



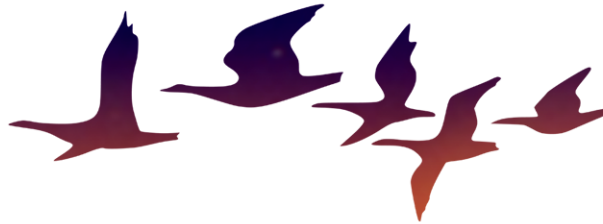
Mothers at Justice Gates

ABDUCTEES' MOTHERS ASSOCIATION ANNUAL REPORT - 2019

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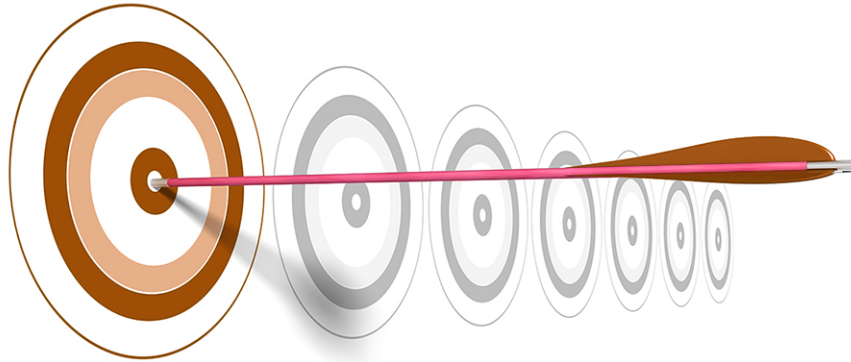


ABOUT US

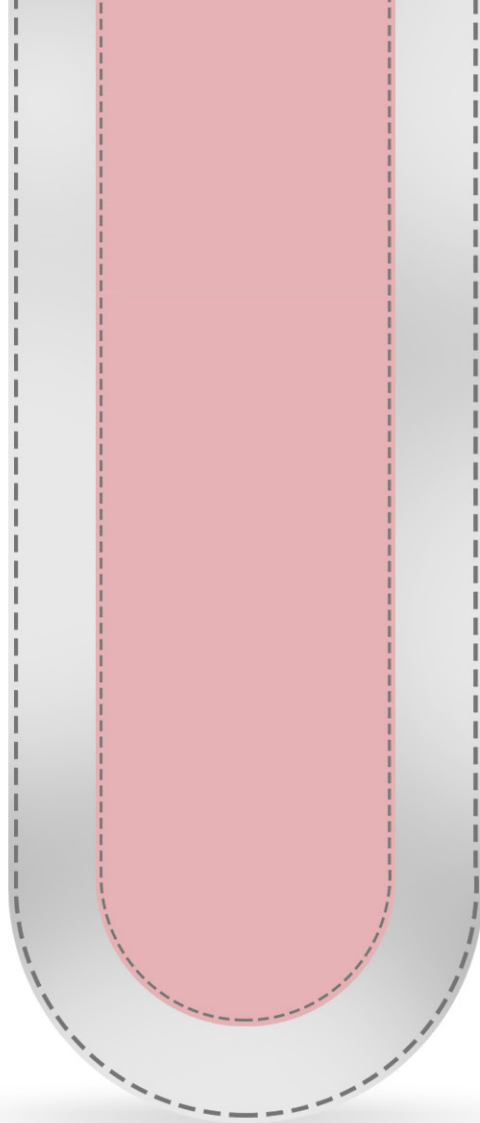


ABDUCTEES' MOTHERS ASSOCIATION (AMA) IS A YEMENI HUMAN RIGHTS ORGANIZATION ESTABLISHED BY MOTHERS, WIVES, AND FEMALE RELATIVES OF THE ABDUCTEES, DETAINED AND FORCIBLY DISAPPEARED, ALONG WITH FEMALE HUMAN RIGHTS ACTIVISTS. AMA IS CONCERNED WITH ISSUES OF ABDUCTEES, DETAINED AND FORCIBLY DISAPPEARED THEREFORE, IT ORGANIZES EFFORTS TO SEEK JUSTICE AND GET INFORMATION ON THE WHEREABOUTS OF MISSING FAMILY MEMBERS. THE ASSOCIATION OPERATES IN THE GOVERNORATES OF ADEN, SANA'A, AL- HUDAYDAH, TAIZ, IBB, HAJJAH, MARIB AND DHAMAR, WITH LICENSE NO. 316 OF 2018.

