

EXHIBIT 8

RE: FREEDOM OF INFORMATION ACT REQUEST

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UNITED STATES CENTRAL COMMAND (USCENTCOM) CCJ6-RDF (FOIA)
7115 SOUTH BOUNDARY BOULEVARD
MACDILL AFB, FL 33621-5101

Oct. 23, 2020

Dear USCENTCOM FOIA Coordinator,

This is an urgent request under the Freedom of Information Act, 5 U.S.C. § 552 (“FOIA”), with a request for expedited processing.

This request seeks specific USCENTCOM records regarding an allegation of civilian harm resulting from an airstrike in Mosul conducted by Combined Joint Task Force-Operation Inherent Resolve (CJTF-OIR), as described in detail below.

In order to facilitate the location of responsive records, I have included information from CENTCOM’s own public release identifying the incident in question and confirming the existence of requested records.

Please find my full request below.

I. REQUESTED RECORDS

Pursuant to the FOIA I hereby request copies of all Credibility Assessment, Closure Report, Commander-Directed Investigation, or AR-15-6 records regarding the civilian casualty report of a Jan. 6, 2017 Coalition airstrike in Mosul, which CENTCOM recently assessed to be credible. This request seeks all enclosures, exhibits and attachments within or referenced in these records, including but not limited to the following: mIRC logs or other chat and internet relaying message logs, Full Motion Video (FMV) or other video referenced, solatia assessments, emails, photos, post-strike imagery, screenshots, still image captures, and other images.

In order to assist you in locating responsive records, I am providing information below from CENTCOM’s own public release identifying the specific incident in question and confirming the existence of records assessing this incident as “credible.” The incident in question is identified in CENTCOM’s “CJTF – OIR Monthly Civilian Casualty Report, July 2020” release as follows:

“3. Jan. 6, 2017, in Mosul, Iraq, via New York Times report. Coalition aircraft conducted an airstrike against a Daesh facility. Regrettably, 16 civilians were unintentionally killed and three civilians were unintentionally wounded as a result of the strike. 301 38SLF332250”

To assist you in your search, I am including that release with this request, attached hereto as **Exhibit A**.

As the FOIA requires, please release all reasonably segregable, nonexempt portions of responsive records. If you choose to deny any portion of my request, please provide a written explanation for the denial, including a reference to the specific statutory exemption(s) authorizing the withholding of all or part of the record, as well as an explanation of why USCENTCOM “reasonably foresees that disclosure would harm an interest” protected by that exemption or why “disclosure is prohibited by law[.]” 5 U.S.C. § 552 (a)(8).

Please provide all responsive records in electronic format.

II. FEE CATEGORIZATION AND REQUEST FOR FEE WAIVER

In order to help you determine my status to assess fees, you should know that I am a reporter and this request is made in connection with my ongoing journalistic work, not for commercial use.

I am currently a Contributing Writer for the New York Times Magazine (see <http://www.nytimes.com/interactive/magazine/masthead.html>) and have received numerous awards for my reporting, including the 2018 National Magazine Award for Reporting, the 2018 Overseas Press Club Award for Best Magazine Reporting, the 2016 Daniel Pearl Award for Outstanding Reporting on South Asia, the 2016 Deadline Club Award for Independent Digital Reporting, a 2016 Livingston Award nomination in International Reporting, a 2014 Emmy nomination in New Approaches to Documentary Film, and other honors. For samples of my previous reporting with the New York Times Magazine, PBS Frontline, and BuzzFeed News, see <http://azmatzahra.com/projects/>. Accordingly, as a representative of the news media, I am only required to pay for document duplication charges after the first 100 pages.

In addition, I am requesting a waiver of all fees associated with this request per 5 U.S.C. § 552(a)(4)(A)(iii) and 32 C.F.R. § 286.12. As noted above I am a reporter seeking these records for dissemination to the general public through my reporting, not for a commercial use. *See* OMB Uniform Freedom of Information Act Fee Schedule and Guidelines, 52 Fed. Reg. 10019 (“a request for records supporting the news dissemination of the requester shall not be considered to be a request that is for the commercial use.”). Additionally, disclosure of this information is likely to contribute significantly to public understanding of the operations or activities of the federal government, specifically how CENTCOM has sought to assess or investigate civilian casualty allegations in Iraq, particularly whether it has done so in a detailed or timely manner.

If my request for a fee waiver is denied, I am willing to pay up to a maximum of \$100 for duplication fees associated with this request. If you estimate fees will exceed this limit, please inform me before proceeding.

III. REQUEST FOR EXPEDITED PROCESSING:

Per 5 U.S.C. § 552(A)(6)(E)(v) and 32 C.F.R. § 286.8(e)(3), I certify that this statement of compelling need for expedited processing is true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

There is a compelling need for expedited processing of this request, for the following three reasons:

1. **A “failure to obtain requested records on an expedited basis . . . could reasonably be expected to pose an imminent threat to the life or physical safety of an individual[.]” 5 U.S.C. § 552(a)(6)(E)(v)(I).** Specifically, the civilians who were injured in the credible civilian casualty incident for which I am requesting records and civilian family members of civilians killed in the incident, who face the very real possibility of reprisal violence, as detailed below, and urgently would like to have their names cleared publicly.
2. “[F]ailure to obtain the requested information on an expedited basis could reasonably be expected to harm substantial humanitarian interests.” 32 C.F.R. 286.8(e)(1)(ii)(B). For the reasons described below in Section III(1), expedited processing is also warranted under this standard.
3. **I am a person “primarily engaged in disseminating information,” and there is a an “urgency to inform the public concerning actual or alleged Federal Government activity.” 5 U.S.C. § 552(a)(6)(E)(v)(II).** Specifically, there is widespread and well-documented public interest in this combat operation that resulted in the death of ISIS leader Abu Bakr al-Baghdadi and any related civilian casualties resulting from it, as well as public concern about lack of transparency regarding any assessment determining whether these civilian casualty allegations have been found credible. Given that such assessments or investigations have recently been completed, there is an urgency to release these records now.

I. Reasonable Expectation Of Imminent Threat To The Life Or Physical Safety Of Family Members Impacted By Incident That Is The Subject Of The Requested Records

The response to this request has a direct and immediate impact on the physical safety of the civilian survivors injured in this incident and surviving family members of the 16 civilians killed in this incident, who as a result of this airstrike fear violence by some local authorities and rogue militias who treat survivors of bombings as suspected ISIS members. Without expedited processing of this request, so that I may publish news stories based on them, these family members may reasonably face imminent threats to their safety and life, as demonstrated in my previous New York Times Magazine report, “The Uncounted” attached hereto as **Exhibit B**, which showed how civilians who have survived CENTCOM combat operations can often as a result be perceived to be ISIS sympathizers and face the threat of reprisal violence from rogue

militias or security forces. With no discernible path for these civilians to clear their names on their own, it often falls to the news media to do so, as detailed in excerpts from “The Uncounted” below:

“Those who survive the strikes, people like Basim Razzo, remain marked as possible ISIS sympathizers, with no discernible path to clear their names. ...

Because there was no established mechanism for Iraqi victims to meet American officials, his appointment was at the American Citizen Services section. He pressed against the window and showed the consular officer his dossier. One page contained satellite imagery of the Razzo houses, and others contained before-and-after photos of the destruction. Between them were photos of each victim: Mayada sipping tea, Tuqa in the back yard, Najib in a black-and-white self-portrait and a head shot of Mohannad, an engineering professor, his academic credentials filling the rest of the page. The most important issue, Basim had written, was that his family was now “looked at as members of ISIS” by the Iraqi authorities. This threatened to be a problem, especially after the city’s liberation. ...

Around the city, residents were living under a pall of suspicion that they were Islamic State sympathizers, a target for rogue militias and vengeful security forces, and Basim was eager to move north to Erbil. This was another reason he was determined to meet the Americans — not only for compensation but also for a letter attesting to their mistake, to certify that he did not belong to ISIS. “We’ll hear something soon,” Basim assured us.

But as the summer months came and went, still without word, Basim’s confidence began to waver. In September, nearly a year after the airstrike, he tried emailing the embassy again. This time he received a response: “The recipient’s mailbox is full and can’t accept messages now. Please try resending this message later, or contact the recipient directly.”

