




Mothers in front of
Prisons' Gates 2

An annual report of the Abductees' Mothers Association Yemen- 2017



Violations of human rights in Yemen (abduction, arbitrary detention, enforced disappearance, torture, murder under torture) in the

governorates and areas controlled by the Houthi Movement (the capital Sana'a, Dhamar, Sana'a governance, al-Hudeidah, Hajjah, Ibb, Taiz, Amran al-Dhala'a, Shabwah, al-Bayda, al-Mahweet,

al-Jawaf, Saadah, Raymah and Lahj) first edition, 2018.

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The Abductees' Mothers Association (AMA):

is a human rights organization which was formed by mothers, wives and relatives of abducted, enforcedly disappeared persons and female activists working in the field of human rights and freedoms.

Objectives of AMA

1. Mobilize public and social, internal and external efforts to release the abductees and the enforcedly disappeared persons, and guarantee their legal and humanitarian rights;
2. Assisting families and relatives of the abductees through providing them with psychological and material support;
3. Monitor and document violations committed against the abductees and their relatives;
4. Demand to hold the perpetrators accountable and bring them to justice.

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Executive summary

- The report starts with a brief definition about AMA which is defined as a human rights organization which was formed by mothers, wives and relatives of abducted, enforcedly disappeared persons and activists working in the field of human rights and freedoms.

- It uses the methodology of field visits to monitor and document cases of violations. It also depended on reports and complaints of the detainees, abductees and the enforced disappeared persons' families. The report's data were analyzed and reviewed according to methods adopted by international and local organizations. The report covers the period between January 01 to December 31, 2017.

These enforced disappearance cases are presented to mention but a few.

- The report also contains cases of torture which were committed by the Houthi Movement against abductees and enforcedly disappeared persons. (142) cases of torture were documented in the capital Sana'a, (21) cases in Ibb, (18) cases in al-Hudeidah, (16) cases in Sana'a governorate, (11) cases in Amran. The torture in other governorates is demonstrated in the table (3).

- The report also includes the cases of murder under torture inside the Houthi Movement's prisons across different governorates which are still run by the Houthi Movement. (19) cases of murder under torture were registered in 2017; (4) cases in Ibb, (4) cases in al-Hudeidah, (3) cases in the capital Sana'a and (3) cases in Dhamar. The cases of murder under torture in the other governorates are spelt out in the table (4).

- The report includes cases of abduction and arbitrary detention documented by AMA during 2017. (5347) cases of arbitrary detention and abduction were documented. The table (1) reveals the figure of arbitrarily detained persons per governorate. The capital Sana'a ranked first with (1084) cases, followed by Dhamar with (689) cases, Sana'a governorate came third with (634) cases. Hajjah ranked fourth with (613) cases, and al-Hudeidah came fifth with (495) cases, Amran sixth with (400) cases, al-Mahweet seventh with (368) cases, and the other governorates followed as showed in the table (1). Cases of arbitrary detentions were mentioned as examples of the brutal arrests and detentions.

- (712) cases of enforced disappearance were documented during the report's period. Hajjah ranked the first with (116) cases, followed by the capital Sana'a with (111) cases, al-Hudeidah with (109) cases, Sana'a governorate with (89) cases, Dhamar with (61) cases and the other governorates followed as it is showed in the table (2);

ductees and detainees inside the Houthi Movement's prisons and detentions centers, and their breaches of legal and international criteria of imprisonment.

- It also provide recommendations and appeals to the official authorities including President of the Republic, the legitimate government, demanding them to take proper measures to release all abductees and enforcedly disappeared persons, work to end all violations made against abductees and detainees, and appeal to international human rights organizations including the UN Human Rights Council to put pressures on the Houthi Movement to terminate its violations and instantly release all detainees and enforcedly disappeared persons unconditionally.

- The report concludes with enumerating activities and events carried out by AMA in different governorates, demanding government authorities, and local and international human rights organizations to release their relatives. These activities and events were published by different media, audio, visual and written media outlets.

- The report does not represent all violations committed on the ground, it is limited to those violations documented by AMA.

- The report further speaks about the use of detainees as human shields and detaining them in military barracks which are at risk of being attacked. The Military Police Camp was bombarded on December 13, 2017, so (34) detainees were killed and 46 others were wounded, and the destiny of (32) others is still unknown. Some of the detainees were killed as a result of the bombardment and others were shot dead by the camp's guards. The corpses of the killed are still seized by the Houthis so far and they refuse to submit them to their relatives.

- The report includes a legal framework of international laws, conventions and treaties as well as local laws relating to arbitrary detentions, enforced disappearance, criminalization of murder under torture inside prisons, standards of fair trials, rights of detainees and prisoners according to local and international laws.

- The report speaks about referring some abductees, detainees and enforcedly disappeared persons to courts, recounting standards of fair trials and violations committed against detainees and enforcedly disappeared persons.

- It further speaks about the amount of infringements made against ab-

Methodology



- The report depended on field visits to monitor and document the cases of enforced disappearances, arbitrary detentions, torture, murder under torture which AMA managed to monitor and document. There were other cases which AMA could not document because the families of victims feared the revenge of the Houthi Movement, particularly in those areas which are still run by the Houthi Movement.

- The report also depended on reports provided by families of the abductees and enforcedly disappeared persons. These cases were documented.

- AMA collected data and information about violations and were put on data bases, analyzed and interpreted in the report.

- The report depended on the methodology used by international organization in monitoring, documentation and verification of violation authentication.

- The report's time and space framework:- the report documented violations occurred in the areas and governorates run by the Houthi Movement (the capital Sana'a, Dhamar, Sana'a governorate, al-Hudeidah, Hajjah, Ibb, Taiz, Amran, al-Dhala'a, Shabwah, al-Bayda, al-Mahweet, al-Jawaf, Saadah, Raymah and Lahj). It covered the period between January 01 to December 30, 2017.



Abductions

and arbitrary detentions

Freedom is among the most sacred rights guaranteed by international human rights conventions and treaties, primarily the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, customary international law and local laws. However, the armed Houthi Movement did not commit to any of these laws, and continues detaining dissidents who opposed its coup and behaviors. It also detained all those who spoke up against its practices, commit enforced disappearance against some of them and put others on public and private prisons for long periods. Some detainees have been being tortured, mistreated and deprived from meeting their families or contacting lawyers. The period of seizure has exceeded two years for some detainees without being accused of any charges. They don't even know the reasons behind their detentions. We will bring here some examples, but not exclusively.

tention. During this time, his parents lost about YR1.5 million looking for him, and offered their house for sale in return for releasing him.

2.(S.H.), 44 years old, M.A. from Sana'a University and a father of three sons and four daughters. He was abducted on April 15, 2017 from his job office as he was suddenly attacked by six gunmen who blindfolded him, took him along with his car which was sized for two months. A gunman contacted his wife, telling her that they abducted her husband. after three weeks of the abduction, he was allowed to contact his family, however, the family failed to visit him or even

1. (N. J.), 27 years old, was abducted on May 12, 2017. On May 2, 2017, militias of the Houthi Movement came to his house with the aim of detaining him, but he managed to hide several days. The militias raided the house again, abducted his father and uncle, and held them as hostages. They threatened with killing his father if he would not surrender himself. (N.J.) says that he was disappeared for more than a month after he surrendered himself and was subjected to threats of physical liquidation and torture. He also explains that he was put inside a small hole and water was poured on him over the night, and that he was brutally beaten. He stayed five months inside an unknown de-



oned her in al-Hudeidah after they confiscated her gold. After a mediation of a tribal leader, she was then released in return for surrendering her gold and paying (70) thousand. In addition, she was informed that she would be returned to the prison if her son was not found.

