

REPUBLIC OF YEMEN

Council of Representatives

Special Parliamentary Investigating

Committee in the Provinces of Lahj and Abyen

Investigating Committee's Report

On Security Events

In the Province of Abyen

Number: (1)

Date: 22/Safar/ 1431

Date: February 7, 2010

IN THE NAME OF GOD THE BENEFICIENT THE MERCIFUL

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Project of Investigating Committee's Report

On Security Events

In The Province of Abyen

Respectful Brothers President and Members of the Presidency of the Council,

Respectful Brothers Members of the Council,

Peace be Upon You and God's Mercy and Benediction,

Upon a Council decision reached following the 12/27/2009 hearing an Investigating Committee was formed on the security events that occurred in the Governorates of Abyan and Lahj, under the supervision of Brother Cheikh Houmair Ben Abdallah Ben Houssain Al-Ahmar, Vice-President of the Council. The Committee is composed of the following brothers members of the Council:

- 1- Mohammad Yehya Al-Hawery
- 2- Khaled Sha'ef Al-Radfany
- 3- Abul Aziz Ahmad Al-Jebary
- 4- Sadek Kassem Al-Baadany
- 5- Salem Mansour Haydarah
- 6- Nasser Mohammad Bajeel
- 7- Kassem Mohammad Al-Kassady
- 8- Ali Houssain Al-Aansy
- 9- Abdul Wahab Mahmoud Maawadah
- 10- Abdallah Mohammad Al-Maqtary

- 11- Abdul Aziz Ahmad Karro
- 12- Abdul Bari Abdallah Doughaish
- 13- Ali Houssain Aashal

And from the Secretary, the brothers:

- 1- Abdul Rahman Al-Mansour
- 2- Mohammad Jaghman
- 3- Mat'har Al-Khawy
- 4- Abdallah Al-Sarra'a
- 5- Riyadh Mayssary
- 6- Jamal Hassan

The Committee held its first Council meeting on 12/30/2009. It was presided over by Sheikh Houmair Ben Abdallah Ben Houssain Al-Ahmar, Vice-President of the Council and Committee Supervisor. The following decision was made:

- The appointment of Brother Mohammad Yahya Al-Hawiry as President of the Committee and Brother Khaled Shayeh Al-Radfany as its Decision Maker.

On Friday 1/1/2010, the Committee headed to the Governorate of Aden and held a meeting, discussed the agenda and made the decision to submit two separate reports about both governorates. It decided as well that all its members shall head to the Governorate of Abyan and shall meet with its local leaders and members of the authority along with the security apparatus in the governorate.

The Committee drafted its report about the events that occurred in Al-Majala, District of Al-Mhofad, Governorate of Abyen, as follows:

I – **The Meeting With The Local Leaders And Members Of The Authority, and With The Security Apparatus In The Governorate**

At 10 :00 am on Saturday 1/2/2010, the Committee held its meeting with the brothers leaders of the governorate's local and security authorities. They met with the following officials:

1- Gov. Mohammad Al-Mayssary	Governor – Head of the Local Council
2- Nasser Al-Fadly	Secretary General of the Governorate
3- Ahmad Ghaleb	Manager of the Governorate
4- Abdul Majeed Al-Salahy	Counsel of the Governorate
5- Ahmad Al-Kassady	Assistant Manager of the Governorate
6- Ali Saleh Jobran	Assistant Manager of the Governorate
7- Ahmad Nasser Jarfoush	Assistant Manager of the Governorate
8- Saleh Saeed Ali	Assistant Manager of the Governorate
9- Hayadarah Ahmad Al-Hatal	Commander of the Abyan Sector
10- Hammoud Hassan Al-Harathy	Security Director of the Governorate
11- Hammoud Al-Noumeiry	Commander of the Central Security
12- Abdul Razzak Al-Marouny	Rescue Commander
13- Ahmad Youssef	Director of the Political Security
14- Maher Mohammad Salem	Member of the Local Council
15- Yaslim Sabee'h Bost	General Director of the District of Ahwar

At the outset of the meeting Brother Chairman of the Investigating Committee addressed the air strike incident which occurred on 12/17/2009 in Al-Maajala region, district of Al-Mhfad, governorate of Abyan. Subsequently, the Committee listened to a series of clarifying points from Brother Engineer Ahmad Al-Mayssary, Governor of Abyan, which can be summarized as follows:

- Al-Qaeda members are present in the Governorate. In the beginning they were present in the region of Thououba, District of Modiya. Yet the Governorate's

leadership has outreached with prominent social figures in order to oust these members from their region and indeed, the latter moved from Thououba to Al-Maajala where Al-Qaeda leader Mohammad Al-Anboursy (Al-Kazimy) lived and they started by opening a training camp there.