OUR OBJECTIVES



- 1. DOCUMENT CASES OF ENFORCED DISAPPEARANCE AND EXTRA-JUDICIAL DETENTION.**
- 2. MONITORING AND DOCUMENTING THE VIOLATIONS AGAINST THE RIGHTS OF ABDUCTEES, ARBITRARY DETAINEES AND ENFORCED DISAPPEARANCES, AND THEIR FAMILIES.**
- 3. GENERATING SOCIAL AND OFFICIAL EFFORTS, NATIONALLY AND INTERNATIONALLY, TO GRANT FREEDOM FOR THE ABDUCTEES AND VICTIMS OF ARBITRARY ARREST AND DETENTION AND ENFORCED DISAPPEARANCE, AND TO GRANT THEM THEIR LEGAL AND HUMAN RIGHTS.**
- 4. DEMANDING AND WORKING TO BRING THOSE RESPONSIBLE FOR VIOLATIONS TO JUSTICE, AND COMPENSATE ABDUCTEES AND THEIR RELATIVES.**
- 5. SUPPORTING ABDUCTEES' FAMILIES AND RELATIVES BY RAISING THEIR AWARENESS OF THEIR RIGHTS, AND PROVIDING THE NECESSARY PSYCHOLOGICAL, LEGAL, AND FINANCIAL SUPPORT FOR THEM.**



WHY THIS REPORT?



AMA issues this report:

- 1 - To provide an accurate picture of the violations of the right to life and liberty, and clarify the violations related to abducting, detention and enforced disappearance, torture and other violations in various governorates in the Republic of Yemen in 2019, committed by all warring and conflicting parties in Yemen.
- 2 - To deliver a message to the international community to work seriously to save civilian victims of abducting, detention and enforced disappearance with all its humanitarian and political efforts.
- 3 - To clarify the reality of human rights in Yemen to the international human rights organizations, as well as to local initiatives to pressure all parties to the conflict in Yemen to immediately release the abductees, detained, and forcibly disappeared, and save their right to life and liberty.
- 4 - To document the testimonies of victims and their families that we receive on a daily basis, and produce a comprehensive explanation based on the continuous follow-up of abducting and detention issues in various governorates in Yemen.
- 5 - To mobilize societal and official local and international efforts to support the mothers of the abductees, detained, and forcibly disappeared in their peaceful and legal endeavors to release their children and support their just demands.
- 6 - To remind the relevant authorities in the Republic of Yemen of their constitutional, legal and moral responsibilities towards their citizens, in preserving their dignity and protecting their rights, as well as their commitment to Yemeni and international legislation of human rights and international law, to which Yemen has become a party to.



Introduction:

For the past four years we have been searching for absent freedom, kidnapped justice and living conscience, but we have not found it yet. We are searching for it in the prosecution offices, official and unofficial prisons, the relevant authorities and ministries, but we have not found it yet. Despite of the justice of our cause, the legality of our demand, the strength of our logic and our confidence in our children's innocence seated in the four walls of the Political Security Building (The Intelligence Building), private prisons, remand prisons and other places of detention.

There is now near-universal consensus that all individuals are entitled to certain basic rights under any circumstances. These include certain civil liberties and political rights, the most fundamental of which is the right to life and physical safety. Human rights are the articulation of the need for justice, tolerance, mutual respect, and human dignity in all of our activity.

We raised our voices, organized peaceful protest vigils in front of official bodies, justice agencies, and in front of the United Nations agencies, including the office of the UN envoy Martin Griffiths, and various international organizations but we have not received a satisfactory response and the justice agencies did not interact with the our just case. However, rather we are often threatened and harassed. All this because we do only demand that our oppressed and forcibly disappeared children embrace freedom. We do not know a crime they committed while we are certain that they are innocent. However, the security services have accused them with criminal charges, that they have no idea about, to convict them.



In 2019, and according to the international standards, AMA monitoring teams documented the death of 134 abductees under the bombing of the Arab coalition warplanes on the Community College in Dhamar (changed into a detention center by the Houthis), 21 abductees by the Houthis, and 3 by the security and military forces in Aden.

The abductees number which was documented was 1030 cases, 23 of them were women, by the Houthis, 18 cases by the military and security forces supported by the Arab coalition, and 11 cases by the legitimate government.

The forcibly disappeared documented cases by the AMA are 303 by the Houthis, 5 cases by the security and military forces in Aden, and 4 case by the legitimate government.

Despite, our efforts in following-up the different conflicting parties, the Houthis and the legitimate government, after sessions of negotiations on prisoners and detainees between them; Stockholm consultations and Amman negotiations, this humanitarian issue has not witnessed any progress. We urge all parties to treat this issue as a humanitarian issue and refuse to be used for political points scoring.