4. (E. M) is a child who was arrested on October 5, 2017 from the south of the capital Sana'a. His mother says that she missed her son aged 15 years, mentioning that she only knew after a week that he was detained by the Houthi Movement and that he is held a s hostage until his father surrenders himself. Due to a mediation, the child was freed in return for payment.

The Universal Declaration of Human Rights issued on January 10, 1948 affirms the personal freedom and no one shall be subjected to arbitrary arrest or detention. The article 9 and 12 stressed that everyone is entitled to enjoy civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights and none should be subjected to exile.

know the destination of his detention. It was informed by a family of another detainee that he was detained in the area of Hezyez in the capital Sana'a. After the family appealed to tribal leaders and paid YR400,000, it was promised that he will be released. Then, a Houthi leader who received the money hid and turned off his cell phone , so (S.H) is still detained so for. Now, his family is only allowed to visit him one time every 45 days after he is moved to a place other than his detention.

3. (Mrs. M.A.), (55) years, is from Hajjah governorate and a mother of a former detainee. She was detained by the Houthi Movement from her house without any charge. She was detained because the case of his son, an orphan, who was detained in a prison of the Houthi Movement in al-Hudeidah and stayed for more than a year. He was freed on bail, and then escaped due to fear of the Houthi Movement. Militias of the Houthi Movement went to his home, and when they did not find him, they took his mother and impris-

mitted a crime, nor may his freedom be restricted unless by orders from the concerned authorities in accordance with what is provided by this law, accordingly.

The abduction and arbitrary detentions are violations of human rights protection rules, lead to other violations of human rights, keep the detainees away from law protection and create conditions for enforced disappearance and increase the risks of torture and mistreatment of detainees.

The Houthi Movement systemically violates the Yemeni and international laws, using security services which it took over them through its coup (the Public Security, the Political Security, the National Security and it also formed a private security service). According to witnesses of neighbors, families and friends of the detainees, Houthi militias carry out arrests before the detainees' families, using excessive forces, and intimidating women and children. They also arrest civilians from checkpoints in the entries of cities, job offices, mosques, schools, universities and others without any arrest warrants, and without explaining reasons of arrests or informing families about the detention destinations.

The Houthis target political opponents, journalists, activists, businessmen, teachers, military officers, religious scholars, students, workers and others. All those who oppose their behaviors or policies are detained. The above-mentioned cases are examples of brutality of detentions and sufferings of the detainees inside prisons. Those examples were included to mention but not a few.

The International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR) recognizes in article (9) the rights to liberty and security of the person, prohibits arbitrary arrest and detention, requires any deprivation of liberty to be according to law, and obliges parties to allow those deprived of their liberty to challenge their imprisonment through the courts.....etc. (ICCPR) is a multilateral treaty adopted by the United Nations General Assembly with resolution 2200A (XXI) on 19 December 1966, and in force from 23 March 1976 in accordance with Article 49 of the covenant. Yemen acceded to this convention on February 09, 1987.

The Yemeni Constitution stressed the sanctity of personal freedom as it provides in the article (48), (a): The state shall guarantee to its citizens their personal freedom, preserve their dignity and their security. The law shall define the cases in which citizens freedom may be restricted. Personal freedom cannot be restricted without the decision of a competent court of law.

The Criminal Procedures Law (13) of 1994, article (7) provides that arrests may not be made except in connection with acts punishable by law; must be based on due process of law, the Public Prosecution shall immediately release any person whose freedom has been restricted in violation of this law or who has been placed under provisional arrest beyond the period authorized by the law, or by sentence or by a judge's order.

The article (11) of the same law provides that personal freedom is guaranteed; no citizen may be accused of having com-

members according to activists of GPC. (41) media practitioners who worked for Yemen Today TV of GPC were among the detainees. Yemen Today TV headquarters was raided by Houthi militias and all its staff were detained and put in different custodies. They were released later.

The figure of the detainees until December 2017 amounted (5347). It does not include all detainees, but only those whose cases were documented by AMA. (1816) of the detainees were released and the table (1) shows the figure of detainees per governorate during the report's period.

AMA issued in the late 2016 a report entitled "Mothers in front of prisons' gates" (1). The report covered the period between September 21, 2014, to December 31, 2016. It cited that the figure of the detainees who were registered reached (12636) detainees. It monitored and documented the cases of the detainees in 2017, the report's period.

The detentions carried out by the Houthi Movement intensified after December 12, 2017 after the conflict broke out between it and its ally, Saleh, who was assassinated on December 04, 2017. Detentions of the General People's Congress party's members increased. It detained (2228)

Table (1) demonstrates arbitrary detentions per governorate

SN	Governorate	Arbitrary detention	Average
1	The capital Sana'a	1084	20.34%
2	Dhamar	689	12.93%
3	Sana'a	634	11.90%
4	Hajjah	613	11.50%
5	Al-Hudeidah	495	9.29%
6	Amran	400	7.50%
7	Al-Mahweet	368	6.90%
8	Ibb	339	6.36%
9	Taiz	216	4.05%
10	Al-Dhala'a	130	2.44%
11	Shabwah	130	2.44%
12	Al-Bayda	102	1.91%
13	Al-Jawaf	56	1.05%
14	Sa'adah	42	0.78%
15	Raymah	27	0.50%
16	Lahj	22	0.41%
Total		5347	100%



Enforced disappearance

1. (H.E) is a 37 years old farmer who was abducted from his house in Saadah governorate as gunmen raided the house. He was disappeared for five months in a private detention run by the Houthi Movement in the area of Majaz. After five months of disappearance, he was allowed to contact his family, but his wife could only move from Saadah to Sana'a to visit him after two months of his contact. However, she became a displaced person, and unable to support his three children. Lately, (H.E.) was released with a payment of ransom.

2. (S.H) is a 41 years old man and a father of two children. The Houthi Movement kidnapped him on February 4, 2017 from his job office in al-Hudeidah and was put in a police station's custody,

ment puts detainees in a very terrible detention centers which lack food, clean water and ventilation, affirming that over 20 detainees are put in a room which its size does not exceed 7*4 meters, and that he was put with some mentally retarded persons.

4.(Q.Y) is a 23 years old person who was abducted on October 01, 2017, after he was contacted by an official of local authority and told to go to a police station. He went to the police station and when he arrived there, he was transferred to an unknown destination. His family knows nothing about him so far.

but the Houthi Movement denied that he was detained by it. Then, he was transferred to an unknown destination and deprived from contacting his family. His family did best to know his detention destination and communicated tribal and Houthi leaders, but it failed so far.

3. (N. E) is a man from al-Mahweet governorate, who was abducted several times and stayed enforcedly disappeared for ten months. On January 1, 2017, he was taken from his home, physically and psychologically tortured. His eyes were blindfolded during investigations and his family was deprived from contacting or visiting him. He explained that the Houthi Move-

dards when their behavior affects the human rights of individuals under their control.

Furthermore, all conflict actors including non-state armed groups should take into consideration the rules of the International Humanitarian Law.

All sorts of enforced disappearance violate human rights including the right of living and security, the right of not being tortured or any other sorts of mistreatment, the rights of justice and dignity. Though Yemen is not a party of the international Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance, but this does not relieve it of the obligation of not to subject anyone to enforced disappearance because it violates several human rights simultaneously. It is referred to as multiple or cumulative violations of human rights and it is also a constant crime as there are no information about the disappeared person, his destiny or place.

The prohibition of enforced disappearance has been recognized as part of customary international humanitarian law applicable in international and non-international conflicts.