- Al-Qaeda's members are present and recently appeared active in a manner that was unusual for the members of this organization; they started recently moving openly as armed groups without any fear or reservation.
- He pointed out that the residents have reported seeing an aircraft flying around for over two months and that it was flying at a low level and taking pictures of more than one location. The aircraft was never identified.
- The strike targeted the training camp and hit by mistake members of the Haydarah family, who are not linked to Al-Qaeda. This strike caused more damages than the one carried out in the area populated by the Anboor family. Everybody died, 14 deaths in total, except for one young Haydarah girl, Fatima Ali Mohammad Nasser, who survived and is presently receiving medical treatment abroad. The Anboor family had no connections to Al-Qaeda except that Mohammed Saleh Al-Kazimy lived among them along with other individuals.
- Following this incident, a group of youngsters from Al-Qaeda surrounded the site of the incident, retrieved six dead bodies from the area and transported seven wounded to the hospital that remained surrounded by a group of Al-Qaeda members until 7 p.m. Five dead bodies were taken from the hospital and buried in the region of Zaraf. Their wounded members were taken to an unknown location. The Governor has also indicated that the citizens have randomly provided relief in Al-Razi hospital in Abyan. They were then

transported to various hospitals in the Governorate of Aden whereas the citizens who were killed were buried in an area near Al-Maajala.

- With regard to the citizens' reactions, the Brother Governor indicated that people came from all over the places and that this strike has led to substantial outrage and indignation and that the consequences of such a strike were not predicted. He said: "The reactions were overwhelming and we tried to avoid the situation by preventing any escalation. The situation remained abnormal and we were on the verge of confrontations and clashes, especially as some members of the Hirak \mobility\ acted in such a way as to take advantage of the situation in order to escalate it.
- Information indicated that Mohammed Saleh Al-Anboursy (Al-Kazimy) funneled money by bringing Saudi, Emirati and Pakistani Al-Qaeda members into the region. He brought a large number of individuals that reached over twenty people, including a Pakistani expert in poisons and explosives.
- The site of the incident was not secured and there are still some explosives which threaten residents' lives. Five days following the date of the incident on 12/21/2009, large groups of citizens headed to the site of the incident and explosives blew up, which caused the killing and wounding of a group of civilians. At the end of Brother Governor's speech, brothers members of the Committee addressed a series of questions. Here are some of the main questions and the Governor's answers:

Question (1): Would it have been possible to deal with these wanted elements using a different security method, given the fact those elements were moving freely from one area to another? And how far is the camp from the paved road?

Brother/Governor replied that it would have been possible to target them in a different manner, yet he believes that the air strike was the safest and the best way to do it. However, there were errors in the geographic coordinates and the determination of the location. As for the camp, it is approximately three kilometers away from the main road and can be accessed by car.

Question (2): Brother Vice Prime Minister of Defense and Security Affairs for the Council pointed out that 24 Al-Qaeda operatives were killed, whereas you say that 14 Al-Qaeda operatives were killed, so what is the true death toll as far as you are concerned?

Brother Governor replied that the death toll has reached 14 operatives.

Question (3): A Presidential Committee was formed by members of the Shura Council \consultative council\ and by prominent tribal leaders from the Bakazim family; what has this Committee achieved so far?

Brother Governor replied that the Presidential Committee was formed from Brother Assistant Undersecretary Jarfoosh, Saeed Awad Jaayool, Ali Lakhsahaa, Ahmad Radwan and Nasser Mansour Hady, and that only two meetings took place and “We were notified that the people have refused that this Committee reach out to them, that it would be preferable for a committee that would reach out to people to be formed from the Deputy Council by virtue of its constitutional legitimacy, and that this Presidential Committee was nothing more than a Preliminary Committee for processing and preparing as required by you as a Parliamentary Committee.