As detailed in the story, even those civilians harmed in “credible” civilian casualty airstrikes have little means of obtaining any proof or documentation of that fact, and are rarely interviewed or contacted by the Coalition Civilian Casualty Assessment Team (CCCAT). Without expedited processing of this request, so that I may publish news stories based on them, these survivors and surviving family members may reasonably face imminent threats to their safety and life.

I am able to say this with confidence because I know these surviving family members, have interviewed them extensively for my reporting, and even published details about the the Jan. 6, 2017 incident in “The Uncounted,” an excerpt of which I am pasting below:



HOME OF RAFI AL-IRAQI

Al-Zirai, eastern Mosul

DATE
Jan. 6, 2017

16 CIVILIAN DEATHS

STATED TARGET
"Known ISIS HQ facility"

In early 2016, an ISIS patrol forced its way into the home of Rafi al-Iraqi (below, with his children), demanding the family's cellphones. Sama (right), Rafi's 10-year-old daughter, burst into tears and produced her mother's phone, which contained negative messages about ISIS that she had recently sent to her sister in Erbil. Rafi and his wife were arrested and interrogated, but only he was released. When Rafi asked about his wife, he was told, "We'll bring her to you." Not long after, the family received her bullet-riddled body. Almost precisely a year later, at the height of the Mosul offensive, an airstrike leveled Rafi's house and two others next door. Only Rafi, his mother and his 12-year-old son, Mohammed (far left), survived.



(Excerpt From "The Uncounted" Regarding This Incident, **Exhibit B**)

I was the New York Times journalist who reported this allegation to CENTCOM, including evidence of their civilian status—which I am attaching as **Exhibit C**. This document demonstrates that I have been reporting on their case for years and am intimately familiar with these family members’ reasonable fears of violence.

For more than three years now, these family members have been terrified while waiting for some recognition of their status as civilians, but they have never been contacted by the Coalition. Now that this assessment is complete, disclosure of these records to me so that I may publish a news story based on them is a matter of urgency due to the threats they face.

Given reports of reprisal violence in Mosul, there is an urgent, compelling need for this information, which has a particular value that would be lost if not processed on an expedited basis. As local security forces and militias have moved into territory recaptured from ISIS, in addition to my own reporting other members of the news media and human rights organizations — such as The Guardian, Newsweek, and Human Rights Watch — have also documented reprisal killings, extrajudicial violence, arbitrary detention, and enforced disappearances against individuals suspected to be ISIS. It is therefore urgent that I obtain the requested records, which only very recently were completed.

I have been granted expedited processing on this basis in the past, and am requesting so again.

2. Harm of Substantial Humanitarian Interests

For the reasons stated in Section III(1) above, expedited processing of this request is also warranted because “failure to obtain the requested information on an expedited basis could reasonably be expected to harm substantial humanitarian interests.” 32 C.F.R. 286.8(e)(1)(ii)(B)

3. Urgent Need To Inform The Public: Widespread Public Interest But Little Transparency

First, as noted above, I am a journalist “primarily engaged in disseminating information[,]” 5 U.S.C. § 552(a)(6)(E)(v)(II), and a “full-time member of the news media[,]” 32 C.F.R. 286.8(e)(3).

Second, there is an “urgency to inform the public concerning actual or alleged Federal Government activity[,]” 5 U.S.C. § 552(a)(6)(E)(v)(II), because there is a compelling and pressing need for the public to understand how and why government operations in the war against ISIS may have resulted in the deaths or injuries of civilians, as well as in the manner in which the government investigates these allegations, particularly whether it does so in a detailed and timely manner, which these documents will help reveal. Moreover, understanding the circumstances surrounding civilian casualties is critical to understanding how to prevent them.

Based on the response to “The Uncounted” — which featured the incident that is the subject of these records and raised questions about the manner in which the government assesses civilian

casualty allegations—there is widespread interest in how the Coalition conducts its assessments of civilian casualties and retains records. This interest has been demonstrated in many ways—including the fact that it was one of on the New York Time’s “most-read articles” (See <https://twitter.com/nytimes/status/945103978945269760>) and as expressed by U.S. officials, human rights organizations, transparency advocates, media outlets, and the general public. The story was cited in dozens of publications, including Air Force Magazine, Axios, Bill Moyers, Bloomberg, Business Insider, CBC, CBS News, Daily Kos, Defense One, Democracy Now, Esquire, Foreign Policy, Huffington Post, MSNBC’s Kasie DC, Newsweek, NPR, All Things Considered, Pacific Standard Magazine, PBS NewsHour, Politico, Quartz, Sports Illustrated, Stars & Stripes, The American Conservative, The Atlantic, The Guardian, The Hill, The Huffington Post, The Independent, The National Interest, The Washington Post, Vox, Washington Examiner, Washington Post, WNYC’s The Brian Lehrer Show.

Because I am primarily engaged in disseminating information and there is an “urgency to inform the public concerning actual or alleged Federal Government activity[,]” 5 U.S.C. § 552(a)(6)(E)(v)(II), as detailed above, this request is entitled to expedited processing.

IV. DESCRIPTIONS OF ATTACHED EXHIBITS

EXHIBIT A: “CJTF – OIR Monthly Civilian Casualty Report, July 2020”

EXHIBIT B: The New York Times Magazine: “The Uncounted”

EXHIBIT C: Evidence I Provided to CENTCOM Regarding Incident

V. CONCLUSION

Because of several previous delays with the postmarked dates of physical mailings, please provide electronic copies of any responsive records to me at my email address, Azmat.Khan@nytimes.com and KhanA@NewAmerica.org, including any links for download.

When sending any emails to me regarding this request, please also include my counsel at the Reporters Committee for Freedom of the Press at amarshall@rcfp.org.

If you have any questions regarding this request, please contact me by email or by phone at 347 - 852 - 2585.

I look forward to receiving your determination with respect to my request for expedited processing within 10 calendar days, as required by FOIA. Thank you in advance for your assistance.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Azmat Khan", with a long horizontal flourish extending to the right.

Azmat Khan
Investigative Reporter, New York Times Magazine Contributing Writer
250 Ashland Place, Brooklyn NY 11217

cc: Adam A. Marshall, Esq.
Reporters Committee for Freedom of the Press
1156 15th St. NW, Suite 1250
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EXHIBIT A:

**“CJTF – OIR Monthly Civilian Casualty
Report, July 2020”**

Release No. 20200909-02



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September 09, 2020
Release No. 20200909-02
FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

CJTF – OIR Monthly Civilian Casualty Report, July 2020

SOUTHWEST ASIA – Since the beginning of operations in 2014, the Coalition and partner forces have liberated nearly 110,000 square kilometers (42,471 square miles) from Daesh, eliminating their self-proclaimed territorial caliphate and freeing 7.7 million people from Daesh oppression. The Coalition will continue to work with partner forces to deny Daesh any physical space and influence in the region as well as deny Daesh the resources they need to resurge.

The Coalition conducted 34,885 strikes between August 2014 and the end of July 2020. During this period, based on information available, CJTF-OIR assesses at least 1,398 civilians have been unintentionally killed by Coalition actions since the beginning of Operation Inherent Resolve.

We follow a rigid targeting process for all of our strikes to ensure strict adherence to the Law of Armed Conflict while attempting to avoid collateral damage. Every accidental loss of life is tragic, and it will remain our goal to take all feasible precautions to avoid putting civilians in danger in our pursuit of a ruthless enemy.

In the month of July, CJTF-OIR carried over 113 open reports from previous months and received 21 new reports. CJTF-OIR completed 27 civilian-casualty allegation assessment reports. Out of the 27 completed casualty allegation reports, three reports were determined to be credible and resulted in 20 unintentional civilian deaths and four civilians unintentionally wounded. CJTF-OIR assessed the remaining 24 reports as non-credible. One hundred and seven reports are still open, including four that CJTF-OIR had previously closed but reopened due to the availability of new information.

The results of each investigation of an allegation will fall into one of two categories, either "credible" or "non-credible." An assessment of "credible" means that our team investigated the allegation and determined that, based on available evidence, more likely than not, the death was the result of Coalition action. A "non-credible" evaluation means that the information we have to assess the allegation, using our available resources, cannot determine, to the standard of "more likely than not", that the death was the result of Coalition action. There could be a number of reasons for this, to include no corroborating strikes at that time or that location, there was insufficient evidence to support the allegation, or there is simply insufficient or overly vague data in the allegation itself.