Report Methodology:

In 2019, AMA monitoring teams documented the cases of violations in fourteen governorates. They are: Sanaa (Capital Secretariat), Aden, Taiz, Al- Hudaydah, Ibb, Al- Bayda, Dhamar, Al- Dhali , Al- Mahwit, Hajjah, Lahj, Saada, Abyan and Marib.

The AMA monitoring teams collected and verified information they got. They executed the following methodology:

- They listened and documented with sound and video the testimonies of “200” released from various prisons in the governorates. They narrated the violations they were subjected to during the enforced disappearance, psychological and physical torture and ill-treatment, depriving them of visits and contact with the outside world and health care.
- They met with “331” families of the victims who recorded their reports and testimonies about the violations that affected them and their abductees.
- They designed a form to document the victims of the bombing on the Community College in Dhamar by the Arab coalition on 1/9/2019, and recorded the statements of the victims’ relatives.
- Field visits to 80 families of the victims of the bombing on the Community College Detention Center in Dhamar.
- They visited the bombing site and participated in the mass burial of victims.

- They visited 9 prisons, which are:

In Ibb governorate: the Political Security Prison and the Central Prison.

In Sanaa, the Capital: the remand prisons at al- Thawra District, the Political Security Prison, Security and Intelligence Building, the Military Prison and the Military Intelligence Prison.

In Marib governorate: the Political Security Prison.

In Aden governorate: Bir Ahmed Prison.

In Dhamar governorate: the Prison of Political Security.

In these visits, the teams listened to abductees who talked about the conditions of detention in these prisons.

- They held four meetings with the representative of the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights and human rights officials, and seven meetings with the officials for protection at the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC). In these meetings, the AMA teams presented the abduction and detention violations and the conditions of the detainees and abductees in the prisons.

- They met the authorities in the governorates of Aden and Marib, and presented to them the complaints of abduction and detention victims and violations. There were some responses to these complaints, however they have not released them.

- AMA executed 65 protests in seven governorates: Aden, Sanaa, Taiz, Ibb, Al Hudaydah, Hajjah and Marib, and issued 69 statements documented the conditions of the abductees and detainees. The demand in the protests was the release of the abductees, detainees and forcibly disappeared, and empower them with their human and legal rights.

- Prepared and reviewed the first draft of this report and verify all information included.

- Issued this report entitled (Mothers at the Gates of Justice), which monitored and documented abduction, detention, and forcibly disappearance violations in 2019.

- Published and circulated this report to official agencies, international organizations, United Nations agencies operating in Yemen, and civil society organizations.



The Legal Framework:

The Republic of Yemen is a member of the international community, as Article (6) of the Constitution confirms 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”.

Article 48/a of the Constitution also emphasizes that the state guarantees to citizens their personal freedom “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”. This text emphasizes the protection of the freedom of every person whose freedom is restricted by any kind of restriction. The same article prohibited torture physically, psychologically and morally forcibly over confession during detention, Article 48/b states that: “No person can be put under surveillance unless in accordance with the law. Any person whose freedom is restricted in any way must have his dignity protected. Physical and psychological torture is prohibited. Forcing confessions during investigations is forbidden. No person may be imprisoned or detained in places other than those designated as such and governed by the law of prisons. Physical punishment and inhumane treatment during arrest, detention or imprisonment are prohibited”. Anyone whose freedom was restricted should be informed of the reasons of his arrest, and his family should be notified about his whereabouts. Moreover, Article 48/4 considers the violations of this text is a crime that does not fall under the statute of limitations as Article 48/e states that “Physical or psychological torture at the time of arrest, detention or jail is a crime that cannot be prescriptible. All those who practice, order, or participate in executing, physical or psychological torture shall be punished”.



- The Yemeni laws in force came also to confirm what was included in the provisions of the constitution, especially the Criminal Procedure Law No. (13/1994), which confirmed the detention ban, Article (7) states that: “1. Arrests may not be made except in connection with acts punishable by law; must be based on due process of law. 2. The General 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.”. Article (6), of the same law, affirms the prohibition of torture or inhuman treatment “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 Republic of Yemen, as a member of the international community, is a party to 53 international conventions and protocols, including those relating to international humanitarian law and human rights, most importantly is the Convention against Torture, and other forms of cruel and inhuman treatment or punishment, the International Covenant on Physical and Political Rights, and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights. The legitimate government has signed a number of international conventions, including the Rome Statute establishing the International Criminal Court, and the Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance.
- In addition, the Republic of Yemen is bound by the rules of customary international humanitarian law - the so-called public international law - without the need for formal adherence to those rules laid down by the International Committee of the Red Cross. Because Yemen has ratified those conventions and treaties, it is obligated to respect human rights related to personal dignity For the human being in particular, and the obligation to respect the human rights principles contained in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights in general, as well as mandatory customary international law, and before that the provisions of the constitution and Yemeni laws related to personal freedom, rights, freedoms and human dignity.