Question 4: What is the nature of the communiqué you received two hours following the incident? Did you receive it telephonically or in writing?

The brother replied by saying: “The communiqué came telephonically from the Brother Interior Minister and then I received a call from his Excellency the President of the Republic.”

Question 5: Were demands made to you? And what is your vision on how to solve this problem?

Brother/Governor replied by saying: “After the incident, we are trying to direct the blood relatives to the government rather than exploiting the matter for political reasons. We are keen to cooperate with the residents of the region and we were the first mourners to offer our condolences to the Bakazim family. The government must offer an equitable compensation to the families of the victims and pay attention to this region by providing its residents with basic services and offer an apology for the wrong that was done to the victims and treat those who suffered injuries caused by the incident...” He stressed the need for a Parliamentary Committee to visit the site of the incident given its great importance; that will have a positive impact on the citizens’ morale in the region.

On Sunday evening 1/3/2010, the Committee held a meeting and appointed three subcommittees for the following tasks:

- **The First Committee**: shall visit the wounded in Al-Nakeeb Hospital, Al-Mansoura District, and inquire about their health and offer them comfort. It will be formed of Brother Sheikh Houmair Ben Abdallah Ben Houssain Al-Ahmar, Vice President of the Council of Representatives and Committee Supervisor, and Brother Nasser Mohammad Bajeel, and Brother Abdul Rahman Al-Mansour as Secretary.

The Second Committee: shall hold a meeting with security leaders in Zanjibar, capital of the Governorate of Abyan, and it will be formed of the following brothers:

- | | |
|----------------------------------|-----------|
| 1- Mohammad Yehya Al-Hawery | |
| 2- Sadek Kassem Al-Baadany | |
| 3- Abdul Wahab Mahmoud Maawadah | |
| 4- Abdul Bari Abdallah Doughaish | |
| 5- Abdalla Houssain Al-Sara'a | Secretary |
| 6- Jamal Salem Hassan | Secretary |

The Third Committee: shall go on a field visit in the region of Qattanah Valley, in Al-Maajalah, District of Al-Mhofad, Governorate of Abyen, and will be formed of the following brothers:

- | | |
|---------------------------------|----------------|
| 1- Abdul Aziz Ahmad Karro | President |
| 2- Ali Hassan Ashal | Decision Maker |
| 3- Salem Mansour Haydarah | Member |
| 4- Abdul Aziz Ahmad Jebary | Member |
| 5- Khaled Shayef Al-Radfany | Member |
| 6- Abdallah Mohammad Al-Maqtary | Member |
| 7- Ali Houssain Al-Aansy | Member |
| 8- Kassem Mohammad Al-Kassady | Member |
| 9- Riyadh Al-Mayssary | Secretary |
| 10- Mat'har Al-Khawy | Secretary |

All the committees shall begin their tasks on Monday 1/4/2010.

The First Committee visited the wounded at Al-Naqeeb Hospital, District of Al-Masourah and enquired about their health and offered them comfort.

The Second Committee held a meeting with the security leaders in the Governorate of Abyan and listened to their following statements:

- The Security Committee in the Governorate reported that one Al Qaeda member who was killed in the region of Al-Maajala was a Saudi national and a membership card was found in his pocket. The Security Chief showed members of the Committee the identification card, which was a card issued by the Imam Muhammad Bin Saud of the Islamic University. The Committee kept his name on their main list.
- The Security Chief reported that local authorities in Al-Mhfad demanded more than once that security measures be taken against Al-Qaeda operatives whose presence in the region has started to pose significant danger and concerns.
- The Security Committee reported that a number of dangerous operatives of various nationalities wanted by security services were from Al-Qaeda and were present in Thououba, and had moved to Al-Maajala as a result of the pressure the residents exerted on them and their refusal of the presence of such dangerous elements; the Committee kept their names on their main list.
- At the end of the meeting the Committee was handed reports about the incident.
- On the morning of Monday, 1/4/2010, the Third Committee headed from the Governorate of Aden to the District of Al-Mhfad, Governorate of Abyan after they got in touch with a number of notables, social figures and officials from the District in order to facilitate access to the site of the incident for the Committee.