Since the Houthi Movement took over the state institutions on September 21, 2014 including security services, these

Though the word “disappearance” may signify an unharmed or non-violent act, but in fact “enforced disappearance” does not only affect victims who are isolated from the outside world and is subjected to human rights violations such as torture, violence and murder, it also harms their families which are harmed psychologically and socially for years, waiting for knowing the destiny of their relatives.

The international Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (133/47) issued by the UN General Assembly and approved on December 18, 1992, and in force from December 20, 2006, mentioned three elements of enforced disappearance: No exceptional circumstances whatsoever, whether a state of war or a threat of war, internal political instability or any other public emergency, may be invoked as a justification for enforced disappearance.

The article 9 of the International Humanitarian Law considered enforced disappearance among crimes against humanity.

The United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (UNHCHR) provides that: (non-state actors exercising state functions, such as control over regions, are obliged to respect human rights stan-

services were used in abducting and disappearing political dissidents including politicians, journalists, religious scholars, military officers and others. There are enforced disappearance since September 21, 2014. For instance, as a commander of a military unit, Yahya al-Aizari, who was tasked with guarding the state-run Yemen TV, is still disappeared. He was abducted and disappeared while taking wounded soldiers to hospital. His family has known nothing about him so far. Mohammed Qahtan, a Yemeni veteran politician was disappeared on April 4, 2014 and his family has known nothing about him so far.

Some cases of enforced disappearance were revealed after 5 months and sometimes after one year of disappearance. AMA mentioned some cases on its annual report “Mothers on prisons’ gates (1)”.

Unfortunately, the Huthi group escalated enforced disappearance following the outbreak of the conflict between the group and its ally, Saleh, on December 2, 2017. After this time, enforced disappearance cases have increased dramatically, with the Houthi group arresting and disappearing politicians, military officers, media practitioners, activists, tribal leaders, social figures and others from the General People’s Congress party.

The cases of enforced disappearance during the report’s period reached (721). This only includes the cases which were documented by AMA. It is expected that the enforced disappearance cases are double of this figure. Some enforced disappearance cases were disclosed later.



The table (2) demonstrates the figure of enforced disappearance cases per governorate:

S.N.	Governorate	Enforced Disappearance	Average
1	Hajjah	116	16.08%
2	The capital Sana'a	111	15.39%
3	Al-Hudeidah	109	15.11%
4	Sanaa Governorate	89	12.34%
5	Dhamar	61	8.46%
6	Ibb	56	7.76%
7	Al-Bayda	55	7.62%
8	Al-Mahweet	33	4.57%
9	Amran	28	3.88%
10	Taiz	22	3.05%
11	Saadah	20	2.77%
12	Shabwah	7	0.97%
13	Al-Dhala'a	6	0.83%
14	Al-Jawaf	5	0.69%
15	Lahj	2	0.27%
16	Raymah	1	0.13%
Total		721	100%





Torture Crimes

The abductees in prisons of the Houthis Movement are subjected to psychological torture, specifically during enforced disappearance and investigations. They are tortured to confess. The following are among sorts of torture practiced by the Houthis:

also exposed to cold weather, cold water throughout the night, and deprived from food and water for long periods. Moreover, the abductees are forced to drink sewage, put inside empty water tanks during hot days, and threatened with physical elimination. They are also subjected to mock execution, threats of sexual assaults and harassment of abductees, especially young people.

Beating with electric shocks or sharp instruments, pinching with sharp pins or needles under nails, on knees or nose, or using electrical shocks, placing abductees in water barrels and connecting it with electricity, removing fingernails of hands and feet, and hanging upside down for days and nights and ironing with fire in different areas. Additionally, bodies are removed from legs while fixing hands, causing the nerve to be torn and paralyzed. Victims are



several weeks, starvation, and preventing his family from knowing his detention destination or providing him with foods and other needs.

3. (A.S.) was abducted in March 2017 on charges of communication with the Arab Coalition, and he was investigated three times, brutally beaten around his waist, chest, electric shocks while he was blindfolded. Furthermore, he was suffering from joint pains, but he was deprived from treatment. He says that diseases spread inside the prison in which he was disappeared. He was lately freed due to high congestion of the prison.

4. (M.Y.) is a 31 years old man who was detained in 2015. When he completed two years in the prison, he was summonsed in a night and hanged from his hands without touching his legs of ground, then water was poured on him and beaten until being fainted and unable to move, then he was thrown in a cell.

Cases of torture documented by AMA:

1. (M.H.) is a 29 years old man who was detained from his job office on September 03, 2017 on charges with cooperation with the Arab Coalition. He was disappeared for 40 days in which he was investigated ten times. Every session took between 6 to 7 hours. He was brutally tortured with beating on his belly, chest and behind his neck until he felt it was broken. Moreover, he was handcuffed to the back, and sometimes suffocated, deprived from entering toilets and put in dirty and poorly ventilated cells, so he was infected with skin disease. He was threatened with breaking his leg and causing him permanent disability and was forced to sign some documents while he was blindfolded.

2. (M.E.) is a 40 years old man who was arrested from his home and disappeared for several months. He was brutally tortured including pulling off fingernails, seizing in dark and cold rooms for

Torture is among the most heinous crimes committed against humanity because it strips human being of humanity, dignity and rights of living, so all religions, conventions and treaties prohibit torture and stress to hold its perpetrators accountable. It is also considered as a crime against humanity which is not time-barred because it systemically used by states and dictatorial regimes which use force and suppression to impose power, and that is exactly what the Houthi Movement did in the governorates and areas it run. It used all sorts of torture which resulted in permanent disabilities. The international conventions and treaties prohibited torture under any circumstances. The following are the most articles:

- The article (5) of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights of 1948 and the article (7) of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR) of 1966 and of the Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners and the UN Declaration regarding protection individuals from torture, cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment of 1975, Code of Conduct for Law Enforcement Officials 1979, the basic Principles for the Treatment of Prisoners (1990) provide that: (No one shall be subjected to torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment).

- The Houthi Movement also violated the Yemeni legislations which stressed the prohibition of all sorts of torture and consider it as punishable crime. The article (5) of the Criminal Procedures Law states that: all the citizens are equal before the law; no person may be pursued, or subjected to any damages



olates any of the stipulations of this Article and it shall also determine the appropriate compensation for any harm the person suffers as a result of such a violation. Physical or psychological torture at the time of arrest, detention or jail is a crime that time-barred, and all those who practice, order, or participate in executing, physical or psychological torture shall be punished.

Though the crime of torture is banned and prohibited by all religions, local and international laws, conventions and treaties, however, the Houthi Movement violates all articles and have brutally committed all types of torture since it took over the capital Sana'a on September 21, 2014. Systemic torture, cruel treatment and abuse increased during January 1 to December 31, 2017.

The cases of torture which were documented by AMA reached (142) and there are many cases which were not documented due to the refusal of the victims' families to speak, particularly those families who have relatives who are still by the Houthi Movement. The table (3) demonstrates that the capital Sana'a ranked the first regarding the cases of torture with (56) cases, then come Ibb (56), al-Hudeidah (18), Sana'a governorate (16) and the other governorates follow as it demonstrated in the table (3).

due to nationality, race, origin, language, religious belief, occupation, educational level or social standing, and the article (6) states: the torture of any person convicted or charged is prohibited, as well as inhumane treatment, or cause of bodily harm, or harm to morale, for the sake of obtaining an admission of guilt; any statement proven to have been committed by the accused, or any witnesses, under duress through any of these acts, shall be annulled and will not be relied upon accordingly.