- All conflicting parties in Yemen must also adhere to what is mentioned in those aforementioned agreements that have been ratified by Yemen, and others, including the provisions of the Yemeni constitution and law, related to human rights and dignity, as well as commitment to apply all principles and rules of international humanitarian law.
- The legal framing of the violation mentioned in this report is based on those international treaties and agreements, international humanitarian law, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights in general, the provisions of the Constitution and the Yemeni laws in force and related to the rights and freedoms related in this regard.

Reviewing the Yemeni legislation, we can notice that it highly respects the human being dignity and freedom. In all its articles, it guarantees the human right to life to live freely. However, what happened since the beginning of the war until now is violations of the citizens' rights to life, freedom and to live in safety, security and dignity. The warring parties do not abide by the constitution and the laws, but rather trampled upon them insulting the legislation, which could be an additional crime, as well as insulting the abductees and detainees.

Article 48/b in the Yemeni constitution states that “No individual can be arrested, searched or detained unless caught in the act (in flagrant delicto) or served with a summons from a judge or the Public Prosecutor, which is necessary for the progress of an investigation or the maintenance of security. No person can be put under surveillance unless in accordance with the law. Any person whose freedom is restricted in any way must have his dignity protected. Physical and psychological torture is prohibited. Forcing confessions during investigations is forbidden. The person whose freedom is restricted has the right not to answer any questions in the absence of his lawyer. No person may be imprisoned or detained in places other than those designated as such and governed by the law of prisons. Physical punishment and inhumane treatment during arrest, detention or imprisonment are prohibited.”

Article 48/c elaborates detainee's rights, stating that "Any person temporarily apprehended on suspicion of committing a crime shall be presented in front of a court within a maximum of 24 hours from the time of his detention. The judge or Public Prosecutor shall inform the detained individual of the reason for his detention and questioning and shall enable the accused to state his defense and rebuttals. The court then gives a justified order for the release of the accused or for the extension of his detention. In any cases, the Prosecutor is not entitled to continue detention of the accused individual more than several days except with a judicial order. The law shall define the maximum period of custody". More rights for the detainee are in Article 48/d which states 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 can not be notified, the detainee's relative or concerned persons shall be notified".

Violators of these rights are subjects to the punishment of the law as Article 48/e states that "The law shall determine the punishment for whosoever violates 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 cannot be prescriptible. All those who practice, order, or participate in executing, physical or psychological torture shall be punished".

Furthermore, the Code of Criminal Procedure No. (13/1994), and in its Article (4) affirm that: "An suspect person is innocent until his indictment is proven; any doubts are to be interpreted in favor of the accused; no punishment may be ruled only after a trial executed in accordance with this law, where in the freedom [right] of defense shall be maintained.". Article (6), of the same law, affirms the prohibition of torture or inhuman treatment "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". Article (7) of the same law affirms



that: “1. Arrests may not be made except in connection with acts punishable by law; must be based on due process of law. 2. The General 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”. Article (11) guarantees the personal freedom and “no citizen may be accused of having committed 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”. Article (14) of the law did not allow prejudice to the freedom of the private life of citizens, as it stipulated that: “It is not permissible to prejudice the freedom of the private life of citizens in cases other than those stated in this law”. Article (16) of the Code of Criminal Procedure did not exclude crimes affecting the freedom of citizens. It stipulated that: “As an exception to Article 37] the period for indictment in criminal case does not terminate with respect to the crimes that are in violation of the rights of the citizens or their dignity or those which involve the rights of citizens to privacy”.

Despite all the violations that the detainees face in the prisons and detention centers, there is an observance of the rights of those whose freedom has been restricted in the Yemeni legislation. The Executive Prison Regulations of Law No. 48 of the year 1991 states that: “The prison administration must take care of public health within the prison, take care of the prisoners, provide them with health and preventive care and appoint specialized doctors in coordination with the Ministry of Public Health”. According to Article (24) of the same law: “doctors’ instructions and observations in the health, preventive, curative and nutritional aspects of prisoners are binding the prison administration”. However, if they is not possible to implement due to lack of capabilities, they must be referred immediately to the Minister (of interior affairs) for his instruction. In addition to their rights, Article (30) provides prisoners with the following facilities:



- 1) Meeting with his family, relatives and friends.
- 2) Receiving and responding to correspondence.
- 3) Receiving and remitting physical transfers.