A- Site Description:

The Region of Al-Maajala is located in the District of Al-Mhofad, Governorate of Abyan, and spans both sides of the main paved road that connects both the Governorates Abyan and Shabwa; the Katana Valley bifurcates around the region and is approximately three kilometers northwards of Al-Majala and constitutes the site of the incident.

The Katana Valley is considered a pasture for nomads and contains two residential agglomerations for the Anbour and Haydara families. The Haydara family's agglomeration is approximately one kilometer eastwards of the Anbour's family agglomeration; it is known that the Haydaras have been living there for decades, the Anbours have been living there for three years and no one else lives in that area. The two agglomerations are composed of primitive dwellings built with straw and wood and some of them are built with gabion fences. Residents of this area lead a simple and rudimentary life relying on themselves and there are no signs of services offered by the government.

The region is flat with three rocky low hills covered with a large number of natural pastures. It is open to the paved road and a big mountain is erected behind it. It also has a dirt road and can be easily reached.

B. Committee's Observations of the Site of the Incident:

Upon arrival to the site the Committee saw the following:

1. It found that all dwellings were burnt with their contents (pots, clothes and furniture), leaving only traces of those contents.
2. It found traces of the victims' blood and a number of craters caused by the shelling. It also found a number of unexploded bombs that were remnants of the shelling and pose a threat to the lives of the citizens. The Committee took pictures of those bombs, of some remnants of the strike and of the

rocket parts in various locations; some of them were close to residential agglomerations and others were approximately one and a half kilometers away. The Committee also picked samples of some of these remnants.

3. The Committee found remnants of large numbers of sheep that had rotten as a result of the strike and a number of remnants of beehives as well.
4. It found two craters caused by the shelling of the Anbours' location and three craters in the Haydarah's. The depths of the craters ranged from one to one and a half meters with an approximately two meter diameter.
5. The citizens showed the Committee the location of the well and stated that some individuals from outside the area worked there. The well is located in a ditch and is approximately one kilometer away from the Anbours. It consists of a hole with a depth that does not exceed approximately three meters and contains no water. There are two rectangular holes close to it - each one is about two meters long and half a meter wide with a depth that does not exceed half a meter. The Committee inquired about the two holes and the residents stated that the workers who were digging the well used to hide inside the holes when they blew the ground up with dynamite to drill the well.

The Committee then proceeded to move along with the citizens to the location where the victims were buried, in the Eeran cemetery in the region of Al-Maajala, located close to the public road. The citizens stated that the Anbour and Haydara victims were buried there and that some of them were buried collectively due to the fact that some bodies were torn apart.

According to the citizens, the rest of the dead bodies of those who were not from the region were buried elsewhere.

C- Meeting with the Citizens:

In the afternoon of the same day, the Committee held an extended meeting with the citizens from the Anbour and Haidara families, explained to the attendees the objective of the meeting, and asked them to choose their representatives that would speak on their behalf. They chose three delegates from the Haydaras and three delegates from the Anbours. The delegates spoke as follows:

I - The Haydara Family:

Ahmed Salem Nasser Jaljalah explained that his brothers lived in this location for decades and he appealed to the Committee, now that they had seen the site, to tell the truth and he held them accountable before God and the citizens in clearing their conscience and clarifying what happened to his family that relies on herding as its main source of income. He also said that no one from his family is connected to any wanted individual.

Salem Awad Saeed said that his family was asleep on the morning of Thursday 12/17/2009 and that those rockets fell on them and that they are not convicted of any crime and demanded from the Committee to report the facts as they are.

Awad Salem Saeed said that his family has been part of these people for years prior to the Yemeni Unification and that they have no connection to anybody and only one girl was left in this family and she is being treated in the Republican Hospital in Sana'a and that he agreed with what those who spoke before him said.

II- The Anbour Family

Mohammed Nasser Ali considered what has happened to his family a heinous crime and said, addressing the Committee, "You saw everything and you are one of us and we are one of you, one blood, one flesh and one homeland. As

to Mohammad Saleh Al-Anboursy (Al-Kazimy), if the government wants him it could have found him somewhere else; he was moving from Modiya to Mhfad to Shabwah. And if he committed murders in another location, killing everybody is a shame and a sin towards us and towards our children.”