The criminal and panel law also affirmed the prohibition of torture and its article 166 states that: (Every public servant who tortures during the performance of his/her post or uses force or threat himself/herself or by others with an accused, witness, or expert in order to make by force a confession of a crime, statements or to give information thereof, shall be imprisoned for not more than ten years, without prejudice to the victim's right in punishment, blood money, damages.

The Yemeni constitution in force stressed that prohibition of all sorts of torture. Its article (48/b) states that Physical and psychological torture is prohibited, forcing confessions during investigations is forbidden, and physical punishment and inhumane treatment during arrest, detention or imprisonment are banned. The article (48/h) states that the law shall determine the punishment for whosoever vi-

Table (3) demonstrates cases of torture per governorate:

S.N.	Governorate	Torture	Average
1	The capital Sana'a	56	39.43%
2	Ibb	21	14.78%
3	Al-Hudeidah	18	12.67%
4	Sana'a	16	11.26%
5	Amran	11	7.74%
6	Taiz	5	3.52%
7	Al-Bayda	2	1.40%
8	Dhamar	4	2.81%
9	Lahj	3	2.11%
10	Saadah	3	2.11%
11	Hajjah	3	2.11%
Total		142	100%



Murder under torture

The Houthi Movement' violations have not been limited to rights and freedoms of civilians through abducting and disappearing them, it also committed vicious crimes against them. They tortured them using all sorts of torture which caused some of them permanent disabilities and sometimes death. This report includes some cases of torture which resulted in death under torture. These cases are to mention but a few :-

dren. He was abducted from a checkpoint in al-Dhala'a governorate. His family looked for him everywhere, but it finally found his corpse in a hospital in Yareem city of ibb governorate. He was tortured for four consecutive days, burnt by hot water, his ears, eyes and teeth were taken away, and pins were rapped on his feet. He was subjected to electric shocks and other sorts of torture. Houthi leaders asked his family to give money in return for being silent and not exposing the torture, but the family refused, took photos of his corpse and distribute them. He was buried in his birthplace in the village of Amad Bin Müslim, Yareem district on January 5, 2015 amid condemnation and outrage due to this criminal act which violated all humanitarian conventions and treaties.

1. Abdul-Ghani Ayedh Jahlan, a man from Amran governorate, is a teacher and a father of ten children. He was kidnapped from the district of Jabal Yazeed. After one week of his abduction, he was transferred to an unknown destination. His family was exhausted, while looking for him, so his father's health deteriorated. On October 4, 2017, Abdul-Ghani died inside a secret custody of the Houthis as a result of brutal torture after his skull was fractured and his back was completely burnt. His family was informed of his death on 16/12/2017 and asked to attend to receive his corpse. On December 21, 2017, his body was received by his relatives and buried.
2. Ali al-Towaiti, a 35 years old, from Ibb governorate. He is a father of four chil-



neck to show that he committed suicide. After 20 days of putting him in mortuary, his family noticed traces of torture on his back with sharp objects. The Houthis offered his family to give up the case in return for YR 10 million.

3. Hussein Abdullah Akhdar, 50 years old, is a man from al-Hudeidah governorate who was abducted on October 11, 2017. He was killed as a result of torture inside the Political Security's prison in Sana'a after being brutally beaten with wires on his intestines, and burnt in different areas of his body. After communicating his family, he was taken to several hospitals, but he passed away after 12 days.

The statistics of murder under torture during the report's period reached "19" cases. Ibb and al-Hudeidah were ranked first with (4) cases of everyone, Sana'a and Dhamar (3) cases of everyone, and then the other governorate came.

1. subjected to electric shocks and other sorts of torture. Houthi leaders asked his family to give money in return for being silent and not exposing the torture, but the family refused, took photos of his corpse and distribute them. He was buried in his birthplace in the village of Amad Bin Muslim, Yareem district on January 5, 2015 amid condemnation and outrage due to this criminal act which violated all humanitarian conventions and treaties.

2. Ahmed Saleh al-Wahashi, 35 years old, is a father of three children who was arrested from his home in the village of Madokain in al-Bayda on January 10, 2017. He was enforcedly disappeared, and then transferred to Habrah Prison in the capital Sana'. He was viciously tortured until his neck and backbone were broken, and died under torture on October 10, 2107. To cover their crime, Houthis came to the prison, put a scarf around his

Table (4) demonstrates cases of murder under torture per governorate

S.N.	Governorate	Murder under torture	Average
1	Ibb	4	21.05%
2	Al-Hudeidah	4	21.05%
3	The capital Sana'a	3	15.78%
4	Dhamar	3	15.78%
5	Sana'a	1	5.26%
6	Taiz	1	5.26%
7	Saadah	1	5.26%
8	Amran	1	5.26%
9	Hajjah	1	5.26%
Total		19	100%



Using abductees and detainees as **human shields**

In the middle of October 2017, the captives who were disappeared inside a building's basement in the area of Haddah in the capital Sana'a, about 100 detainees, most of them from Taiz and southern governorates were transferred. They were not allowed to be visited or contacted by their families. Some of them were seized for two years or more. These captives were put in the first basement of the Military Police Camp's prison in Marib street, nearby the Textile Factory in the capital Sana'a. On February 21-22, 2017, more than 59 captives were transferred from the Central Prison in Sana'a into this prison. The first floor was reserved for the detainees and the second one for captives. They also brought other detainees from prisons of Amran governorate and Habrah Prison in Sana'a and others. The figure of detainees in November 2017 was as follows:

was carried out, so 25 detainees were released. After this exchange, the building was bombed with six missiles, resulting in the killing and wounding of dozens and many detainees and captives were transferred to hospitals of the capital Sana'a which were not able to receive all of them. A crew of the International Committee of Red Cross collected the victims' remains which were scattered around the prison.

The ground floor: 65 detainees

The first floor: 120 captives

The second floor: 24 detainees and six captives who were in al-Quds hospital, then were transferred to the prison.

A process of detainee exchange between the Houthi Movement and Yemen's national army



camp's wall and escape, but they were also targeted with another strike which killed some of them. We heard the rock of another strike, but we did not know where it exactly hit. Those detainees who managed to get out of the camp were chased by guards in streets and fires were shot on them. They were arrested and seized in some stores, then they were transferred to the Central Prison.

2. (H.A), a survivor says: (After the explosion of two rockets, we could go out to the prison's . The detainees were very perplexed. My friend Najam al-Deen held my hand and took me towards the wall and returned to tell the other detainees to go out. I asked him to escape, but he refused. Then, I jumped outside the wall and then a rocket exploded close to me, but I was not harmed. When I was brought back to the prison, I used to ask the supervisors about Najm al-Deen, and they would tell me that he was receiving treatment in the hospital, but in the ninth day of the incident, I heard that he was killed and that his corpse in a hospital. The Houthi Movement is still refusing to submit it to his family and that it conditions to bring his father or a brother instead of him or exchange his corpse with a Houthi captive.

Over 34 detainees and captives were killed, 46 were wounded and 32 others are still missed. Some of detainees were killed by Houthi guards when they tried to escape. The corpses of the killed are still in mortuaries because the Houthi Movement refuses to submit them to their families so far.