In addition, according to Article (31), the person in custody is entitled to meet with his family and his lawyer, with a written permission from the custody authority. However, what prisoners and detainees face in their lockups at the hands of their captors when their families try to visit them is contrary to the spirit and provisions of the Constitution, the various laws and international agreements ratified by the Republic of Yemen.

With regard to international legislation, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights said in the preamble: The States Parties to the present Covenant, Considering that, in accordance with the principles proclaimed in the Charter of the United Nations, recognition of the inherent dignity and of the equal and inalienable rights of all members of the human family is the foundation of freedom, justice and peace in the world”.

Recognizing that these rights emanate from the inherent dignity of the human being in it, and realizing that the only way to achieve the ideal, according to the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, is for people to be free or enjoy civil and political freedom and free from fear and want, which is the way to create conditions to enable everyone to enjoy their rights Civil and political, as well as his economic, social and cultural rights.

Although the Republic of Yemen has ratified the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights as an international treaty and has adhered to it and has become a party to it, Article (2) states that: Each State Party to the present Covenant undertakes to respect and to ensure to all individuals within its territory and subject to its jurisdiction the rights recognized in the present Covenant, without distinction of any kind, such as race, color, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status”. Furthermore, Article (6) of the Covenant affirms that: “Every human being has the inherent right to life. This right shall be protected by law. No one shall be arbitrarily deprived of his life”.



As for Article (7) of the Covenant, it prohibits torture and inhuman treatment, and stipulated that: “No one shall be subjected to torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment. In particular, no one shall be subjected without his free consent to medical or scientific experimentation”. Article (9) confirms that: “Everyone has the right to liberty and security of person. No one shall be subjected to arbitrary arrest or detention. No one shall be deprived of his liberty except on such grounds and in accordance with such procedure as are established by law. Anyone who is arrested shall be informed, at the time of arrest, of the reasons for his arrest and shall be promptly informed of any charges against him. Anyone arrested or detained on a criminal charge shall be brought promptly before a judge or other officer authorized by law to exercise judicial power and shall be entitled to trial within a reasonable time or to release”. Moreover, Article 10 states that: “All persons deprived of their liberty shall be treated with humanity and with respect for the inherent dignity of the human person”.

Article (14) lists the rights and guarantees should be given to prisoners. It states that: “All persons shall be equal before the courts and tribunals. In the determination of any criminal charge against him, or of his rights and obligations in a suit at law, everyone shall be entitled to a fair and public hearing by a competent, independent and impartial tribunal established by law. Everyone charged with a criminal offence shall have the right to be presumed innocent until proved guilty according to law. In the determination of any criminal charge against him, everyone shall be entitled to the following minimum guarantees, in full equality:

- (a) To be informed promptly and in detail in a language which he understands of the nature and cause of the charge against him;
- (b) To have adequate time and facilities for the preparation of his defence and to communicate with counsel of his own choosing;
- (c) To be tried without undue delay;
- (d) To be tried in his presence, and to defend himself in person or through legal assistance of his own choosing; to be informed, if he does not have legal assistance, of this right; and to have legal assistance assigned to him, in any case where the interests of justice so require, and without payment by him in any such case if he does not have sufficient means to pay for it”.



Article (17) gives protection to prisoners' privacies as stated “ No one shall be subjected to arbitrary or unlawful interference with his privacy, family, home or correspondence, nor to unlawful attacks on his honour and reputation. Everyone has the right to the protection of the law against such interference or attacks”.

It is not only the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights that guarantees the detainee's right to freedom, the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, which Yemen ratified, also confirms these principles. Article 1, provides the meaning of the 'torture' stating that: “For the purposes of this Convention, the term “torture” means any act by which severe pain or suffering, whether physical or mental, is intentionally inflicted on a person for such purposes as obtaining from him or a third person information or a confession, punishing him for an act he or a third person has committed or is suspected of having committed, or intimidating or coercing him or a third person, or for any reason based on discrimination of any kind, when such pain or suffering is inflicted by or at the instigation of or with the consent or acquiescence of a public official or other person acting in an official capacity”. Article 2, states the measures should be taken by each state to prevent torture: “Each State Party shall take effective legislative, administrative, judicial or other measures to prevent acts of torture in any territory under its jurisdiction. 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 of torture. An order from a superior officer or a public authority may not be invoked as a justification of torture”.