Abdallah Ahmad Bouh agreed with and did not add to what Brother Mohammad Nasser Ali said and demanded from the Committee to report what it heard and saw.

Sheikh Houssain Abdallah Awad said that “This attack is ferocious and infidel and there was no reason for it. And it is a crime for a Yemeni to kill his Yemeni brother and that Mohammad Saleh Al-Anboursy was imprisoned by the government authorities for a period of two years and he was released as an innocent man and following his release he got married and lived in Modiya before he moved along with his family to the shelling site.” He also said that “This shelling has caused them major distress and deep wounds.” He addressed the Committee by saying, “We have provided you with big protection and we are strong and virtuous tribes and we don’t inflict harm on anybody and our region is secured.” He said, “Our problem is everybody’s problem,” and he added “We have defended the September Revolution with our blood and we have made sacrifices all over the Northern Governorates; we fought along with the unification forces and not a single bullet was shot in this region against any member of the Unification and we were never involved in any act of banditism. Is this how we get rewarded?”

The citizens stated that the only male survivor from the Anbour family is Brother Houssain Abdallah Awad Aabad, a young man in his thirties who lost his family and has only one daughter and one son left who live with their maternal uncles. He was very emotional, upset and petrified by what happened to his family and he stated

that all he heard was bombing sounds, for he was asleep. He demanded accountability for those who carried out these acts.

Brother Yaslim Shabee Bost, Director of Ahoor District, indicated that the local authorities were present in the region two and a half hours after they learned about the shelling and along with the citizens, they moved the wounded to Al-Mhfad District. And as a result of the huge rage that spread throughout the region, the local authorities deemed it appropriate to prevent any military crew from reaching the area that was subjected to shelling in order to avoid any disastrous consequences. He said: "With the help of the citizens, we moved the dead bodies and buried them in the Eeran cemetery, except for the female dead bodies that were transported to the families in order to have them buried in their villages. As to the six individuals that were with Mohammad Saleh Al-Anboursy (Al-Kazimy), they were not buried in this cemetery."

The citizens stated as well that twenty days prior to the day of shelling, six individuals were helping Mohammad Saleh Al-Anboursy dig a water well; one of them, the owner of the compressor, was known as Al-Thamary. They knew nothing about them and they lived near Mohammad Saleh Al-Anboursy's (Al-Kazimy) house. They had a farm where they would go along with him.

Following this meeting, brothers members of the Committee asked the people some questions. Here are some of the important ones:

1- Did you see the aircraft during the strike that occurred in the region?

- The people responded that there was an aircraft that was taking pictures immediately following the strike.

2- Were there individuals from out of the region present in Mohammad Saleh Al-Kazimy's house?

- The citizens responded by saying: “Yes, there were six workers, including Abdul Rahman Ka’ed Al-Thamary, who works as an entrepreneur, and they were all guests at Mohammad Saleh Al-Kazimy’s. They were digging a well. We didn’t know them and they were digging using a compressor.”

3- Was there a Saudi national?

- The citizens responded: “We believe this was a rumor.”

4- When did the work start? And where did the workers go after work?

- The people responded: “the work started twenty days prior to the incident, and these people had a farm close to our location. They cooked their own food and lived in a small tent. And we will not allow the erection of a camp in our neighborhood which would harm our children.

5- When he was released from prison, did Mohammad Saleh Al-Kazimy come to this area or did he head to Thououba?

- The citizens responded that Mohammad Saleh Al-Anboury Al-Kazimy was in prison and was released as an innocent man and under the guarantee of the Bakazim family’s leaders and he remained in Modiya, he then returned to his region and obtained sheep and *\the word is noob and translator is not sure of the meaning* in return for his commitment before the tribe’s leaders not to get involved in any kind of activities with Al-Qaeda.

Following the meeting with the brother citizens, the Committee received a communiqué that contained a complaint from the part of the Bakazim tribes for what happened to the citizens in the Katanah region. The file contained the names of members of the Haydara and Anbour families who were killed. It

contained as well details of loss of properties caused by the strike, i.e. sheep, bees, gold, weapons and cash monies, in addition to pictures of some of the victims, as is detailed in the lists annexed to this report.