Testimonies of some detainees who escaped : the bombing

1. (E.H) , a survivor of the bombing says: On December 13, 2017, we were shocked when a bombing hit the building in which we were held inside. The bombing was so close. All windows were ruined over us. All inmates rushed to corridors to protect themselves. After the first attack, the officers of the prison escaped, then the second attack occurred on a room of the basement, opening only a small hole. The detainees tried to break the door and go out, but they were shot by the prison's guard. Other strikes occurred, killing some detainees held in the basement and the first floor. We tried to help the wounded, but other strikes targeted the prison. After the fourth strike, some inmates got out, and while they were trying to leave the camp, they were targeted by another airstrike. Some detainees tried to climb the



Political Trials

(Prosecuting supporters of the legitimate government)

The Houthi Movement diverted the role of judiciary from prosecuting the outlaw persons and establish justice to a political tool which is used to prosecute dissidents and oppositionists of its coup, teachers, academicians, students, military officers and others. It used the justice system for achieving its political interests and suppression of opponents. They are prosecuted with malicious and fabricated charges. The Specialized Penal Court in the capital Sana'a issued a death sentence against the journalist Abdul-Raqeeb al-Jubaihi. He was released later. Two death sentences were also issued against a pilot, Abdul-Hameed Alous, after one year of detention in the Political Security' prison and against Hamid Haidrah, who is affiliate of the Bahai faith.

Political Security's prison which is not an appropriate facility for detention. They lawyers have demanded not to allow the Houthi media outlets to broadcast hearings, saying that they tried to distort their images and show them as criminals before no sentences were issued against them. This broadcasting negatively affects the independence and neutrality of the court and affect its ruling.

Thirty six detainees are still prosecuted by the Specialized Penal Court. These detainees were referred to this notorious court after an some of them were enforcedly disappeared for eight months and others for one year. These detainees were subjected to different sorts of physical and psychological torture. They have been dealt with as foes not as defendants during hearings. The court does not respond to recurrent requests of their lawyers to transfer them from the




firmed that he was hung, beaten and electrically shocked. He said that the recorded videos were cut and he was forced to confess, stressing that the investigators manipulated the videos.

The abductees' families were humiliated in front of the defendants inside the courtroom and they were derived out of the room during the first hearing and one lawyer was attacked.

A sister of an abductee (N.Dh.) was seized and investigated for a whole day after militias of the Houthi Movement broke into her home twice, looted money and forced her to sign documents. She also spelt out that she was also threatened with killing, and forced to sign a concession about all her possessions looted by the Houthi Movement.

The 36 defendants criticized the trial, so they were tortured after the hearing and they were forced to be naked in front of each other as a sort of psychological torture. Dr. Yousf al-Bawab , a professor of Arabic linguistic, slammed the hearing and described it as a show trial, saying that "fabricated charges" were filed against him. He spelt out, during the trial, that he was forced to sign the list of charges, pointing out that he was tortured until the area of a medical operation was opened, his nails were removed and brutally removed.

A wife of a defendant said that her husband was brutally tortured and that she noticed traces of torture on his hand. This supports what was by Dr. al-Bawab during the trial as he con-



she spoke about her son, hoping that she could meet him soon.

Standards of fair trial:

The right to have a fair trial is considered among the basic rights of human being. Regional and international organizations, primarily the United Nations, government, non-government organizations, lawyer and advocate unions, and associations stress the right of having fair trials for all people.

Defendant or suspect should be dealt with as a human being who have all rights and dignity, and should have the right to access a fair trial whatever charges against him. Fair trial is a set of principles provided in international human rights conventions and treaties, constitutions and legislations which are adhered to in judicial procedures. They confirm the independence of judiciary which guarantees the right of defense. The fair trial bases on a set of procedures which go hand in hand with all stages of criminal accountability which guarantees the right of dignity and legal personality. This right was provided by the Universal Declaration for Human Rights' article 10: Everyone is entitled in full equality to a fair and public hearing by an


(N. Dh) further said that her brother was subjected to brutal torture and the he was threatened with harassing his sister, pointing out that he would ask her whether she was abused or not.

(Sh. M.) is among the 36 defendants who was ironically charged with committing crimes which occurred while he was detained. His mother says that she missed her son who loved playing football, pointing out that charges were made up against her son and he was subjected to torture inside the Political Security's prison.

(E.Dh.) says that her son was kidnapped from a cell phone shop in the area of Shamlan, stressing that he has no relations to any groups and that the Houthis Movement made up false charges against him just to justify his abduction. She also affirms that her son is innocent, and that she was subjected to abuse by the Houthis because she attended the hearing.

The sister of (S.H.) said that his brother was abducted while he was returning from his job with five of his brothers and that he has no relations to any party.

The mother of (E.N.) burst into tears when



independent and impartial tribunal, in the determination of his rights and obligations and of any criminal charge against him. In addition, the article 14/1 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights provides that : everyone must be equal before the courts, and any hearing must take place in open court before a competent, independent and impartial tribunal, with any judgment or ruling made public. What is mentioned in the Universal Declaration for Human Rights and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights is considered among the sources of access to a fair trial in the Yemeni justice system according to the six article of the Yemeni constitution which provides that : the Republic of Yemen confirms its adherence to the UN Charter, the International Declaration of Human Rights, the Charter of the Arab League, and Principles of international Law which are generally recognized.

It is also important to guarantee the right to a fair trial and respect for the principle of the innocence. This right has been flagrantly violated by the police and prison authorities of the Houthi Movement and by the judiciary (the Public Prosecution and the Specialized Criminal Court in the capital Sana'a) as all detainees who have been referred to the investigation and trial and who have not been subjected to all kinds of cruel, inhuman and degrading treatment. Moreover, they have been subjected to physical and psychological torture and enforced disappearance with the aim of forcing them to confess the commitment crimes they have not committed. Their arms and legs were tied and placed in private illegal detention centers. During the period of detention, they were not allowed to meet their lawyers and relatives, and they were deprived from their right to defend themselves before the investigation and prosecution authorities. Furthermore, the media outlets run by the Houthi Movement targets them, describes them as criminals, and prejudices them. Though all these violations made against them the judiciary system stay silent. They are also brought handcuffed to the trial, though they are surrounded by soldiers and none can speak with his lawyer.

This is why these trials lack the minimum elements of a fair trial. The laws that affirm the right of access to a fair trial remain mere meaningless slogans as long as they are not translated into reality.



Violations

in detention centers and prisons

The Houthi Movement has violated rights of individuals and groups in the areas which are under its control since September 21, 2014. It controlled penal institutions which come under the prison organization law No. 48 of 1991 and its implementing regulation, and turned them into illegal detentions which are subjected to judicial control. It also created new detention centers inside public and private facilities, and held all those people who were illegally detained inside them. It further violated rights of detainees and abductees in violation of their humanitarian dignity and personal rights. We should mention here that these detention centers cannot be named as prisons and those who are detained inside them cannot be named as prisoners because these names clearly violate the republican decree No. (48) of 1991 regarding the organization of the prison, the prisoners and the prisoners in reserve in contrary to what this movement is doing. The article (2) of this law provides that (for the purposes of this law, the words and expressions therein shall have the meanings assigned to each of them unless the context indicates otherwise.

public prosecution and the penal court under political and malicious charges. The Houthi Movement does not adhere to rights articles provided by constitutions, national laws, international treaties and conventions signed by Yemen. So, we will speak about some violations committed by the Houthi Movement against prions who are detained in its illegal detention centers. They are as the following:

1. Violating the detainee's rights of contacting his relatives and lawyers, and allowing his family to visit him. This is considered the first right which the abductee or detainee should have. Rights should be given to any human regardless of

The prison: the place in which prisoners and prisoners in reserve are put.

The prisoner: Every person who a sentence in effect was issued against him.

The prisoner in reserve: Every person who an order or a decision was issued against him by an authority competent by the law to imprison him in reserve.