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It is important to note that while the Coalition has a substantial quantity of data at its disposal to investigate every claim, we welcome any information from any source that will enable us to determine the truth. Furthermore, we routinely reopen closed investigations based on new information that might help us attain more accurate results.

Credible Reports: In the three incidents assessed as credible in July, the investigations assessed that the CJTF-OIR took all feasible precautions, and the decision to strike complied with the law of armed conflict. Coalition forces work diligently to be precise during the planning and execution of strikes to reduce the risk of harm to civilians. Numeric Key: [CJTF-OIR Allegation Number] / [Non-Governmental Organization Allegation Number] [Grid Coordinate]. The Military Grid Reference System coordinates specified in these reports are derived from the general location of the strike area.

1. Aug. 11, 2016, near Diban, Syria, via Airwars report. Coalition aircraft conducted airstrikes against Daesh equipment. Regrettably, one civilian was unintentionally killed and at least one other unintentionally wounded as a result of the strike. 3029/CS293 37SFU426767
2. Sept. 30, 2016, near Hajin, Syria, via Airwars report. Coalition forces conducted multiple strikes against Daesh equipment. Regrettably, at least three civilians were unintentionally killed as a result of these strikes. 3058/CS322 37SFU747446
3. Jan. 6, 2017, in Mosul, Iraq, via New York Times report. Coalition aircraft conducted an airstrike against a Daesh facility. Regrettably, 16 civilians were unintentionally killed and three civilians were unintentionally wounded as a result of the strike. 301 38SLF332250

Non-Credible Reports: After a thorough review of the facts and circumstances of each civilian casualty report, CJTF-OIR assessed the following 24 reports as non-credible. At this time there is insufficient information to assess that, more likely than not, a Coalition action resulted in civilian casualties. Numeric Key: [CJTF-OIR Allegation Number] / [Non-Governmental Organization Allegation Number] [Grid Coordinate]. The Military Grid Reference System coordinates specified in these reports are derived from the original allegation source.

1. June 1, 2016, in Mosul, Iraq, via Airwars report. After a review of all available records it was determined that, more likely than not, the alleged civilian casualties did not occur as a result of a Coalition action. 662/CI245 38SLF332263
2. Aug. 16, 2016, in Ghirra Sgheer, Syria, via Airwars report. The report contains insufficient information on time, location, or details to assess its credibility. 3031/CS295 37SDA138254



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3. Aug. 31, 2016, in Tal Houdan, Syria, via Airwars report. After a review of all available records it was assessed that no Coalition actions were conducted in the geographical area that corresponds to the report of civilian casualties. 3035/CS304
37SDA146174
4. Aug. 27, 2017, in Al-Fadghami, Syria, via Airwars report. After a review of all available records it was assessed that no Coalition actions were conducted in the geographical area that corresponds to the report of civilian casualties. 1251/CS1417
37SFV703750
5. May 1, 2018, in Al Qasr, Syria, via Airwars report. After a review of all available records it was assessed that no Coalition actions were conducted in the geographical area that corresponds to the report of civilian casualties. 3167/CS1747 37SFV915903
6. Aug. 8, 2018, in Al Bubadran, Syria, via Airwars report. After a review of all available records it was assessed that no Coalition actions were conducted in the geographical area that corresponds to the report of civilian casualties. 3179/CS1790
37SFU797240
7. Aug. 14, 2018, in Al Baghouz Fawqani, Syria, via Airwars report. After a review of all available records it was assessed that no Coalition actions were conducted in the geographical area that corresponds to the report of civilian casualties. 3180/CS1791
37SFU786153
8. Aug. 16, 2018, in Al Baghouz, Syria, via Airwars report. After a review of all available records it was assessed that no Coalition actions were conducted in the geographical area that corresponds to the report of civilian casualties. 3181/CS1792
37SFU786153
9. Aug. 27, 2018, in Al Soussa, Syria, via Airwars report. After a review of all available records it was assessed that no Coalition actions were conducted in the geographical area that corresponds to the report of civilian casualties. 3184/CS1794
37SFU805225
10. Sep. 5, 2018, in Theyban, Syria, via Airwars report. After a review of all available records it was assessed that no Coalition actions were conducted in the geographical area that corresponds to the report of civilian casualties. 3185/CS1795
37SFU377758
11. Sep. 13, 2018, in Al Soussa, Syria, via Airwars report. After a review of all available records it was assessed that no Coalition actions were conducted in the geographical area that corresponds to the report of civilian casualties. 3188/CS1798



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37SFU805225

12. Sep. 16, 2018, in Al Bagouz Fawqani, Syria, via Airwars report. The report contains insufficient information on time, location, or details to assess its credibility. 3189/CS1799 37SFU786153
13. Sep. 19, 2018, in Al Bagouz Fawqani, Syria, via Airwars report. The report contains insufficient information on time, location, or details to assess its credibility. 3190/CS1800 37SFU786153
14. Oct. 1, 2018, in Al Soussa, Syria, via Airwars report. After a review of all available records it was assessed that no Coalition actions were conducted in the geographical area that corresponds to the report of civilian casualties. 3191/CS1802 37SFU797230
15. Oct. 4, 2018, in Hajin, Syria, via Airwars report. The report contains insufficient information on time, location, or details to assess its credibility. 3193/CS1804 37SFU676401
16. Oct. 8, 2018, in Al Soussa, Syria, via Airwars report. The report contains insufficient information on time, location, or details to assess its credibility. 3194/CS1805 37SFU805225
17. Oct. 10, 2018, in Al Sha'afa, Syria, via Airwars report. After a review of all available records it was assessed that no Coalition actions were conducted in the geographical area that corresponds to the report of civilian casualties. 3195/CS1806 37FSU774280
18. Oct. 10, 2018, in Al Soussa, Syria, via Airwars report. The report contains insufficient information on time, location, or details to assess its credibility. 3196/CS1807 37SFU805225
19. Oct. 12, 2018, in Al Soussa, Syria, via Airwars report. The report contains insufficient information on time, location, or details to assess its credibility. 3197/CS1808 37SFU805225
20. Oct. 13, 2018, in Al Soussa, Syria, via Airwars report. After a review of all available records it was assessed that no Coalition actions were conducted in the geographical area that corresponds to the report of civilian casualties. 3198/CS1809 37SFU805225
21. Oct. 14, 2018, in Al Bahra, Syria, via Airwars report. After a review of all available



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records it was assessed that no Coalition actions were conducted in the geographical area that corresponds to the report of civilian casualties. 3199/CS1810
37SFU619458

22. Nov. 17, 2018, in Abu Al-Hasan, Syria, via Syrian Observatory for Human Rights report. After a review of all available records it was determined that, more likely than not, the alleged civilian casualties did not occur as a result of a Coalition action. 2633
37SFU741359

23. May 1, 2020, near the Koniko Oil Fields, Syria, via Airwars report. After a review of all available records it was assessed that no Coalition actions were conducted in the geographical area that corresponds to the report of civilian casualties. 3131/CS1944
37SFV198117

24. May 16, 2020, in Al Basira, Syria, via Airwars report. After a review of all available records it was assessed that no Coalition actions were conducted in the geographical area that corresponds to the report of civilian casualties. 3182/CS1945
37SFU296908

Open Reports: CJTF-OIR is still assessing 107 reports of civilian casualties.

1. June 18, 2015, near Khanez Village, Syria, via Airwars report.
2. Aug. 24, 2015, near Mosul, Iraq, via Airwars report.
3. Aug. 29, 2015, near Raqqah, Syria, via Airwars report.
4. Sept. 9, 2015, near Al-Thawrah, Syria, via Airwars report.
5. Sept. 27, 2015, near Jala'a, Syria, via Airwars report.
6. Oct. 22, 2015, near Baloum, Syria, via Airwars report.
7. Nov. 24, 2015, near Jarbua, Iraq, via Airwars report.
8. Feb. 27, 2016, near Ayn al Arus, Syria, via Airwars report.
9. March 12, 2016, near Abu Qalqal, Syria, via Airwars report (previously closed, but reopened due to new information).
10. April 16, 2016, near Mosul, Iraq, via Airwars report.