On 1/7/2010 the Committee met with Brother Dr. Al-Khodur Mohammad Al-Saeedy, Director-General of Governorate of the Abyen Health Department, along with Brother Yaslim Al-Anboursy, Director-General of Al Mhfad District. Brother Director-General of the Governorate of the Abyen Health Department explained that immediately after the incident, seven wounded and five dead were escorted to the Mahnaf Hospital, Lawder District. Three dead bodies were placed in the hospital. However, the escorts prevented the specialists working at the hospital from identifying the dead bodies. They also prohibited people from entering or leaving the hospital. They then moved the dead bodies and asked the medical crew working at the hospital to treat the wounded; there were seven of them.

The Director of the Health Department in the District stated that the wounded and dead' escorts moved the wounded and dead bodies to an unknown location at 7:00 pm. He provided a list of the names of the wounded. Brother Director-General of the Health Department believes the names are fictitious.

He also stated that, on 12/21/2009, two wounded arrived at the Lawder Hospital, and they are Khaled Mohammad Ali and Nasser Saleh Al-Saeedy (they later passed away); their wounds were caused by bomb explosions in the site of the incident. In addition, nine wounded arrived in private cars to the Modiya Hospital. They were then transported to Al-Razi Hospital in Khanfar. Due to the fact that Al-Razi Hospital was not adequately equipped, they were transported to Al-Nakeeb Hospital in the Governorate of Aden. He

handed over to the Committee a list of the names of the wounded and the dead caused by the incident. He also asked to have the costs associated with wound care covered, for these costs were considered debts to the Governorate according to the submitted bills.

Brother Yaslim Al-Anboursy, Director of Al-Mhofad District, stated that Mohammad Saleh Al-Kazimi, a Saudi-born, was arrested and put in prison in Sana'a and was then found innocent. He was then moved from Sana'a to Al-Mansour prison in the Governorate of Aden four years earlier *\this sentence is not clear.* He was then released upon the intervention of the Bakazim tribe leaders before the government. At the outset, he lived in Modiya and then, following some tribal feuds, he moved along with his family to the area that was targeted by the strike. Mohammad Saleh Al-Kazimi moved freely between the various governorates of Mhofad, Modiya and Atk.

He added that he constantly saw, along with the citizens, an aircraft flying in the sky prior to the incident and that this aircraft was never seen prior to the day of the incident.

On the day of the incident, I arrived along with the residents to provide relief which was taking place in a random fashion due to the deep confusion. And while we were transporting the dead bodies to the grave, an individual intercepted us and refused to allow us to take the six dead bodies to bury them with the Haydaras and Anbours victims. When we ignored his demand, he left and came back with a group of armed and masked men. We were on the verge of a confrontation, yet the residents decided not to get into any confrontation and let the group take their killed men at exactly 3:00 pm. As to the wounded, they were removed from the Lawder Hospital.

He added by saying: "Five rockets fell into the site."

And when the Committee asked Brother District Director: “What happened to Mohammad Saleh Al-Kazimi’s car?” He stated that the 1996 Shaas was in the site of the incident and, following the incident, it was taken by Mohamad Saleh Anboury’s family. The Committee asked him also a question about the number of the dead bodies which were buried and the cemeteries where they were buried, beside the Eeran cemetery. He stated that five unknown dead bodies were buried in Thououba, Modiya District, in addition to five dead bodies which were buried in the Zarat cemetery, Lawder District and one of the dead bodies which belongs to the Mayassrat tribe was handed over to his family and they buried him.

II - Conclusions

Brother President,

Brothers Members,

In light of the series of clarifying points obtained by the Committee during its field visit of the Governorate of Abyan and upon its meeting with leaders and executive, local and security government officials along with some citizens, the Committee has reached a series of facts and conclusions which we will mention as follows:

1- The two sites that were struck belonged to the Haydara and Anbour families.

The strike has caused the death of 14 innocent victims from the Haydara family and 27 from the Anbour family, in addition to wounding seven from the Haydara and the Anbour family who were women, men and children, according to the list annexed to this report.

2- According to the statement made by the local authority in the Governorate, represented by the Governor of the Governorate, among the 14 Al Qaeda men who were killed is Mohammad Al-Kazimy and two from the Anbour family, in addition to seven wounded who were transported to unknown

locations, according to the Director of the Abyan Health Department's Report.