The persons who were detained by the Houthi Movement do not fall under the above-mentioned definitions. The movement has not respected the right of detainees who were referred to the

to torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment. The article (10/1) of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights states that : anyone deprived of liberty to be treated with dignity and humanity, and this was also stated in the article (48/b) of the Yemeni Constitution: any person whose freedom is restricted in any way must have his dignity protected.

The Human Rights Committee stresses that "All prisoners shall be treated with the respect due to their inherent dignity and value as human beings". This is a universally applied standard. No state should justify inhuman treatment with the lack to financial resources or difficulties. All states should provide all detainees with services which may meet their basic needs which include: food, bathing, sanitation, accommodation, clothes, health care, exposure to sunlight, recreation, physical exercise and reserving places for performing religious rituals". The rules (86-93) of Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners also determined the basic elements to treat the imprisoned person in reserve.

The Houthi Movement does not take into consideration the dignity of detainees or provide them with any humanitarian and decent life. As for health care, some detainees suffered various major ailments due to physical and psychological torture. They are not provided with specialized physicians and put in narrowed rooms which have no ventilation or exposure to sunlight. Furthermore, they sometimes are deprived of food and clothes for long periods.

Principles for the Protection of All Persons under Any Form of Detention or Imprisonment also provides that: a detained or imprisoned person shall have the right to be visited by and to correspond with, in particular, members of his family and shall be given adequate opportunity to communicate with the outside world.

These rights are violated by the Houthi Movement which completely deprives the detainee from communication with his lawyer or meet him. As for family visits, the Houthi Movement considers it a grant which is rewarded by it, and not a right which it must provide. When it abducts or detains someone forcibly, he stays disappeared for several months and some for a year and more, and his relatives know nothing about him during this period. Then, a detainee is allowed to be visited by his family according to the movement's mood; sometimes, it allows him to be visited, and sometimes deprives him for several months. This is considered a flagrant violation of human dignity.

2. Violating the rights of detainees to get humane and dignified treatment: If the human dignified treatment is a right for every human being even if he is guilty or convicted, it must be given to arbitrarily detained persons. This right is guaranteed in many international laws, human rights conventions, the Universal Declaration for Human Rights and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights. The article 5 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights states that: No one shall be subjected

his color, gender, or political affiliation. The right of communication with families should be guaranteed during the detention period, investigation and prosecution. The Yemeni Constitution ensures this right. It provides in the article 48 that: (Upon arrest, for whatever reason, a person may immediately contact someone of his choice. The same notification shall be repeated whenever a court orders the continuation of the detention. If the nominated person cannot be notified, the detainee's relative or concerned persons shall be notified).

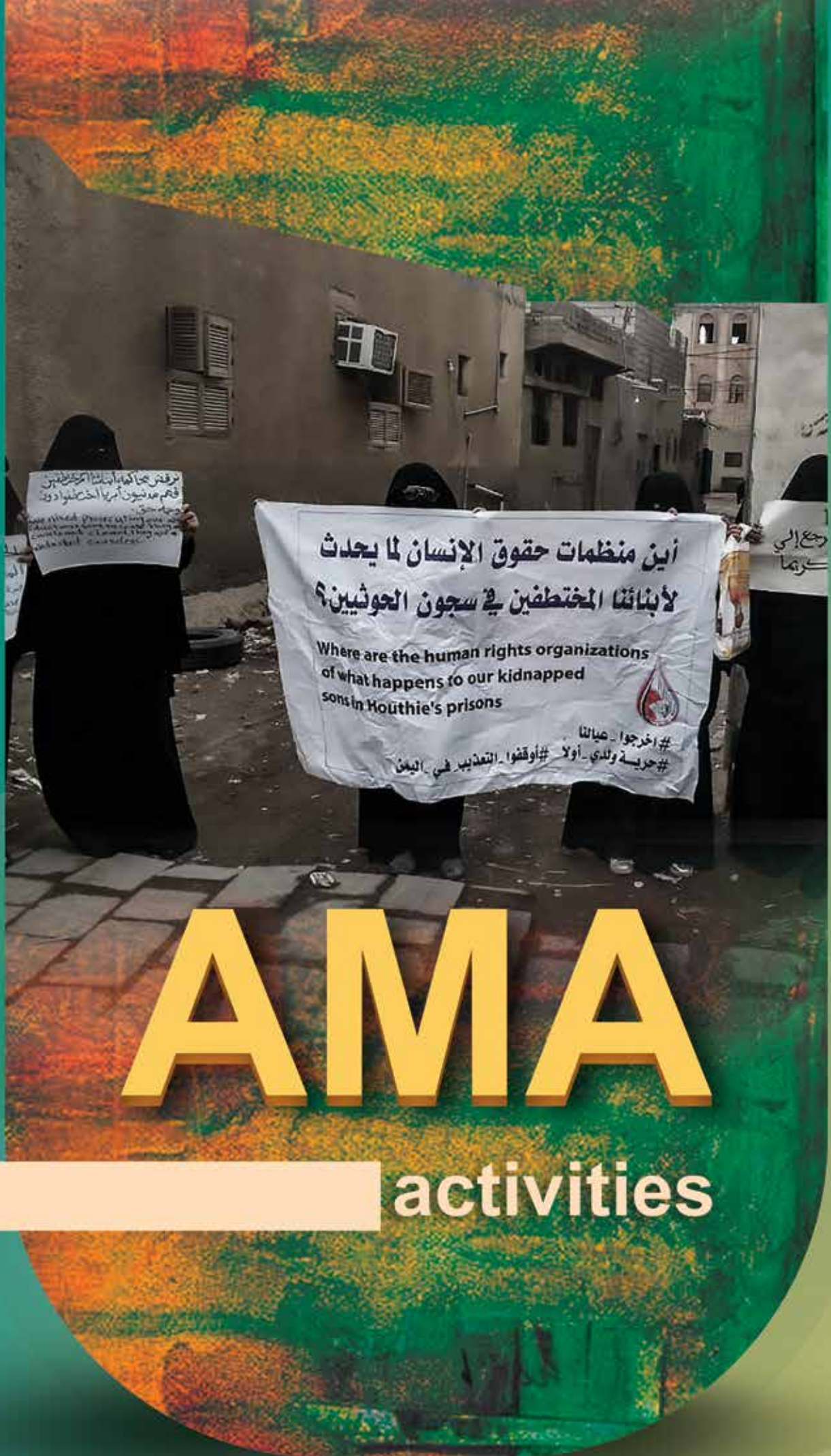
The article 73 of the Criminal Procedures Law states that the person being arrested shall immediately be informed of the reasons for the arrest; he is entitled to look at the order for his arrest and he has the right to contact anyone he feels he shall notify of the case; he is also entitled to seek the assistance of an attorney.

The article 30 of Yemen's Prison Regulation Act provides that "Prisoners should be given the following facilities:

1. Meet his family, relatives and friends.
2. Receive and respond correspondence.
3. Receive financial transfers and re-transfer them.

The article 31 of the same law provides that the prisoner in reserve should enjoy the right to meet his relatives.

