—who were at the market.”

The students' bodies were scattered all over the area. Afterward, I and the citizens who were in the market rushed to help the wounded and carried the bodies and remains of the children to the hospitals. We, as the teachers of these summer centers, want to tell the coalition countries that your dirty acts against our children will not stop us from teaching, and you will not stop the wheel of education with your brutal actions.

“My son was excited for this trip and couldn't sleep last night.”

Abdulwahab Ali Ali Farea, a 36-year-old father of one of the victims, recounted the details of the incident: “My son, Zakaria, went with his classmates from the summer center at the Grand Mosque in Dahyan on a summer trip with their teachers. Zakaria was so excited for this trip that he couldn't sleep the night before from sheer joy. In the morning, he and his friends set off at 7:00 AM on Thursday, August 9, 2018. They first went to the Martyrs' Cemetery to visit their martyred relatives in Al-Ja'mala area of Dahyan. After that, they were planning to visit Imam Al-Hadi Mosque in the city of Saada. While they were on the way, the bus stopped at Dahyan market to buy some supplies from a store. At 8:30 AM, coalition aircraft targeted them with an airstrike, which resulted in the death of dozens of child students who were on board the bus, including my son Zakaria, who was not yet nine years old. Dozens were also injured. A number of civilians who were at the market, including vendors and shoppers, were also killed.”

A father of three wounded children

Mohammed Ali Ahmed Hanash, a 48-year-old father of three of the children, recounted the details of the incident: “After my three children finished their studies at the summer center in the Grand Mosque in Dahyan area, the teaching staff organized a recreational trip to celebrate the end of the program. They left on a large bus at 7:00 AM on Thursday, August 9, 2018. They first visited the Martyrs' Cemetery in Al-Ja'mala area. After the visit, they headed towards Imam Al-Hadi Mosque in the city of Saada.

On the way, the bus stopped at Dahyan market to buy some supplies. While they were at the market, Saudi coalition aircraft launched an airstrike on the bus, which was full of child students, including my three sons. This led to the death of dozens of children, whose bodies were scattered across the area, and dozens more were injured. Among the injured were my three sons—Hassan, Ahmed, and Yahya—who were severely wounded. They are now receiving treatment at the Republic Hospital.”

“I will never forgive Salman my entire life.”

One of the witnesses to the horror of this massacre is an injured child who was left with a disability by the airstrike. Sadness and pain are visible on his face, which was disfigured by shrapnel from the missile that targeted him and his friends. He recounts the details of the tragedy, saying: “I am Younes Alqataberi, one of the students on Dahyan bus. I was studying at a summer center, and we were on the bus to go on a recreational trip. It was our first trip. My friend Mohammed and I prepared our things for the trip. We were so happy because it was the first time we had ever ridden a bus. We arrived in Dahyan, and the driver got out to buy water and juice for the students from the grocery store. Suddenly, at the moment of the enemy’s airstrike, I found myself lying on the road. I stood up, seeing with only one eye. I told one of the people there, ‘Help me!’ and someone took me and gave me first aid.”

Younes adds: “We are not military experts, as the aggression spokesperson claimed. We are 75 students who read the Quran, follow God’s guidance, and seek knowledge, but Saud’s son bombed and destroyed us.”

Regarding the details of what happened, Younes continues: “My friend Osama and I were documenting the trip. We were happy and didn’t expect it to be a trip of death. Suddenly, the pilot—may God not forgive him—struck us in the middle of Dahyan market. We were optimistic about continuing the trip, but the pilot prevented us from completing it. What was my sin that Salman would strike me!?”

Life is no longer the same for Younes, as he is now unable to walk. He talks about his condition, saying: “My whole life is suffering. I’ve become disabled and now rely on my wheelchair. I can’t go to school or the mosque. I need someone to take care of me. I’m always at home, and when I see my friends playing or going to school, I wish I could be with them, but I can’t. I’ve become disabled, and Salman is the one who caused my disability.”