Article (4) emphasizes that: “Each State Party shall ensure that all acts of torture are offences under its criminal law. The same shall apply to an attempt to commit torture and to an act by any person which constitutes complicity or participation in torture. 2. Each State Party shall make these offences punishable by appropriate penalties which take into account their grave nature”. In this regard, Article (12)



states that: “Each State Party shall ensure that its competent authorities proceed to a prompt and impartial investigation, wherever there is reasonable ground to believe that an act of torture has been committed in any territory under its jurisdiction”. In case of torture claim, the state ensures, according to Article (14), that: “Each State Party shall ensure that any individual who alleges he has been subjected to torture in any territory under its jurisdiction has the right to complain to, and to have his case promptly and impartially examined by, its competent authorities. Steps shall be taken to ensure that the complainant and witnesses are protected against all ill-treatment or intimidation as a consequence of his complaint or any evidence given”. If torture is proven, the state should compensate the victim according to Article (14) which states that: “Each State Party shall ensure in its legal system that the victim of an act of torture obtains redress and has an enforceable right to fair and adequate compensation, including the means for as full rehabilitation as possible. In the event of the death of the victim as a result of an act of torture, his dependants shall be entitled to compensation”.



Background on Abductions and Detention Violations

Since established in mid- April 2016, AMA has been working to monitor and document the cases of abducting, detention, and enforced disappearance committed by the Houthis, military and security units in Aden and the legitimate government. Violators have not stopped committing these crimes against civilians, who have been subjected to various types of violations such as torture, beatings, ill-treatment, deprivation of health care, visits, etc. These authorities have been intransigent in not responding to all domestic and international calls for the release of victims and the return of family ties to the forcibly disappeared which has extended over the past four years.

- Since the beginning of the war, the conflicting parties have pursued the suppression of freedoms, abduction and detention of civilians even though the Yemeni legislation prohibits arbitrary arrests in any form, and considered them a serious crime that does not lapse by statute of limitations, and anyone who practices it, orders it, or participates in it, is punished. AMA works on this issue for many considerations, including: the absence of the kidnapped and detained civilians' issue from domestic and international efforts to release. Moreover, the Houthis severe and inhuman way when treating the abducted civilians.
- Kidnappings and arbitrary arrests target civilians, and their detention periods last for years without any judicial order, bypassing the Yemeni law, which does not allow detention without legal justification. Arresting civilians is prohibited on suspicion by the law as the arrested person must be brought to justice within 24 Hours from the date of his arrest.
- All segments of society were affected, including journalists, academicians, students workers, political opponents and activists in the field of humanitarian work, whether men or women.



These violations were not confined to individuals only, but extended to mass kidnapping of civilians by the Houthis and the military and security units in Aden. The conflicting parties' violations continued despite signing the Stockholm Understanding, sponsored by the United Nations on 12/13/2018, which requires a comprehensive release for all detainees from all parties.

- Since the start of the kidnappings and arrests campaigns in 2014, the abductee has not been the only victim of this crime of abduction, detention and enforced disappearance, but the hands of the kidnappers have extended to their families and relatives.

As kidnapping and detention are usually accompanied by storming the victims' homes, besieging them with many military vehicles, large numbers of gunmen, and frightening their families.

When storming the houses, gunmen beat the victims and their families, especially the women, who were physically and verbally assaulted. Assault may develop to what is worse; liquidating and executing the family members of the victim or taking them as hostages to compel the victims to surrender, or to confess what is dictated by the investigators.

With their raids on the victims' homes, they tampered with their contents, and took away valuable holdings, personal papers and property documents. They often stormed the victims' homes late at night, and terrified the children, causing them psychological distress.

- To force them to confess, kidnapping and detention agencies, especially the Houthis and military and security units in Aden, used to threaten the abductees and forcibly disappeared to attack and detain their women.

- Neither an abductee nor detainee was spared from enforced disappearance, and this period was one of the most difficult periods for their families, during which they were subjected to financial extortion for revealing the fate of the abductees or releasing them. The families were forced to sell their properties includes houses, farms, and jewelry to pay these sums in exchange for their rights, and basic rights for their abductee. The rights which are stipulated in international conventions, including revealing the detention place, allowing the visit, and entering clothes, food, clean water, and medicine.