The principle 19 of the Body of



ترفض جميعا اننا المخطوفين
فهم جديون امرنا اختفوا دون
العلم

أين منظمات حقوق الإنسان لما يحدث
لأبنائنا المختطفين في سجون الحوثيين؟
Where are the human rights organizations
of what happens to our kidnapped
sons in Houthis' prisons

#اخرجوا - صيائنا
#حريسة ولدي - أولا #اوقفوا - التعذيب في اليمن

AMA

activities

Since the abduction of their sons from their homes, job offices and public places without any legal reasons, mothers have struggled and did best in order to release their sons. AMA has carried out different activities and events since its establishment on April 8, 2016. AMA will is determined to continue its struggle until all detainees and the disappeared are released. AMA's activities during 17 were as follows:

1- Holding various meetings with senior international figures (UN Secretary General, he Special Envoy of the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights in the Middle East and North Africa, ambassadors of Germany and Sweden to Yemen, Ambassador of the European Union to Yemen – the UN Security Council Panel of Experts to Yemen, Representative of the United Nations Human Rights Office for the High Commissioner to Yemen - Researchers of the United Nations, Permanent Representative of Yemen to the United Nations, and local figures from all the Yemeni parties. All these high-level officials and personalities were briefed on the true picture of the vicious violations made against their sons and relatives in official and private prisons and detention centers, demanding to shoulder their humanitarian responsibilities towards their abducted and arbitrarily detained sons.

2- Periodic visits to international organizations concerned with freedoms and human rights in Sana'a, al-Hodeidah, Taiz, Aden and Marib, primarily the United Nations Human Rights Office for the High Commissioner and the International Committee of the Red Cross. AMA also contacted Amnesty International, Human Rights Watch the Euro- Mediterranean Observatory and many local organizations in Sana'a and Marib, calling them for intensifying their efforts to secure the release of the abducted and forcibly disappeared persons and enable them to have their human rights

3- AMA, in cooperation with the Permanent Mission of the Republic of Yemen to the United Nations in New York and the Yemeni-American Coalition on July 2017 held a symposium and a photo exhibition at the United Nations Headquarters about the abductees in Yemen's Houthi prisons and detention centers. The exhibition included scores of photos which demonstrated violations made against abductees and torture they face, as well as the suffering of their parents. The symposium was attended by a number of representatives of delegations of states accredited to the United Nations, international organizations, activists and journalists. it was also attended by Ambassador Khalid Hussein al-Yamani, Permanent Representative of Yemen to the United Nations, Mr. Keny Gluck, Deputy Special Envoy of the Secretary-General of the United Nations to Yemen, Dr. Steven Day of Rollins College in Orlando. Dr. Abdul-Qader al-Junaid and Mark McAlister, two former detainees in the Houthi prisons in Yemen) spoke about their bitter experience.

4- Conducting TV interviews and statements to local and international media outlets to produce the case of detained and disappeared persons inside prisons and unofficial detention centers.

5- Setting up entertainment events, training courses and psychological support for detained children, wives and mothers of detainees.

6- Carrying out about 66 peaceful assemblies in Sana'a, Aden, al-Hudeidah, Taiz, Hajjah, Ibb and Marib.

Table (5) demonstrates peaceful assemblies per governorate, their place, date and demands.

.S.N	Number of protests	Date	Place of protest	Demands of mothers
1	8 peaceful protests	16/2/2017 12/3/2017 26/4/2017 3/5/2017 15/6/2017 30/8/2017 2/10/2017 8/11/2017	In fronts of the OHCHR headquarters in Sana'a	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Condemnation of detaining employees without legal justification 2. Demanding to swiftly release the detainee Jamal al-Ma'amri and save his life 3. Demanding to release the journalist Abdul-Raqeeb al-Jubaihi and refuse the death sentence issued against him 4. Appealing to the presidency and members of the Human Rights Council, the 35th round held in Geneva to release the detainees unconditionally 5. Demanding to put pressures on the Houthi Movement and Saleh to disclose the fate of all enforcedly disappeared detainees and guarantee their rights 6. Demanding to visit the Political Security's prison and prevent torture and starvation of detainees 7. Demanding the United Nations, its envoy to Yemen and OHCHR to shoulder humanitarian, legal and moral responsibilities toward the detainees and enforcedly disappeared persons
2	2 protests	9/1/2017 14/4/2017	Before the Attorney General office in Sana'a	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Demanding to prosecute the killers of detainees and enforcedly disappeared persons 2. Demanding to release the detainees and enforcedly disappeared persons, give their rights and reunite them with their families
3	Six peaceful protests	20/3/2017 5/4/2017 16/5/2017 26/7/2017 7/8/2017 27/11/2017	The headquarters of ICRC in Sana'a	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Expressing solidarity with the family of Mohamed Qahtan who is enforcedly disappeared and calling ICRC and the world community to disclose the destination of the enforcedly disappeared persons and end their suffering. 2. Condemnation of depriving the detainees of having medicine and health care during the outbreak of cholera. 3. Demanding the ICRC to visit the Political Security's prison and enabling the detainees to have their rights and ending the handcuffing of the detainees and covering their faces. 4. Appealing to the ICRC to save the sick detainees
4	3 peaceful protests	12/1/2017 2/2/2017 9/4/2017	Before the Political Security's prison in Sana'a	Refusing the trial of 36 abductees without legal justification. The 36.1 abductees were subjected to enforced disappearance, psychological and physical torture
5	5 protests	21/2/2017 10/5/2017 8/6/2017 9/7/2017	Before Habrah Prison in Sana'a	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Protesting against the deterioration of the detainees' health 2. Demanding the release of Fuad al-Turki and taking him to hospital to receive treatment, particularly after the death of his father and mother 3. Denial of immoral treatment
6	5 protests	23/01/2017 2/3/2017 22/5/2017 1/6/2017 30/10/2017	In front of the UN Office in Sana'a	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Releasing the sick detainees held inside prisons of the Houthi Movement and Saleh 2. Denial of ignoring the detainee case during the discussion of Yemen's situation in a session of the UN Security Council 3. Denial of starving the detainees in the Political Security's prison
7	protests 2	20/3/2017 5/4/2017	Aden	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Demanding to release the detainees and enforcedly disappeared persons 2. Expressing solidarity with the detainees in the Yemeni Detainee Day

8	9 protests	7/3/2017	In front of the United Nations Office in al-Hudeidah	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Protesting the long period of detention, particularly as the Holy Muslim occasion of Ramadan came close 2. Denial the starvation of the detainees as they were deprived from having food 3. Denial of allowing the detainees to be visited 4. Demanding to disclose the fate of the enforcedly disappeared persons in The International Day of the Disappeared. 5. Appealing to international organizations to swiftly intervene to save the detainees and the enforcedly disappeared, and support the efforts of their mothers. 6. Demanding local and international organizations to visit prisons and ensure the safety of the detainees 7. Appealing to local and international organizations to help reunite the detainees and the enforcedly disappeared with their children and families .
		25/3/2017		
		5/4/2017		
		16/4/2017		
		5/6/2017		
		18/6/2017		
		29/8/2017		
		28/9/2017		
14/10/2017				
9	1 protest	25/3/2017	In front of al-Ja-noubayah Court in al-Hudeidah	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Demanding to end show and illegal trials and swiftly intervene to save the enforcedly disappeared and disclose their fate.
10	protest 1	5/4/2017	In front of the Central Prison in al-Hudeidah	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Appealing all local and international organizations to swiftly intervene to reveal the violations committing inside the Central Prison in al-Hudeidah.
11	4 protests	16/4/2017	In front of al-Hudeidah Governorate's compound	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Denial of the constant detention of their sons and physical psychological torture practiced against them. 2. Demanding to support the mother's efforts to release their detained sons and relatives
12	6 protests	5/6/2017	Taiz	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Demanding to release the detainees and the enforcedly disappeared unconditionally 2. Expressing solidarity with the detainees as their parents die without seeing them 3. Condemning the deprivation of a mother from meeting her son before she passed away.
13	7 protests	5/4/2017	Marib	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Demanding the government to make the case of the detainees and the enforcedly disappeared a priority in the government's programs 2. Expressing solidarity with the detained journalists and demanding to release them 3. Demanding to provide the detainees and the enforcedly disappeared with health care 4. Denial of ongoing preparations to prosecute the enforcedly disappeared in al-Hudeidah 5. Demanding to allow families visiting their detained and disappeared relatives, particularly after the death of a father of a detainee, Mohammed al-Sudi, while trying to visit his son 6. Demanding to swiftly release the detainees and the enforcedly disappeared
		3/5/2017		
		24/5/2017		
		30/8/2017		
		11/9/2017		
		12/10/2017		
		23/10/2017		
14	1 protests	25/10/2017	Hajjah	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Mothers held a protest for the first time in Hajjah governorate, demanding the de facto authorities, local officials, social figures, local and international organizations to do best in order to put an end to suffering of the detainees and close down private prisons.
15	3 protests	30/3/2017	Ibb	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Demanding to release the sick detainees and save their lives 2. Condemning the murder of scores of detainees under torture and release them unconditionally.
16	4 protests held by children of the detainees	22/6/2017	In front of the UNHCHR	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Demanding to release their fathers to spend annual occasions of Eid (Muslim celebrations) with them 2. Taking the opportunity of the Universal Children Day to demand the release of their fathers.
		20/11/2017		
		22/6/2017	Al-Hudeidah	
		25/11/2017		