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11. June 8, 2016, near Mosul, Iraq, via Airwars report.
12. June 29, 2016, near Fallujah, Iraq, via Airwars report.
13. June 30, 2016, near Fallujah, Iraq, via Airwars report.
14. June 30, 2016, near Manbij, Syria, via Airwars report.
15. July 7, 2016, near Manbij, Syria, via Airwars report.
16. July 9, 2016, near Manbij, Syria, via Airwars report.
17. July 9, 2016, near Manbij, Syria, via Airwars report.
18. July 9, 2016, near Manbij, Syria, via Airwars report.
19. July 9, 2016, near Manbij, Syria, via Airwars report.
20. July 15, 2016, near Manbij, Syria, via Airwars report.
21. July 16, 2016, near Manbij, Syria, via Airwars report.
22. July 18, 2016, near Tokhar Kabir, Syria, via Airwars report.
23. July 18, 2016, near Haymar Labda, Syria, via Airwars report.
24. July 24, 2016, near Manbij, Syria, via Airwars report.
25. Aug. 7, 2016, near Al Tanak, Syria, via Airwars report.
26. Sept. 13, 2016, near Shadadi, Syria, via Airwars report.
27. Sept. 27, 2016, near Al Arima, Syria, via Airwars report
28. Nov. 2, 2016, near Maraat Misrin, Syria, via Airwars report.
29. Nov. 2, 2016, near Kafr Takharim, Syria, via Airwars report.
30. Nov. 18, 2016, near Batabo, Syria, via Airwars report.
31. Jan. 11, 2017, near Saraqib, Syria, via Airwars report.



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32. Jan. 12, 2017, near Mosul, Iraq, via Airwars report.
33. Jan. 15, 2017, near Ziraei, Iraq, via Airwars report.
34. Feb. 20, 2017, near Mosul, Iraq, via Airwars report.
35. Feb. 21, 2017, near Azri, Iraq, via Airwars report.
36. March 4, 2017, near Mosul, Iraq, via Airwars report.
37. March 17, 2017, near Al Jadidah, Iraq, via Airwars report.
38. March 27, 2017, near Sarmada, Syria, via Airwars report.
39. April 10, 2017, near Mosul, Iraq, via Airwars report.
40. April 28, 2017, near al-Tabaqah, Syria, via Airwars report.
41. June 5, 2017, near Raqqah, Syria, via Airwars report.
42. June 6, 2017, near Raqqah, Syria, via Amnesty International report.
43. June 7, 2017, near Al Quriya, Syria, via Airwars report.
44. June 9, 2017, near Raqqah, Syria, via Amnesty International report.
45. June 9, 2017, near Raqqah, Syria, via Amnesty International report.
46. June 9, 2017, near Raqqah, Syria, via Amnesty International report.
47. June 9, 2017, near Raqqah, Syria, via Airwars report.
48. June 11, 2017, near Raqqah, Syria, via Airwars report.
49. June 12, 2017, near Raqqah, Syria, via Airwars report.
50. June 13, 2017, near Raqqah, Syria, via Amnesty International report.
51. June 17, 2017, near Hawijah al-Swafi, Raqqah, Syria via Airwars report.
52. June 21, 2017, near Raqqah, Syria, via Amnesty International report.



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53. July 2, 2017, near Al Soor, Syria, via Airwars report.
54. July 4, 2017, near Tal al-Jayer, Syria, via Human Rights Watch.
55. July 7, 2017, near Raqqah, Syria, via Amnesty International report.
56. July 13, 2017, near Raqqah, Syria via Airwars report.
57. July 18, 2017, near Raqqah, Syria via Airwars report.
58. July 26, 2017, near Raqqah, Syria, via Airwars report.
59. July 28, 2017, near Al Mayadin, Syria, via Airwars report (previously closed, but reopened due to new information).
60. Aug. 1, 2017, near Raqqah, Syria, via Amnesty International report.
61. Aug. 10, 2017, near Raqqah, Syria, via Amnesty International report.
62. Aug. 14, 2017, near Raqqah, Syria, via Amnesty International report.
63. Aug. 15, 2017, near Raqqah, Syria, via Airwars report (previously closed, but reopened due to new information).
64. Aug. 15, 2017, near Raqqah, Syria, via Amnesty International report.
65. Aug. 16, 2017, near Raqqah, Syria, via Amnesty International report.
66. Aug. 16, 2017, near Raqqah, Syria, via Amnesty International report.
67. Aug. 19, 2017, near Al-Helo, Syria, via Human Rights Watch report.
68. Aug. 22, 2017, near Raqqah, Syria, via Airwars report.
69. Sept. 5, 2017, near Raqqah, Syria, via Amnesty International report.
70. Sept. 9, 2017, near Abu Kamal, Syria, via Airwars report.
71. Sept. 10, 2017, near Raqqah, Syria, via Amnesty International report.
72. Sept. 23, 2017, near Raqqah, Syria, via Amnesty International report.



COMBINED JOINT TASK FORCE
OPERATION INHERENT RESOLVE
Public Affairs Office

73. Sept. 25, 2017, near Raqqah, Syria, via Amnesty International report.
74. Sept. 27, 2017, near Raqqah, Syria, via Amnesty International report.
75. Oct. 3, 2017, near Raqqah, Syria, via Amnesty International report.
76. Oct. 3, 2017, near Raqqah, Syria, via Amnesty International report.
77. Oct. 8, 2017, near Raqqah, Syria, via Amnesty International report.
78. Oct. 10, 2017, near Deir Ez Zor, Syria via self-report.
79. Nov. 26, 2017, near Daranj, Syria, via Airwars report.
80. Nov. 28, 2017, near El Qata, Syria, via self-report.
81. Dec. 5, 2017, near al-Jarhi, Syria, via Airwars report.
82. Dec. 22, 2017, near Hajin, Syria, via Airwars report.
83. Feb. 6, 2018, near al-Shafaa, Syria, via self-report.
84. May 27, 2018, near al-Soussa, Syria, via Airwars report.
85. June 4, 2018, near Al-Helo, Syria, via Human Rights Watch.
86. Aug. 6, 2018, near Al Soussa, Syria, via Airwars report.
87. Aug. 7, 2018, near Al Soussa, Syria, via Airwars report.
88. Sept. 12, 2018, near Al-Bagouz Fawqani, Syria, via Airwars report.
89. Sept. 13, 2018, near Al-Bagouz Fawqani, Syria, via Airwars report.
90. Oct. 3, 2018, near Al-Soussa, Syria, via Airwars report.
91. Nov. 25, 2018, near al-Kashmah, Syria, via Airwars report.
92. Dec. 10, 2018, near al-Kashmah, Syria, via social media report.
93. Jan. 3, 2019, near Al-Shafah, Syria, via social media report (previously closed, but



**COMBINED JOINT TASK FORCE
OPERATION INHERENT RESOLVE**
Public Affairs Office

reopened due to new information).

94. Jan. 10, 2019, near al-Shajlah, Syria, via self-report.
95. Jan. 22, 2019, near Al Baghouz, Syria, via Airwars report.
96. Jan. 25, 2019, near Al Baghouz, Syria, via Airwars report.
97. Feb. 7, 2019, near Al Shahil, Syria, via Airwars report.
98. Feb. 11, 2019, near al-Baghouz, Syria, via social media and Airwars report.
99. Feb. 12, 2019, near al-Baghouz, Syria, via social media report.
100. March 13, 2019, near al-Baghouz, Syria, via Airwars report.
101. March 18, 2019, near al-Baghouz Fawqani, Syria, via self-report.
102. Aug. 31, 2019, near Kafr Jasil, Syria, via Airwars report.
103. May 17, 2020, near Al-Zir, Syria, via Airwars report.
104. May 22, 2020, near Al-Shabaka, Syria, via Airwars report.
105. June 24, 2020, near Idlib, Syria, via Airwars report.
106. June 30, 2020, near Abu Zuwair, Iraq, via Airwars report.
107. July 4, 2020, near Baghdad, Iraq, via social media report.