- 3- Mohammad Saleh Al-Kazimy , the wanted man described by the security apparatus, moved throughout the various governorates (Al-Mhofad – Lawder – Modiya, Gov. of Abyan – Atk, Gov. of Shabwa) in a normal fashion and it was possible to reach him by using a different security method.
- 4- It became clear that the strike, which targeted Al-Qaeda members, was not based on accurate information, hence the large number of innocent victims.
- 5- Such operations, which were not accurately planned, causing the death of a large number of innocents, do not serve the purpose of fighting terrorism; they are rather counterproductive.
- 6- It became clear to the Committee that there were flaws in the components of the government apparatus in its way of outreaching with the community and educating it about the danger of the presence of such outlaw elements which threaten the security and the stability of the homeland.
- 7- It became clear to the Committee that the site had not been secured and that it still contains unexploded bomb remnants of the strike, which pose a threat to people's lives; as the explosion of some of them on 12/21/2009 killed and wounded some innocent citizens, three dead and 9 wounded, according to the annexed list.
- 8- It became clear to the Committee that the concerned central and local departments did not take into account the consequences of this strike, since they did not assume their responsibilities in rescuing the wounded and injured, did not secure the site and were not being present in the area, which made it easy for the suspects in Al-Qaeda armed group, to head to the site and take a number of wounded and dead who belong to them.

- 9- The Committee noticed that the Al-Maajala area and its surroundings lack the minimum level of human services.

III - Recommendations

Upon the above-mentioned most significant conclusions it reached following its visit to the Governorate of Abyan, the Committee makes the following recommendations to the Council:

- 1- The Government ought to open an investigation about the mistakes that were made during the strike causing the death of citizens who were innocent victims. In addition, it ought to hold accountable those found guilty of committing such mistakes and submit a report to the Council about the outcomes of the investigations.
- 2- The Government ought to commit to intercept any group which adopts violence as its modus operandi and which operates outside the constitution and the law. The interception ought to be within the constitution and the implemented laws.
- 3- The Government ought to publicly apologize to the families of the innocent victims who fell as a result of the strike.
- 4- The Government ought to bear responsibility in a swift manner and offer rewarding compensations for life and property damages, including the innocent victims who fell on 12/21/2009 and to pay the costs of medical treatments for the wounded, whether these treatments will be received in the country or abroad.
- 5- The Government ought, by sending a specialized team to the region, to remove all bombs and remnants in order to avoid any additional victims.
- 6- It is necessary for the Government to make an assessment of the security, administrative and service situation in the Governorate and find ways to

address the existing flaws by providing the necessary capabilities that would guarantee the presence of such institutions and impose the power of the government.

- 7- Procure sufficient funds in an exceptional fashion for 2010 to implement development projects in the region of Al-Maajala and the neighboring areas in order to provide basic services of water, electricity, health and education projects.

Finally, we hope that we succeeded in accomplishing the mission delegated to us.

Decision Maker of the Committee	Khaled Shayef Al-Radfany
President of the Committee	Mohammad Yehya Al-Hawiry
Committee Supervisor	Homair Ben Abdallah Ben Houssain Al-Ahmar

LIST OF DEATHS IN AL-HAYADARA'S FAMILY

I- The Family of Mohammad Nasser Awad Jaljalah			
	NAME	AGE	NOTES
1	Mohammad Nasser Awad Jaljalah	60	Father
2	Noussa Mohammad Saleh Al-Sawwah	30	Wife
3	Nasser Mohammad Nasser	6	Son
4	Arwa Mohammad Nasser	4	Daughter
5	Fatima Mohammad Nasser	2	Daughter
II – The Family of Mohammad Nasser Jaljalah			
	NAME	AGE	NOTES
1	Ali Mohammad Nasser	35	Head of the Family
2	Koblah Al-Khereiby Salem	25	His Wife
3	Afraha Ali Mohammad Nasser	9	Daughter
4	Zaydah Ali Mohammad Nasser	7	Daughter
5	Hoda Ali Mohammad Nasser	5	Daughter
6	Shaikha Ali Mohammad Nasser	4	Daughter
III – The Family of Ahmad Mohammad Nasser Jaljalah			
	NAME	AGE	NOTES
1	Ahmad Mohammad Nasser Jalajalah	30	Father
2	Koblah Salem Nasser	21	Wife
3	Mohsinah Ahmad Aadyo	50	Mother
The Wounded Girl			
	NAME	AGE	NOTES
	Fatima Ali Mohammad Nasser	13	Receiving Treatment Abroad