Younes adds with pain, “Salman destroyed my future. For what sin did he strike the bus!? I can’t stand on my feet, and I will never forgive Salman my entire life.” Younes recounts his reaction when he learned that his friends had been martyred: “When I found out that my friends had died, including my friend Mohammed, I wished that I had been martyred with them to be spared this torment and pain.”

Younes concludes his testimony, saying: “When I see my friends playing my favorite game, football, I wish I could get up and play with them, but I can’t because I’ve become disabled. I will never forgive Salman my entire life. I appeal to humanitarian organizations to stop the war on Yemen and to look at the injustice faced by the children of Yemen.”



Younes became disabled after the brutal raid on the bus

International condemnation of Dahyan school bus massacre

-The United Nations and the Red Cross mission have condemned the massacre carried out by the Saudi-led aggression coalition, which targeted students, most of them children, on a civilian bus in the center of Dahyan city in Saada governorate. In a statement to Al Jazeera TV, UN Humanitarian Coordinator Lise Grande called for an immediate investigation into the crime. The International Red Cross mission stated that it had received “horrifying news” about the civilian victims in Saada, noting that most of the victims were children under the age of 15. The mission added, “All measures must be taken to ensure that what happened in Saada does not happen again.”

-The Western-backed aggression coalition’s strike sparked outrage from human rights groups. In a statement, Henrietta Fore, UNICEF’s Executive Director, said the “horrific” attack on the bus shows that the “brutal war in Yemen has reached a new low.”

-United Nations Secretary-General António Guterres called for an independent investigation into the raid that hit the children’s bus as it was passing through a market in the town of Dahyan in Saada governorate.

- On Friday, the UN Security Council called for an “impartial and transparent” investigation after a senior UN official briefed the council on the circumstances of the strike in a closed-door session.
- In Paris, the French Foreign Ministry condemned the strike and expressed its support for the UN’s call for all parties to hold talks in Geneva on September 6th.
- UNICEF condemned the targeting of students on a bus in Dahyan area of Saada governorate and questioned, “Does the world really need more innocent children to stop the war on Yemen?!” The organization demanded an end to the “brutal cruelty against children.”
- Oxfam also condemned the targeting of a bus carrying children in Dahyan area, describing the attack as unacceptable and stating that “enough is enough.”
- Heather Nauert, the spokesperson for the U.S. State Department, called on the Saudi government to investigate the bus attack, which resulted in the deaths of 50 civilians and the injury of 77 others, most of whom were children.
- Russia has expressed its deep concern over the continued killing of civilians as a result of hostilities in Yemen, calling on the Saudi-led coalition to investigate these tragic incidents. In this context, the Russian Foreign Ministry stressed the need for a thorough and comprehensive investigation into this tragic incident, noting that those responsible for the deaths and injuries of unarmed civilians must be held accountable. Russia renewed its call for the warring parties in Yemen to strictly apply the principles of international law.
- The UN's Office of Human Rights has repeatedly criticized the aggression



A photo shows the type of weapon used in the attack



photo of the student bus after it was struck by the coalition

Description of the violation according to international humanitarian law

While general international humanitarian law criminalizes the direct or indirect targeting of civilians, civilian objects, installations, and residential areas, the Saudi-led aggression coalition targets wedding halls, funeral gatherings, homes, schools, roads, markets, and other civilian objects.

The coalition is aware that targeting such places is prohibited and that doing so constitutes a grave violation of general international law, international humanitarian law, and related instruments such as the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the fundamental principles of the UN Charter concerning international peace and security.

All of these instruments emphasize the protection of human rights, the prohibition of targeting civilians and civilian objects, and the necessity of their immunity in cases of armed conflict.

This is in line with the relevant articles and additional protocols to the four Geneva Conventions of 1949, which stipulate that the civilian population must enjoy full protection against the dangers arising from military operations and that a number of rules must be observed during conflicts.