-30-

EXHIBIT C:
Evidence I Provided to CENTCOM
Regarding Incident



Azmat Khan <azmat.khan@nytimes.com>

Following Up About Two Civilian Casualty Cases

Azmat Khan <azmat.khan@nytimes.com>

Tue, Aug 18, 2020 at 2:04 PM

To: CENTCOM GLOBAL CJTF OIR Mailbox CJTF OIR Media Ops <centcom.global.cjtf-oir.mbx.cjtf-oir-media-ops@mail.mil>, myles.b.caggins.mil@mail.mil

Bcc: Azmat Khan <azmatzahra@gmail.com>, Azmat Khan <khana@newamerica.org>, Anand Gopal <anandgopal80@gmail.com>

Dear Centcom Media Operations Team,

I'm following up on two civilian casualty cases, one of which has been listed as "open" for the last 8 months, and another which was deemed non-credible.

OPEN CASE: Houses of Rafi Al Iraqi, Col. Riadh Adnan, & Zuhair Hekmat

ATTACHMENT: (Download this file —>

 **OPEN CASE- Houses of Rafi Al Iraqi, Col. Riadh ...**

The airstrike on the Houses of Rafi Al Iraqi, Col. Riadh Adnan, & Zuhair Hekmat on Jan. 6, 2017 was re-opened after we provided new information. (I believe the previous info was provided by Airwars.) This case has been listed as "open" in the monthly civilian casualty reports for the last eight months, as follows: "Jan. 6, 2017, near Al-Ziraei, Iraq, via media report (previously closed, but reopened due to new information)."

- It has been eight months that this case has been listed as open, and I'd like to know the status of this case and when this assessment will be concluded.
- Because of a previous instance in which our evidence was not used in the assessment, I'd also like to ensure that the assessment team is using the information we provided to conduct this assessment, including the GPS points we provided. Therefore, I'm providing a link to download a document with both the evidence we provided as well as our previous correspondence regarding this case, so that you have it in one place. From that correspondence, you can see that this case had originally been reported by Airwars as two separate incidents, but it was re-opened based on our evidence showing it as one incident in the geographic area we identify.

REQUEST TO RE-OPEN CASE DEEMED NON-CREDIBLE: House of Ahmad Al Layla

ATTACHMENT: (See attachment below)

The airstrike on the House of Ahmad Al Layla was listed as "non-credible" in 2/13/20 release as follows: "Jan. 9, 2017, in Mosul, Iraq, via New York Times and Airwars report. After a review of all available records it was assessed that no Coalition actions were conducted in the geographical area that corresponds to the report of civilian casualties. 816/C1407 38SLF342233"

- The Coalition used an incorrect geo-coordinate from Airwars to assess this incident, not the GPS location we provided. Therefore I am writing to request that it be re-opened and assessed with the information we have provided.
- Attached below, you will find a document that shows that the grid coordinate used in the assessment was not the GPS location we have provided, as well as the evidence we are providing in this case, which includes our previous correspondence on this case.

If you have any questions, please don't hesitate to contact me.

I look forward to your response.

V/r,
Azmat Khan

--

Azmat Khan
Investigative Reporter

Houses of Rafi Al Iraqi, Col. Riadh Adnan, & Zuhair Hekmat

Town: Mosul, Saddam Mosque / Agricultural (Zarai) Neighborhood

GPS Coordinates: 36.355881, 43.141139

COALITION LOG COORDINATE CHECK: “PROBABLE - nearest strike was approx 20 meters away on 1/6/2017 against a known ISIS HQ facility.”

OUR REPORTING:

16 Civilians Killed; 3 Civilians injured: According to our reporting, the following occurred: Early on 1/6/17, airstrikes struck three family homes next to each other near the Saddam Mosque in Mosul. (See page three for pinpoints of each home.) ISIS snipers had been using the Mosque, but the homes were full of civilians, and 16 civilian men, women and children died. In the first home, where the family of Zuhair Hekmat was living, 9 civilians were killed. In the second home, where Col. Riadh Adnan and his family were living, 3 civilians were killed, and two family members survived. And in the third home, where Rafi Al Iraqi was living, 4 civilians were killed. Rafi Al Iraqi survived, as did his 10-year-old son, Muhammad Rafi Mahmud, Adnan Riyad Adnan, and Abdullrahman Riyad Adnan, although they had serious injuries. Video footage of the aftermath of the airstrike was readily available online, uploaded by Raedlay to Facebook and other websites, showing some of the dead, including children, being taken out of the rubble. The dead include:

1. Riyad Adnan (Adult - Male)
2. Zaina Hazem (Adult - Female)
3. Aydin Abdullah Suleman (Adult - Female)
4. Zuhair Hikmat Faik (Adult - Male)
5. Asil Naji (Adult - Female)
6. Suad Namek (Adult - Female)
7. Inas Naji (Adult - Female)
8. Omran Riyad Adnan (Child - Male)
9. Nour Rafii Aliraqi (Child - Female)
10. Sama Rafii Aliraqi (Child - Female)
11. Ahmad Rafii Aliraqi (Child - Male)
12. Azizah Mazen Hikmat (Child - Female)
13. Muhammad Mazen Hikmet (Child - Male)
14. Ahmad Zuhair Hikmat (Child - Male)
15. Hakam Zuhair Hikmat (Child - Male)
16. Asel Zuhair Hikmat (Child - Female)

Contact Information: Rafi al-Iraqi and Ammar Al Kazzaz can be reached at: +9647703848006 or +964510935822.

Below, please find the following materials related to this incident:

- Before And After Satellite Imagery: p. 2-3
- Pinpoints Of Homes Where Families Were Residing: p. 3
- Photos Taken At Site Of Airstrike: p. 4
- Photos of Weapons Fragments At Site Of Airstrike: p. 5
- Video Footage Of Airstrike Aftermath: p. 6-10
- Photos of Dead and Injured: p. 11-15
- Online Sources Referring To Incident: p. 16-21
- Correspondence With Coalition Regarding This Incident: p. 22
- Incident Published In The Uncounted: p. 23

BEFORE & AFTER SATELLITE IMAGERY



WIDER VIEW BEFORE (SADDAM MOSQUE AT TOP)



WIDER VIEW AFTER (SADDAM MOSQUE AT TOP)

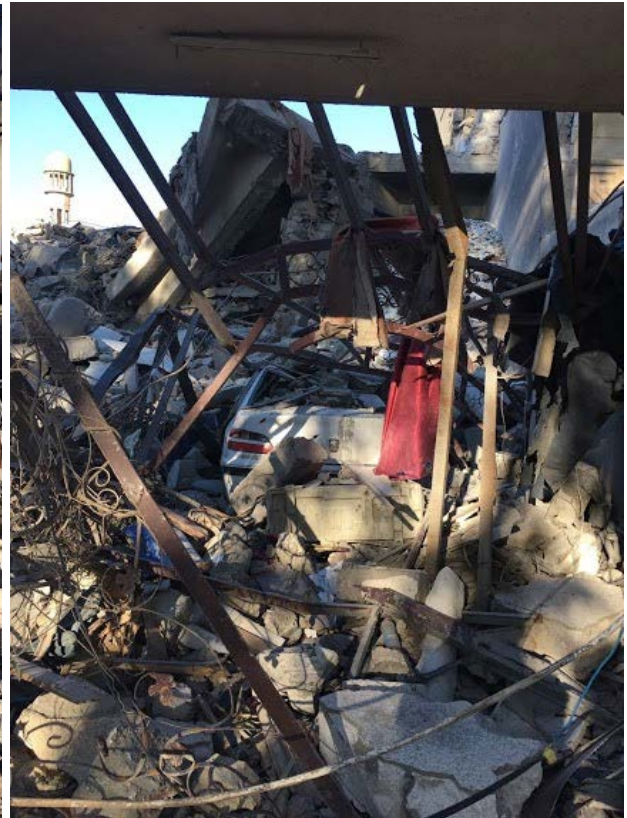


INDIVIDUAL HOUSES WITH EACH FAMILY LOCATION:





PHOTOS OF IMPACT AT SITE OF AIRSTRIKE



MISSILE FRAGMENTS RECOVERED AT SITE OF AIRSTRIKE



VIDEO FOOTAGE OF AFTERMATH OF STRIKE

This video of the aftermath of this airstrike was widely available online. (See one source below.) While the video contains the Amaq logo, we analyzed the video and verified that it included civilians we interviewed, and geolocated the video to the site we visited. The minarets of the Saddam Mosque can be seen in the background. Ahmed Rafi Al-Iraqi's body can be seen being taken out of the rubble, and his father Rafi comes to give him a kiss. Ahmed's face and blue-and-white-striped shirt in the video match the photo of him being prepared for burial. The structures in the video match photos we took at the site of the strike. Although the video was taken down, we are providing a copy of it to you here:

https://drive.google.com/open?id=1iDjk_Wk4iy3FDMCwhPjHLsiq_Js75r1r. We included evidence from the video previously, but you can find more screenshots on the following pages.