Protests assaulted during 2017

- Assaults against protests held by AMA

Though AMA held peaceful protests, mothers and female activists who attended to express solidarity with them were insulted and threatened by gunmen of the Houthi Movement.

The most atrocious assaults are showed in the table (6).

SN	Demands of protest	Date	Governorate	Type of assaults
1	Denial of torturing the abductees until death	March 11, 2017	Al-Hudeidah	Women were pursued, seized, threatened, beaten and inspected with a degrading and inhumane manner.
2	A protest in front of the Central Prison in Sana'a refused the trial of 36 abductees without a legal justification, affirming that they were enforcedly disappeared for months and subjected to torture	April 9, 2017	Sana'a	Ladies were pursued, surrounded and prevented from leaving the protest area. Guns were also pointed at bus and taxi drivers to prevent them from taking the women to their houses.
3	A protest held in front of Habrah prison in Sana'a demanded to release a sick detainee, Faud al-Turki and take him to hospital	July 9, 2017	Sana'a	Some women were abducted when they were leaving the protest area, and buses and taxi drivers were seized and prevented from taking the women participating in the protest. They were threatened with detention.
4	A peaceful protest held in front of ICRC in Sana'a demanded ICRC to visit the Political Security's prison and enable the detainees to have their rights after they were handcuffed and their faces were covered.	August 7, 2017	Sana'a	Gunmen of the Houthi Movement dispersed the protesters, assaulted some mothers participating in the protest and chased them

Testimonies of some **protesters**

military uniform, surrounded the area. We tried to return to our homes, but they prevented buses and taxis to take us and chased us in streets. They further pointed guns at bus and taxi drivers who tried to take us.

(Y. Q.) says: after the protest, we got on a bus, after it moved, a Houthi military vehicle stopped the bus, seized his driver and asked a Houthi gunman to drive the bus. While he was threatening to take us to the prison, we opened the door and managed to escape. The mothers participating in protests were threatened with disappearing our sons forever.

Though they are victims of abduction and enforced disappearance as their supporters and beloved ones were disappeared by the armed Houthi Movement and though they are subjected to blackmail and psychological pressures, they did not surrender to fears or desperation. They did best in order to follow up the cases of their detained and disappeared sons.

(L.H.) says: When we (mothers of the detainees) rode a bus after the end of a protest, Houthi gunmen stopped the bus and one of them got on the bus and pointed his gun at us. I tried to open the bus door to get out, but he hit me on my arm. Then he took us to an investigation center where we were investigated for hours. We were asked why we participated in protests? Then we were threatened that we will be shot on heads if we take part in any protest again.

(Z.A.) says: When we started our protest in front of the International Committee of the Red Cross to denounce handcuffing our detained sons with chains and preventing providing them with food and medicines inside the Political Security's prison, gunmen on motorcycles assaulted us and took our banners by force, insulted us, and tried to take our cell phones, beat and chase us.

(B.M): We are a group of women participating in a peaceful protest in front of the Political Security's prison, a vehicle carrying gunmen, who some them in a

Statistics



40 Official and rights memos
رسالة



10 Press statements
بلاغات



52 Meeting international and media figures
لقاء



20 Arrangement of symposiums and exhibitions
ندوة
معرض

of AMA

shows the figure of protests and activities carried out by AMA



Protests held by mothers 62



Protests held by the abductees' children 4



Attacks on protests 4



Press releases 78

Recommendations and appeals

Due to grim violations committed by the Houthi Movement which systemically continues its violations against detainees and enforcedly disappeared persons in light of the silence of local and international human rights organization, AMA presents the following recommendations to all those concerned organizations:

1. AMA demands and appeals to President of the Republic and legitimate government to take all measures which may guarantee the release of the abductees and detainees, halt violations and crimes, and adopt the case of the detainees and abductees as a priority of the government.
2. AMA demands the Attorney General and chiefs of public prosecutions to issue strict directions in order to halt torture crimes, murder under torture and conduct investigations regarding conditions and circumstances of killing detainees and abductees in different prisons, activate the role of public prosecutions in supervising prisons and detention centers, and take proper measures to investigate perpetrators of violations hold them accountable and bring them to justice according to laws.
3. AMA demands the UN Human Rights Council to put pressures on the Houthi Movement -the de facto authority- to halt its detentions, enforced disappearances, torture and physical liquidations and take proper measures to release the detainees and abductees.
4. AMA demands the local and international human rights organizations to shoulder their responsibilities, document violations against detainees and abductees, conduct field visits in order to monitor, document and provide reports to the international community and reveal crimes, their perpetrators and those who order to commit them. Legal procedures must also be taken in order to halt crimes and bring the perpetrators to justice.
5. AMA demands the National Committee for Investigating Human Rights Violations to document and monitor crimes committed against the detainees and enforcedly disappeared persons and report to the relevant organizations. The crimes must be revealed and their perpetrators must be held accountable in order to take necessary actions which may guarantee the release of all abductees, detainees and enforcedly disappeared persons unconditionally.



To close

“AMA is a light spot in a dark world. It will stay as a source of struggle and its efforts will not be ever forgotten” an activist, Mohammed al-Ahmadi comments .

“AMA will stay a source of pride to all Yemeni women. Your struggle to release the detainees and abductees, your courage in encountering violations and your insistence to achieve justice are highly appreciated by Yemenis” Rasha Garhoum, an expert in social protection polices and a member of the Women Committee Supporting Peace in the Kuwait talks, comments.

“We pay solemn tribute for AMA which presents the best reflections of resistance and hope” Ambassador Ezz al-Deen al-Asbahi says.

“ Hail to the mother of the heroes held behind bars” Huryah Mashour, a former human rights minister comments.

Mothers of the detainees and the disappeared are currently standing as the only glimmer of hope and the right voice for justice seekers, and witnesses who speak up truths for all activists.

“AMA is the vivacious hope and the main supporter of those who were exhausted inside prisons and detention centers as a result of torture. When I was abandoned even by my close friends, AMA stayed the only reliever” (A.Y), a former detainee comments.

“AMA is our family which stands b by us and relieve our concerns, fairs and pains. It has come close to us when the others, even our close friends, abandoned us. We used to hear good news about freedoms from AMA. It is our voice and messenger of freedoms” (W.T.), a mother of a detainee, comments .

“ There is only one truth which is AMA” a journalist, Aswan Shahir comments.

The strength of women along with humanity will not be ever defeated



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