In addition to the applicable basic rules, which state the following:

1. The civilian population must not be the target of attack, nor should they be subject to threats or intimidation.
2. Civilians enjoy protection unless they take a direct part in hostilities.
3. Indiscriminate attacks are forbidden. Any attack is considered indiscriminate unless it is directed at a military target. This also applies to any attack whose effects cannot be limited to the intended military target and extends to damaging civilian objects and injuring civilians without distinction. There are many paragraphs and details that all require precautions and measures to be taken to avoid civilian casualties. Furthermore, grave violations included in general international and humanitarian law, the Geneva Conventions, and their additional protocols include the prohibition of using sieges to starve civilians by depriving them of essential supplies or obstructing their delivery, as well as directing attacks against buildings, means of transport, and individuals.

It must be noted that the legal paragraphs and articles presented are merely simple examples to demonstrate the aggression coalition's transgressions and violations of all international and humanitarian covenants, treaties, and laws. This serves to prove that the coalition countries have not adhered to any standards and have given no consideration to the precautionary measures that should be taken when they target or launch destructive raids on civilian homes and objects, or in their imposition of a comprehensive blockade on the Yemeni people. This blockade results in the violation of the basic human rights of civilians of all groups and categories, including children.

The Dahyan crime has special considerations, but it is not the only crime that violates international laws and covenants. Its uniqueness lies in the clarity and completeness of the elements that give it the description of a notorious and fully-fledged war crime. What are these special considerations and factors?

1. The target that was bombed was a bus carrying children on a recreational trip.
2. The location of the bombing was a popular market crowded with civilians, far from any areas of conflict.
3. The force used in the attack was a high-explosive bomb that left a large crater 3 meters deep and 4 meters in diameter. The explosion threw the bus 4 meters and caused extensive damage to civilian objects, destroying them and killing a large number of civilians (vendors and shoppers).
4. The crime was directly recorded and documented by survivors and by neutral parties (the International Red Cross), which manages and supports Al-Talh Hospital. The hospital received the injured, provided medical care, and documented the deaths that arrived there, as it was the closest facility.
5. Previous statements from the coalition considering the Saada Governorate a military zone imply that they view everything within the governorate as a military target.
6. The coalition's spokesperson explicitly admitted that they carried out the strike and that it was based on precise information, monitoring, and tracking of the target (the bus). The spokesperson added that the targeting was done at the right time and place, and was in line with the requirements of international and humanitarian law.



A photo of the children on the bus before the targeting.



A photo of the targeted students when they visited the Martyrs' Cemetery

Victims' Names

Names of the killed victims in the massacre of Dahyan school bus

	Name	Age	Gender
1	Ahmed Zaid Hussein Taib	11	Child
2	Yousef Hussein Hussein Taib	15	Child
3	Osama Zaid Ali Alhumran	12	Child
4	Yahya Hussein Albishri	38	Male

	Name	Age	Gender
5	Younis Abdelaziz Alhadwi	10	Child
6	Yahia Mahdi Izzedine Hourieah	12	Child
7	Mohammed Abdulsalam Abdullah Shuraim	11	Child
8	Mohammed Abdulsalam Aldahyani	12	Child
9	Mohammed Yahia Yahia Fay'a	10	Child
10	Yousif Saleh Abdullah Yahia Aluqaili	10	Child
11	Yousif Saleh Abdullah Alhatafi	13	Child
12	Yousif Abdelaziz Alhadawi	12	Child
13	Hasan Abdulkarim Ahmed salah Alhadi	12	Child
14	Yahia Mohammed Hussein Alharji	13	Child
15	Mohammed Abdul-Elah Mohammed Alhakim	11	Child
16	Ali Zaid Hussein Taib	8	Child
17	Mohammed Abdulhafeiz Abdullah Settein	35	Male
18	Ali Abdulrahim Ali Hashim	11	Child
19	Oqab Mohammed Hasan Hussein Alobadi	14	Child
20	Dirham Ali Maluh	70	Male
21	Mohammed Mohammed Sagheir	75	Male
22	Abdulmalik Abdulrahman Abdullah Altheib	8	Child
23	Abdullah Abdulsalam Abdullah Teraf	11	Child
24	Mohammed Abdulrahman Altheib	11	Child
25	Ali Salah Zaid Ali Fay'a	50	Male
26	Musfir Abdullah Qursan	60	Male
27	Abdullah Hussein Faisal Alhaj	12	Male
28	Hameed Mohammed Edhah Hadi	12	Child
29	Ahmed Ali Alrazihi	25	Male