Date	Publisher	URL	English Translation (GT)	Original Arabic	WebArchive
1/6/17	Raedlay	http://archive.is/ixaj7	The effects of the destruction caused by US aerial bombardment on the agricultural neighborhood on the left side of the city # Mosul	آثار دمار سببه قصف جوي أمريكي على حي الزراعي في الجانب الأيسر من مدينة #الموصل	http://archive.is/ixaj7



SCREENSHOTS FROM VIDEO

TRANSLATION:

The effects of the destruction caused by US aerial bombardment on the agricultural (Zarai) neighborhood of East Mosul. January 6, 2017.









NOTE: BOY IN VIDEO MATCHES PHOTO OF AHMED RAFI AL-IRAQI PREPARED FOR BURIAL



PHOTOS OF DEAD AND INJURED



Ahmed Rafi Al Iraqi



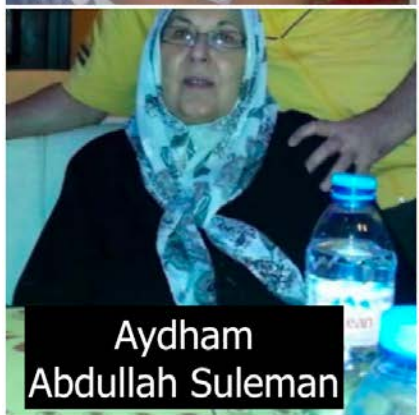
Mohammed Rafi Al Iraqi (Survived)



Sama Rafi Al Iraqi



Ahmed & Mohammed Rafi Al Iraqi



Aydham Abdullah Suleman



Rafi Al Iraqi W/ Mohammed, Ahmed, & Sama



Omran Riyadh Adnan

NOUR RAFI AL-IRAQI



ZUHAIR HEKMAT AND HIS TWO SONS — DIED



RIADH ADNAN — DIED



INJURIES OF MUHAMMAD RAFI MAHUD IRAQI

He has had to undergo more than a dozen medical procedures in Jordan for his leg.



ONLINE SOURCES REFERENCING INCIDENT (Separate From Our Ground Reporting)

AIRWARS REFERENCE 1:

<https://airwars.org/civilian-casualties/ci397-january-6-2017/>

Airwars Civilian Casualties

[Conflicts](#) [News & Investigations](#) [Reports](#) [About](#) [التراجمات](#) [الحروب الجوية](#)

CI397

PREVIOUS CODE
I332

INCIDENT DATE
January 6, 2017

LOCATION
دي الزراعي, Mosul, Agricultural, Nineveh, Iraq

GEOLOCATION
📍 36.3559188, 43.1460571

GEOLOCATION ACCURACY
Neighbourhood/area

[Web link](#)

Airwars assessment

Local sources said that a family of three children and their grandmother were killed after their house was hit by a missile during raids in the Agricultural residential neighborhood in central Mosul area, which is still under ISIL control.

Mosul Ateka (Facebook) reported that the boy Rafi Ahmed Mahmoud Al Rashidi was killed together with his two sisters and their grandmother, while they were asleep in their beds at dawn on 6th January 2017. A relative said in a comment that they were killed in a "bombing by a plane" - while the area is still under ISIL control.


[Raedlay](#) posted a video, which was later deleted, showing the effects of what was reported as an US airstrike. In a [later post](#), it put the death toll at seven.

In its May 2017 casualty report the Coalition denied responsibility, noting: "Jan. 6, 2017, near Mosul, Iraq, via social media report: After a review of available information and strike video it was assessed that no Coalition strikes were conducted in this geographic area that correspond to the report of civilian casualties."

The local time of the incident is unknown.

Rafi Ahmed Mahmoud Al Rashidi, child, male, killed

Media from sources (1) [\[collapse\]](#)



Summary

Civilians reported killed 4 - 7
(3 children, 1 woman)

Airwars grading Contested ⓘ

Suspected belligerents US-led Coalition, Unknown

Sources (6) [\[collapse\]](#)

Mosul Ateka	FACEBOOK, ARABIC	Archive
Raedlay	FACEBOOK, ARABIC	
Raedlay (2)	FACEBOOK, ARABIC	Archive
Mosul Ateka (2)	FACEBOOK, ARABIC	Archive
Coalition monthly civcas report (March 2017)	ENGLISH	
Coalition casualty report (May 2017) Rafi-Ahmed-Mahmoud-Al-Rashidi (via Mosul Ateka)	ENGLISH	

AIRWARS REFERENCE 2:

<https://airwars.org/civilian-casualties/ci395-january-6-2017/>

Airwars Civilian Casualties

[Conflicts](#) [News & Investigations](#) [Reports](#) [About](#) [الزراعات](#) [الحروب الجوية](#)

CI395

PREVIOUS CODE
I333

INCIDENT DATE
January 6, 2017

LOCATION
حي الزراعي, Mosul, Agricultural, Nineveh, Iraq

GEOLOCATION
📍 36.3559188, 43.1460571

GEOLOCATION ACCURACY
Neighbourhood/area

[Web link](#)

Airwars assessment

Local sources and relatives of victims said that more than 20 civilians from three families were killed, including children and women, after Coalition airstrikes targeted their houses in front of Saddam mosque at the entrance of Farms district, north of Mosul.

Mosul Ateka reported that "18 people were killed in the Farms district after three houses were bombed in that area." In [comments below the post](#) it was said that Al Haj Riad and his wife and his son Mahfouz House Haj Hamou were among the victims, which was reportedly carried out by the Coalition. In a [later post by Mosul Ateka](#), including [photos](#), Haj Riad Adnan and his wife and his son Imran Riad Adnan were also reported as killed in the strikes.

Nineveh Media Center said that "a medical source confirms the deaths of more than two dozen people as a result of aerial bombardment [which] targeted the wrong homes of unarmed civilians in the agricultural district of the northern city of Mosul." Ajel Al Mosul (Facebook) also reported the incident, and spoke of 20 civilians killed in the raids in the farms neighbourhood. Sunni Muslim (Facebook) posted a video showing "The effects of the international coalition aircraft bombed the Farms district in the left side of the city of Mosul."

In a later investigation into the event, AFP interviewed eyewitness Abdulrahman Riyadh who said the strike came at dawn on January 6th: "Everything collapsed around me. I pushed the debris around me, I got up and I asked my brother if he was still alive. He was wounded in the leg. I told him to come into my bed and I started looking for my little brother, my father and my mother. I screamed but nobody answered."

On March 4th the Coalition announced that it was assessing the event: "Currently, 19 reports of civilian casualties are still being assessed... Jan. 6, 2017, near Mosul, Iraq, via social media report." An official confirmed to Airwars that this was a reference to the al Zirai allegation.

On April 30th the Coalition flagged the event as 'not credible' noting: "Jan. 6, 2017, near Mosul, Iraq, via social media report: After a review of available information and strike video it was assessed that no Coalition strikes were conducted in this geographic area that correspond to the report of civilian casualties."


Based on available evidence Airwars continues to assess this event as fair.

A UN report on the protection of civilians in context of Nineveh operations and the retaking of Mosul stated: 'In the morning of 6 January, airstrikes targeting an ISIL gathering in the Ziraia neighbourhood of central Mosul killed 17 civilians, including seven women and four children, and wounded 11 others, including four women and two children.'

The local time of the incident is unknown.