- Detention conditions were and still very poor in prisons and detention centers as there is no medical care, no good ventilation, and victims are deprived of sun exposure for long periods of time, sometimes up to a year, and providing poor-quality food.
- Prison officials and those in charge of the prisoners and kidnappers' file, of the Houthis in particular, demanded the families of the victims to pay money, a financial ransom, to release their kidnapped relatives. However, their promises were false despite their repetition of the promises, and only 8% of the abductees were released after paying the ransom.
- The abductees and their families have not escaped the threat and psychological blackmail practiced against them by the Houthis, and the military and security units in Aden to force them to remain silent about their violations, and to prevent them from reporting to international organizations and talking to the media, which explains the reluctance of families to submit reports and complaints to the concerned authorities.
- The Houthis were intransigent in releasing the abductees, and requiring to exchange them for prisoners of war with the legitimate government, despite the fact that this constitutes a violation of the rights of the kidnapped civilians, as they did not engage in war with either party against the other, and their detention took place without any legal justification. Moreover, the long-term detention was not the only violation caused by military and political swap, but rather that the exchange was linked to displacement. The Houthis stipulate that the release, in a swap deal, to leave his place and go to live in areas controlled by the legitimate government, which causes the victim to lose his place of residence, work, and family.
- The civilian abductees were subjected to enforced disappearance during their detention which extended sometimes to more than three years, which aggravated the suffering of the families who did not receive any assurances about them, and were subjected to various rumors circulated about the murdering of their relatives under torture or bombing of places of detention.



- Civilian abductees have also been subjected to severe methods of physical and psychological torture, especially during the enforced disappearance that extend for months in most places of detention. At least 71 abductees have died under or due to torture. Hearing or vision loss in places of detention. AMA has also documented a number of cases of abductees who suffered from chronic disabilities such as paralysis and hearing or vision loss in detention centers.
- Trials were held in Sana'a, in which the Sana'a Criminal Court sentenced to death 30 "civilian abductees on charges of spying and aiding aggression, refers to the Arab Coalition, among the abductees including academics, teachers, and students who had been abducted from their homes and public places. They have been detained for more than 18 months before bringing to the court and without any legal justification. They were subjected to severe torture and media defamation, which complicated the lives of their families and children. The court sessions also took place in unfair circumstances, in which the judge refused to listen to the lawyers 'entire pleading'. The lawyers were threatened, and the families of the abductees were also insulted and beaten, and prevented from entering the courtroom.

During this period, AMA worked with international and domestic human rights and other organizations to improve conditions of detention and to release the abductees and detainees which result in:

- The detention conditions in Bir Ahmed prison in Aden improved at the beginning of the year 2019, after was handed over to the Ministry of Interior which applied the Prison Regulation Law. However, the conditions worsened again due to political changes after the middle of 2019. The prison administration rejected the release orders issued by the prosecution and the judiciary, in a clear violation of the Yemeni law and abusing the powers granted to the prison director.



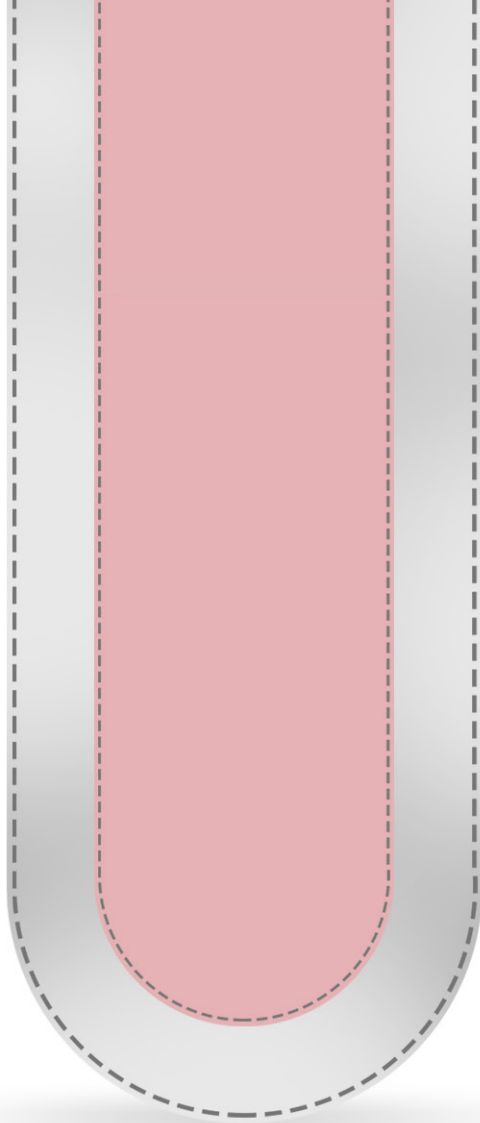
- In Taiz governorate, the detention conditions in Al-Saleh City prison improved as the prison administration reduced somewhat their use of torture methods, and in recent months some families were allowed visits to their abductees. In Ibb governorate, the detention conditions also improved in the Political Security detention center in 2019, where the abductees were allowed to enter the toilet at any time. Their families were allowed to visit once a week, and to enter the homemade food that the families made for them on time. According to detainees from these two prisons.
- In Sanaa, the detention conditions in the Political Security Prison deteriorate in the middle of 2019, when the Houthis appointed a new director for the prison, who doubled arbitrary measures. 104 of the abductees in this prison were beaten and ill-treated. After reports submitted by AMA, the efforts of the High Commissioner for Human Rights in Sana'a and the International Committee of the Red Cross paid off to improve the detention conditions in the last two months of 2019.
- In 2019, the violations of the Houthis, the legitimate government, and military and security units in Aden reduced the use of harsh physical torture methods, which they used systematically to extract information, or to compel the detainees to say what they dictated. However, denial of medical care continued as a means of torture, and swap deals of the civilian abductees for fighters belonging to the Houthis continued as well.
- Prison officials have taken ill-treatment as a way to run their systems of prison management, and rejected victims' demands for their natural rights which are guaranteed in Yemeni and international legislation.
- In Al- Hodeidah governorate, "150" families of the detainees were able to contact their relatives in the prisons in 2019 and visit them for the first time since 2015. Also, in Marib governorate, "3" families were able to contact their relatives detained in the Political Security prison.