LIST OF DEATHS IN THE ANBOUR'S FAMILY

I- The Family of Abdallah Mokbel Salem Loukiyah			
	NAME	AGE	NOTES
1	Abdallah Mokbel Salem Loukiyah	37	Head of the Family
2	Salha Ali Ahmad Mansour	30	Wife
3	Ibrahim Abdallah Mokbel Salem Loukiyah	12	Son
4	Asma Abdallah Mokbel Salem Loukiyah	9	Daughter
5	Salma Abdallah Mokbel Salem Loukiyah	4	Daughter
6	Fatima Abdallah Mokbel Salem Loukiyah	3	Daughter
II – The Family of Ali Mokbel Salem Loukiyah			
	NAME	AGE	NOTES
1	Ali Mokbel Salem Loukiyah	36	Head of the Family
2	Hana Abdallah Mansar	28	Wife
3	Mohailah Mohammad Saeed Yaslim	30	
4	Safa'a Ali Mokbel Salem	25	Daughter
5	Khadija Ali Mokbel Salem	1	Daughter
6	Hana'a Ali Mokbel Loukiyah	6	
7	Mohammad Ali Mokbel Salem Loukiyah	4	
III- The Family of Salem Loukiyah			
	NAME	AGE	NOTES
1	Fatima Yaslim Al-Rawamy	67	First Wife
2	Maryam Awad nasser	43	Second Wife
3	Jawass Mokbel Salem Loukiyah	15	Daughter
IV- The Family of Abdallah Awad Shaikh			
	NAME	AGE	NOTES
1	Abdallah Awad Shaikh	65	Head of the Family

Beehives – The Anbour’s Family

	NAME	INVENTORY	NUMBER	NOTES
1	Abdallah Mokbel Salem Loukiyah	Bee Stickers	100	
2	Ali Mokbel Salem Loukiyah	Bee Stickers	175	
3	Mokbel Salem Loukiyah	Bee Stickers	30	
4	Abdallah Awad Abdallah Shaikh	Bee Stickers	40	
5	Mohammad Saleh Mohammad Ali Al-Anboursy			
TOTAL			375	

The Haydra’s Family Has No Beehives
Weapons – The Anboursy’s Family

	NAME	INVENTORY	NUMBER	NOTES
1	Abdallah Mokbel Salem Loukiyah	Automatic Weapon	1	90 Bullets
2	Ali Mokbel Salem Loukiyah	German Aut. Weapon	1	68 Bullets
3	Abdallah Awad Abdallah Shaikh	Half Aut. Weapon	1	77 Bullets
4	Houssain Abdallah Awad	Aut. with Stand	1	
TOTAL			4	

WEAPONS – The Haydara’s Family

	NAME	INVENTORY	NUMBER	NOTES
1	Mohammad Nasser Awad Jaljalah	Russian Aut. w/Stand	1	80 Bullets
2		Russian Aut. w/Stand	1	60 Bullets
3		Russian Aut. w/Stand	1	90 Bullets
TOTAL			3	

ANNEX NUMBER 2**Livestock – The Anbour's Family**

	NAME	INVENTORY	NUMBER	NOTES
1	Abdallah Salem Mokbel Loukiyah	Sheep	132	
2	Ali Mokbel Saleh	Sheep	83	
3	Mokbel Salem Loukiyah	Sheep	66	
4	Abdallah Awad Abdallah Shaikh	Sheep	35	
5	Mohammad Saleh Mohammad Al-Anbours	Sheep	20	
6	Hassan Abdallah Awad	Sheep	20	
7	Nasser Mahdi Ahmad's Family	Sheep	20	
TOTAL			388	

Livestock – The Haydara's Family

	NAME	INVENTORY	NUMBER	NOTES
1	Mohammad Nasser Awad Jalalah	Sheep	150	
2	Ahmad Mohammad Nasser Jalalah	Sheep	200	
3	Ali Mohammad Nasser Jalalah	Sheep	120	
TOTAL			370	