Al Haj Riad, adult, male, killed
Mahfouz House Haj Hamou, age unknown, male, Son of Al Haj Riad, killed
Imran Riad Adnan, child, male, Son of Al Haj Riad, killed

Media from sources (3) [\[↑ collapse\]](#)



Summary

Civilians reported killed 17 - 20
(2-4 children, 2-7 women, 1 man)

Civilians reported injured 11

Airwars grading Fair [👤](#)

Suspected belligerent US-led Coalition

Sources (12) [\[↑ collapse\]](#)

Mosul Ateka	FACEBOOK, ARABIC	📄 Archive
Mosul Ateka (2)	FACEBOOK, ARABIC	📄 Archive
Mosul Ateka (3)	FACEBOOK, ARABIC	📄 Archive
Mosul Ateka (4)	FACEBOOK, ARABIC	📄 Archive
Nineveh media center	FACEBOOK, ARABIC	📄 Archive
Ajel Al Mosul (Facebook)	FACEBOOK, ARABIC	📄 Archive
Iraqi Spring Media Center	FACEBOOK, ARABIC	📄 Archive
Sunni Muslim (Facebook)	FACEBOOK, ENGLISH	📄 Archive
Agence France Presse	ENGLISH	📄 Archive
Coalition monthly civcas report (March 2017)	ENGLISH	
Coalition monthly civcas report (May 2017)	ENGLISH	
UNAMI and OHCR report	ENGLISH	📄 Archive

A photo of Imran Riad Adnan, killed in alleged Coalition airstrikes in Mosul on January 4th 2017 (via Mosul Ateka)

Date	Publisher	URL	English Translation (GT)	Original Arabic
1/6/17	Mosul Ateka	https://www.facebook.com/Mosul.ateka/posts/1317241284965017	Today, 18 people were martyred in the agricultural neighborhood. Three houses were bombed in that area. We belong to Allah and to Him we shall return	اليوم تم تشيع 18 شخص استشهدوا في الحي الزراعي. اثر قصف ثلاث منازل في تلك المنطقة. انا لله وانا اليه راجعون



سوالف مصلاويه عتيقه
@Mosul.ateka

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- Videos
- Posts**
- Groups
- Menu
- Community

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Like
Follow
Share
...



سوالف مصلاويه عتيقه

January 6, 2017 · 🌐

...

اليوم تم تشيع 18 شخص استشهدوا في الحي الزراعي. اثر قصف ثلاث منازل في تلك المنطقة.

انا لله وانا اليه راجعون

Today 18 people were common in the agricultural district. Following the bombing of three houses in that area.

We belong to God and to him we shall return

⚙ Hide original · Rate this translation

👍👎❤️ 217
33 Comments

Like
Comment
Share

Most Relevant ▾

Write a comment...

اياد البيوزيكي

المعلومات التي عندي
الحاج رياض وزوجته وابنه ابن محفوظ بيت الحاج حمو
وحسب ما وصلنا ان الشهيد رياض واحفاد حاج محفوظ لان هاي ثلاثة دور مقابل
جامع صدام مدخل حي الزراعي من جهة جسر سنحاريب وهذه الدور الثلاثة هي
للشهيد رياض ابوعدنان وشقيقه وخواته... الله يرحم جميع الشهداء ويشافي
الجرحي والله هذه العوائل الذين استشهدوا نعم الأخلاق والتربية ولكن ما باليد
من حيلة... See More...

2


Page 18 of 24

Date	Publisher	URL	English Translation (GT)	Original Arabic
1/6/17	Comment on Mosul Ateka Post	https://www.facebook.com/Mosul.ateka/posts/1317241284965017?comment_id=1317458201609992	Information that I have Haj Riyad, his wife and son Ibn Mahfouz House of Haj Hammou According to what we arrived, the martyr Riad and the descendants of Haj Mahfouz because Hai three role opposite Saddam Mosque entrance agricultural neighborhood from the side of Sennacherib bridge and these three role is for the martyr Riad Abu Adnan and his brother and sisters ... God have mercy on all the martyrs and heal the wounded and God these families who martyred yes morality and education but What a hand stunt And according to God and yes, the agent of every oppressor ... God	المعلومات التي عندي الحاج رياض وزوجته وابنه ابن محفوظ بيت الحاج حمو وحسب ما وصلنا ان الشهيد رياض واحفاد حاج محفوظ لان هاي ثلاثة دور مقابل جامع صدام مدخل حي الزراعي من جهة جسر سنحاريب وهذه الدور الثلاثة هي للشهيد رياض ابوعدنان وشقيقه وخواته... الله يرحم جميع الشهداء ويشافي الجرحى والله هذه العوائل الذين استشهدوا نعم الأخلاق والتربية ولكن ما باليد من حيلة وحسبنا الله ونعم الوكيل على كل ظالم...ياالله

 **اياد اليوزبكي**

المعلومات التي عندي
الحاج رياض وزوجته وابنه ابن محفوظ بيت الحاج حمو
وحسب ما وصلنا ان الشهيد رياض واحفاد حاج محفوظ لان هاي ثلاثة دور مقابل
جامع صدام مدخل حي الزراعي من جهة جسر سنحاريب وهذه الدور الثلاثة هي
لشهاديد رياض ابوعدنان وشقيقه وخواته... الله يرحم جميع الشهداء ويشافي
الجرحى والله هذه العوائل الذين استشهدوا نعم الأخلاق والتربية ولكن ما باليد
من حيلة
وحسبنا الله ونعم الوكيل على كل ظالم...ياالله.

Like · Reply · See Translation · 2y

 **اياد اليوزبكي** Information I have
Haji Riyad and his wife and son mahfouz house haji hmu
And as far as we have reached that martyr riyad and
grandchildren of haj mahfouz because this is three role opposite
the mosque of Saddam the entrance of the agricultural
neighborhood on the side of the bridge of Sennacherib and these
three houses are the martyr riyadh and his brother and sisters...
May God have mercy on all the martyrs and the wounded I swear
to God these families who were martyred yes morals and
education but there is no trick
And God bless us and yes agent for all unjust... God.

Like · Reply · See Original (Arabic) · 2y

Date	Publisher	URL	English Translation (GT)	Original Arabic
1/8/17	Mosul Ateka	https://www.facebook.com/Mosul.ateka/photos/a.150768004945690/1319273131428499/?type=3&theater	Here in the city of #Mosul.. the children did not realize that they have to pay for their war they are not a party to it.. and the hand of death left our children only after they stole from them their years heedless of this time.. At the dawn of 06/01/2017, death sneaks to steal their lives while in their bed, the martyr child Ahmed Lifter Mahmoud Alraṣḥdy and two of his sisters with their grandmother in a bombing on the residential area of the residential district central Mosul.. Mercy on them	هنا في مدينة #الموصل .. لم يدرك الاطفال بأن يدفعوا ثمن حرب هم ليسوا طرفا فيها .. ولم تترك يد الموت الغادرة اطفالنا الا بعد ان سرقت منهم اعمارهم المهذورة في غفلة من هذا الزمان .. في فجر يوم 06/01/2017 تسلل الموت ليسرق ارواحهم وهم في فراشهم نائمون الشهيد الطفل احمد رافع محمود الراشدي واثنين من اخواته مع جدتهم في قصف على منطقة حي الزراعي السكنية وسط الموصل .. 🙏 ترحموا عليهم



سوالف مصلاويه عتيقه

January 8, 2017

هنا في مدينة #الموصل .. لم يدرك الاطفال بأن يدفعوا ثمن حرب هم ليسوا طرفا فيها .. ولم تترك يد الموت الغادرة اطفالنا الا بعد ان سرقت منهم اعمارهم المهذورة في غفلة من هذا الزمان .. في فجر يوم 06/01/2017 تسلل الموت ليسرق ارواحهم وهم في فراشهم نائمون الشهيد الطفل احمد رافع محمود الراشدي واثنين من اخواته مع جدتهم في قصف على منطقة حي الزراعي السكنية وسط الموصل .. 🙏

ترحموا عليهم

Here in the city of #Mosul.. the children did not realize that they have to pay for their war they are not a party to it.. and the hand of death left our children only after they stole from them their years heedless of this time..

At the dawn of 06/01/2017, death sneaks to steal their lives while in their bed, the martyr child Ahmed Lifter Mahmoud Alraṣḥdy and two of his sisters with their grandmother in a bombing on the residential area of the residential district central Mosul..

Mercy on them

Write a comment...