30	Mohammed Abdullah Ali Almarrani	26	Male
31	Ja'far Thabit Naji Alsame'e	45	Male
32	Yasir Naser Ahmed Alwesabi	16	Child
33	Zakaria Abdulwahab Ali Fay'a	9	Child
34	Turkey Mohammad Hasan Hussein Alobadi	13	Child
35	Yousif Hasan Altheib	9	Child
36	Mohamed Zaid Altaieb	10	Child
37	Ali Mohammed Hasan Hussein Al Dda'e	12	Child
38	Amjad Abdulrahman Abdullah Altheib	11	Child
39	Abdul Elah Abdullah Hussein Alrazihi	10	Child
40	Ali Zaid Ali Alhumran	7	Child

***An image of the remaining deceased unidentified victims**



Remains of victims from the bus children

Names of the wounded victims in the massacre of Dahyan school bus

	Name	Age	Gender
1	Faisal Mohammed Abdullah Ali	35	Male
2	Abdulhakim Edhah Yahia Ala's	12	Child
3	Taha Talib Alshao'ati	16	Child
4	Hasan Mohammed Ali Hanash	12	Child
5	Ahmed Abdullah Ali ALezzi	50	Male
6	Hasan Ali Ahmed Al Qassimi	18	Child
7	Yahia Hasan Dhayf Allah Alfarih	10	Child
8	Abdulrahman Mutahar Ibrahim Alhadi	13	Child
9	Majed Hussein Abdulrahman Ameen	19	Male
10	Mansour Mohammed Abdullah Ali	25	Male
11	Mutasim Faisal Mohammed Abdullah	16	Child
12	Younis Ali Ahmed Alqataberi	12	Child
13	Waleed Abdullah Ali Ali Alkhawlani	13	Child
14	Ibrahim Tarish Salam	14	Child
15	Hamad Ja'far Thabit Naji	14	Child
16	Mohammed Mutahar Ibrahim Alhadi	12	Child
17	Ibrahim Faris Ahmed	14	Child
18	Abdulrahman Faris Ahmed	17	Child
19	Mukhtar Hadi Ahmed	5	Child
20	Izzedine Saleh Mutahar	7	Child
21	Hussein Ahmed Abdullah	38	Male
22	Raqeeb Ali Noaman	8	Child
23	Mohammed Salim Salman Armalah	12	Child
24	Mufarrih Hamdan Yousif Sadiq	60	Male
25	Moussa Abdullah Arif Alqais	28	Male
26	Yahia Mohammed Ali Hanash	10	Child

27	Yahia Abdulmajeed Alujari	30	Male
28	Ramzi Saleh Ismael Abdullah	17	Child
29	Mustafa Ghalib Faisal Alwadeai	12	Child
30	Hafez Abdullah Ali Mughlah	9	Child
31	Mohammed Abdulrahman Ibrahim Alshatheli	13	Child
32	Mohammed Abdulrahman Altheeb	13	Child
33	Rafiq Ali Salman Sulieman	13	Child
34	Kamal Abdullah Yahia Alsharafi	13	Child
35	Ali Taha Ahmed Qasem Alsharief	8	Child
36	Yasser Nasser Ahmed Alnahari	18	Child
37	Taha Hasan Abdullah Alshehari	9	Child
38	Ahmed Mohammed Ali Hanash	14	Child
39	Abdulrahman Tarish Salam	18	Child
40	Younis Saleh Abdullah Aluqaili	7	Child
41	Hafez Abdullah Ali Al-Mahah	9	Child
42	Izzedine Saleh Mohammed Abdullah	12	Child
43	Qassim Abdullah Ahmed Hashim	7	Child
44	Abdulghani Abdulkarim Mohammed Al-Antri	65	Male
45	Abdulatheem Abdullah Ahmed AL Qassimi	55	Male
46	Ammar Khalid Mohammed Alhitar	24	Male
47	Hasan Mohammed Ali Hasan	12	Child
48	Hussein Mohammed Hamoud Alraimi	20	Male
49	Faisal Mohammed Abdullah	12	Child
50	Ibrahim Tariq Alsalam	25	Male
51	Moaath Qassim Hasan	17	Child
52	Hussein Ahmed Abdullah	30	Male

53	Abdulrahman Ali Yousif Alhaweri	17	Child
54	Abdulrahman Hussein Ahmed	17	Child
55	Hussein Ali Mohammed Adlan	42	Male
56	Abdulmalik Abdullah Alda'e	9	Child
57	Hussein Yahia Yahia Alshawe'a	12	Child
58	Hussein Qassim Hussein Alshawe'a	11	Child
59	Hasan Hussein Qassim Alshawe'a	10	Child
60	Ibrahim Mohammed Hamad Alshehari	10	Child
61	Sabir Masoud Musfir Jabir	12	Child
62	Badr Alden Hussein Yahia Alqataberi	10	Child
63	Mohammed Khalid Qassim Alsaadi	12	Child
64	Jubran Ali Alenwah	21	Male
65	Salman Mohammed Saleh Alhumaidi	18	Child
66	Mohammed Ghalib Ali Alghalibi	17	Child
67	Ahmed Mohammed Ali Swaid	16	Child
68	Ahmed Abdulrahman Mohsin Adlan	13	Child
69	Yahia Ali Mohammed Mujali	10	Child
70	Hasan Abdulrahman Alujari	11	Child
71	Ali Mohammed Abdullah Ali Alhawri	25	Male



A photo of the wounded children from the targeted bus

Recommendation

1. Work to stop the war on Yemen and lift the blockade by land, sea, and air.
2. Call upon international organizations, led by the United Nations and the Security Council, to intensify their efforts in documenting the crimes committed by the aggression coalition that target civilians, especially crimes against children, and to enforce legal protection for this group in accordance with the principles of International Humanitarian Law in particular.
3. We demand the formation of an independent fact-finding committee, composed of individuals known for their competence and impartiality, to investigate the coalition's massacres against children, and to bring the aggression coalition's leadership and the perpetrators of these crimes and massacres to trial.
4. The international community must uphold its legal responsibilities and pressure the coalition states to ensure the protection of schools and residential areas from the repercussions of their hostile operations.
5. The organization urges all families of student victims in Dhahyan to file lawsuits before the national courts in the capital, Sana'a, to guarantee their legal rights before the national judiciary.
6. The Security Council must assume its responsibility toward child protection and establish specific mechanisms to hold perpetrators of child rights violations in Yemen accountable.
7. We call upon the international community and international organizations working in the humanitarian and human rights fields to bear their moral and legal responsibilities regarding the systematic targeting of all aspects of life in Yemen generally, and children specifically, and to stand by the children of Yemen, supporting them in obtaining their right to life.
8. We call on all states that supply the coalition states with weapons, including the United States and the United Kingdom, to suspend all arms transfers that are used to commit violations of international law, including war crimes, to the states carrying out the attacks.
9. The Human Rights Council must take responsibility for comprehensively monitoring the human rights situation of children in Yemen, especially concerning education, health, and nutrition, due to the blockade and aggression against our country. Work to stop the war on Yemen and lift the blockade by land, sea, and air.



منظمة انتصاف

لحقوق المرأة والطفل

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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>