Date	Publisher	URL	English Translation (GT)	Original Arabic
1/8/17	Mosul Ateka	https://www.facebook.com/749041931880160/photos/a.749078215209865/1180599722057710/	Martyr Child Ahmed Lifter Mahmoud Alraṣḥdy and two of his sisters with their grandmother were martyred at the dawn of 06/01/2017 in ISIS bombing on their house in a residential agricultural district central Mosul.. 🙏 mercy on them	الشهيد الطفل احمد رافع محمود الراشدي واثنين من اخواته مع جدتهم أستشهدوا فجر يوم 06/01/2017 في قصف داعش على منزلهم في حي الزراعي السكنية وسط الموصل .. 🙏 ترحموا عليهم



عراقيون ضد الطائفية والعنصرية
January 8, 2017 · Edited

الشهيد الطفل احمد رافع محمود الراشدي واثنين من اخواته مع جدتهم أستشهدوا فجر يوم 06/01/2017 في قصف داعش على منزلهم في حي الزراعي السكنية وسط الموصل .. 🙏 ترحموا عليهم

Martyr Child Ahmed Lifter Mahmoud Alraṣḥdy and two of his sisters with their grandmother were martyred at the dawn of 06/01/2017 in ISIS bombing on their house in a residential agricultural district central Mosul.. 🙏 mercy on them

👍 🙏 🙏 252 114 Comments 6 Shares

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زيد الشمري
الله يرحمهم برحمته الواسعة ويجعل مآواهم الجنة

Like Reply See Translation ...

Write a comment...

CORRESPONDENCE WITH COALITION REGARDING THIS INCIDENT

Coordinate Check Provided By Coalition on 5/23/17	Evidence of Civilian Casualties Provided To Coalition On 10/15/17
"PROBABLE - nearest strike was approx 20 meters away on 1/6/2017 against a known ISIS HQ facility."	See original PDF Provided To Coalition, Case #2, all of which has been included in this 23-page document.

NYT Follow Up Sent To Coalition On 4/2/18	Coalition Response On 4/30/18
There appears to be a possible match, but the listing cites the report as "via Airwars" in #37 of the latest release, "Jan. 6, 2017, near Mosul, Iraq, via Airwars report." Can you confirm this is the match?	2 - Houses of Rafi Al Iraqi, Col. Riadh Adnan, & Zuhair Hekmat. Jan 6, 2017, near Mosul, Iraq via Airwars. Allegation previously closed from Airwars.org allegation I332. Strike on Jan 6, 2017 is tasked and being re-assessed with additional NYT Magazine information.

NYT Incident Follow Up Sent To Coalition On 5/31/18	Coalition Response On 6/1/18
Match To CentCom Release # 20180531--01: It appears this incident matches one of the "open reports" noted in today's CentCom Release # 20180531--01 as follows: "36. Jan. 6, 2017, near Mosul, Iraq, via Airwars report."	The 6 reports, #2, 3, 4, 5, 6, & 12 are correct, but again, the status may change in the next PAO press release.

NYT Questions Sent To Coalition On 9/28/18	Coalition Response On 12/22/18
<p>Based on ground reporting, I turned over detailed information about this incident nearly a year ago, but have been unable to find any reference to a subsequent report based on that information—whether credible, non-credible, or open—in CentCom’s monthly releases. This is surprising, not just because of the level of detail provided, or the fact that the nearest Coalition airstrike was determined to be “20 meters away” from these coordinates on the date in question, but because of OIR’s own policies and procedures emphasize the “imperative” of “timely” reporting and public release. Rafi Al Iraqi, a survivor of the strike, is still awaiting the results of this assessment. Although the NYT Magazine provided his contact information as evidence, he told me he has never been contacted by the Coalition.</p> <p>—I had been previously told that the information I provided was being examined, but is there a particular reason this incident hasn’t been acknowledged as open in the monthly releases, more than a year after it was reported by the NYT Magazine?</p> <p>—Is it because a Coalition country other than the United States may have been involved in the incident?</p> <p>—Has the Coalition ever attempted to contact Rafi Al Iraqi? Does the Coalition have plans to contact him?</p> <p>—Can you provide the current status of the assessment of this incident?</p>	<p>Houses of Rafi Al Iraqi, Col. Riadh Adnan, & Zuhair Hekmat.</p> <p>CJTF-OIR investigated this allegation and assessed the allegation was not credible; the preponderance of evidence did not indicate that the alleged civilian casualties were caused by Coalition operations. We do not release specific details of closed allegations past what we provide in our strike and CIVCAS releases.</p>

NYT Questions Sent To Coalition On 11/8/19	Coalition Response On 11/21/19
<p>According to a 12/22/18 e-mail from Col. Scott Rawlinson, "CJTF-OIR investigated this allegation and assessed the allegation was not credible; the preponderance of evidence did not indicate that the alleged civilian casualties were caused by Coalition operations." But I have been unable to find this non-credible report in the releases, except this mention in the 4/30/17 release, which cites no airstrikes in the geographic area as follows: "Jan. 6, 2017, near Mosul, Iraq, via social media report: After a review of available information and strike video it was assessed that no Coalition strikes were conducted in this geographic area that correspond to the report of civilian casualties." However, according to the previous responses I was given for the GPS coordinates I provided of these houses, I was told that "the nearest strike was approx 20 meters away on 1/6/2017 against a known ISIS HQ facility." I would like to know three things:</p> <p>—Was this incident re-opened after the initial non-credible assessment from the 4/30/17 release?</p> <p>—If it was re-opened and once again concluded to be non-credible, why was the non-credible assessment not listed in any coalition releases?</p> <p>—If it was not re-opened after that assessment listed in the 4/30/17 release, will it be re-opened, on account of the fact that the information we provided on this incident goes far beyond the information originally provided by others when this was assessed -- including ground reporting at the site of the strike, video footage of the aftermath of the strike, photos and names of victims, as well as other evidence that this was a civilian casualty incident?</p>	<p>The case was properly investigated and closed. However, after an additional scrub of the relevant information it appears there were two separate allegations associated with this incident, the most recent of which was closed as a duplicate. The CJTF-OIR CIVCAS Cell has re-opened the original case, and it is currently under investigation.</p>

NYT Questions Sent To Coalition On 8/18/20

The airstrike on the Houses of Rafi Al Iraqi, Col. Riyadh Adnan, & Zuhair Hekmat on Jan. 6, 2017 was re-opened after we provided new information. (I believe the previous info was provided by Airwars.) This case has been listed as "open" in the monthly civilian casualty reports for the last eight months, as follows: "Jan. 6, 2017, near Al-Ziraei, Iraq, via media report (previously closed, but reopened due to new information)."

It has been eight months that this case has been listed as open, and I'd like to know the status of this case and when this assessment will be concluded.

Because of a previous instance in which our evidence was not used in the assessment, I'd also like to ensure that the assessment team is using the information we provided to conduct this assessment, including the GPS points we provided. Therefore, I'm attaching a document with both the evidence we provided as well as our previous correspondence regarding this case, so that you have it in one place. From that correspondence, you can see that this case had originally been reported by Airwars as two separate incidents, but it was re-opened based on our evidence showing it as one incident in the geographic area we identify.

PUBLISHED ON NOVEMBER 16, 2017 IN THE NEW YORK TIMES HERE:

<https://www.nytimes.com/interactive/2017/11/16/magazine/uncounted-civilian-casualties-iraq-airstrikes.html>



MAGAZINE | THE UNCOUNTED

LOST IN THE WRECKAGE

HOME OF RAFI AL-IRAQI

Location: Al-Zirai, eastern Mosul

Date: January 6, 2017

Stated target: "Known ISIS HQ facility"

16 CIVILIAN DEATHS

In early 2016, an ISIS patrol forced its way into the home of Rafi al-Iraqi (below, with his children), demanding the family's cellphones. Sama (right), Rafi's 10-year-old daughter, burst into tears and produced her mother's phone, which contained negative messages about ISIS that she had recently sent to her sister in Erbil. Rafi and his wife were arrested and interrogated, but only he was released. When Rafi asked about his wife, he was told, "We'll bring her to you." Not long after, the family received her bullet-riddled body. Almost precisely a year later, at the height of the Mosul offensive, an airstrike leveled Rafi's house and two others next door. Only Rafi, his mother and his 12-year-old son, Mohammed (far left), survived.



Anand Gopal for The New York Times



From Rafi al-Iraqi