- Campaigns of mass arrests and detention decreased in 2019, but the Houthis used it as a collective punishment targeting social relations that link individuals and families of society to each other, and military and security units in Aden used it as collective regional punishment towards the people of the northern governorates in Yemen, which threatened the social fabric.
- On 30/09/2019, the Houthis released “290” abductees from the central prison in Sana’a, in what they called the ‘unilaterally initiative to release prisoners’ as one of the requirements of Stockholm talks to swap prisoners. Most of the released abductees were those who spent three years, or more, in prison, as “7” of them were suffering mental disorders, 42 of them were survivors of the bombing of the Community College in Dhamar, and 5 of the released detainees were already acquitted by the specialized criminal court in Sana’a (they were on the list of “36” brought to trial).
- “32” detainees have been released from Bir Ahmed prison in Aden after the Public Prosecution Office has issued release orders.

This was a brief overview of abduction and arbitrary detention violations. Prisons and places of detention centers are subject to the temperaments of their administrations, and their procedures are not bound by the prison law and other Yemeni legislation as well as international legislation. It is also clear, from the foregoing, the importance of the efforts made by international and local organizations to improve the conditions of the abductees and arbitrarily detained, which doubles their responsibility until the abductees and arbitrarily detained and forcibly disappeared achieve their full freedom, and even compensate them fairly for the period of depriving them of their right to freedom for all these periods of time. Until the moment of writing this report, the Houthis, the legitimate government, and military and security units continue to abduct and detain civilians.





EXECUTIVE SUMMARY



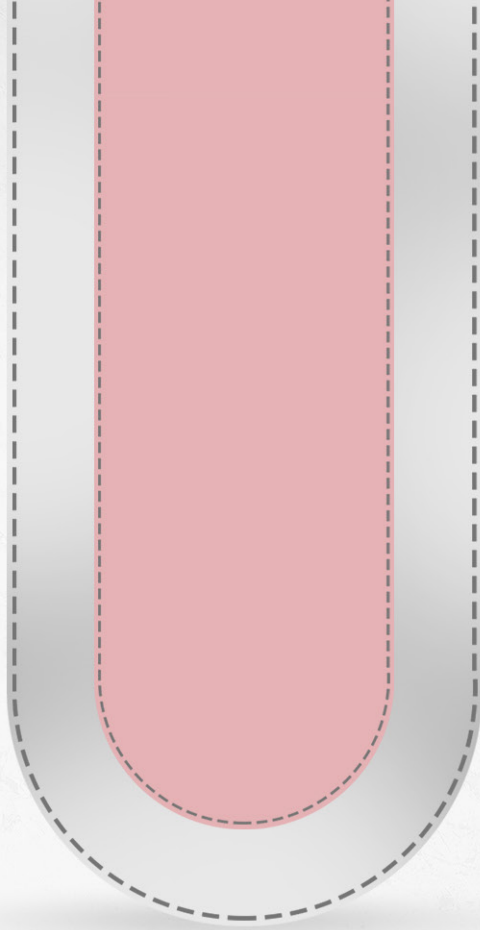
Here is as summary of the violations documented by AMA:

- Violations ofn the rights to life: AMA monitored the death of “158” abductees inside prisons and detention centres. The causes of death varied between bombing places of detention, torture and denial of medical care.
- 134 of them were murdered by the Arab Coalition bombing of the Community College in the Dhamar Governorate, changed to a detention place by the Houthis, on September 1, 2019. They were abducted from different governorates and detained in this building since 2016. The majority of the bombing victims, 51 victims, were from Taiz Governorate.
- 20 abductees and forcibly disappeared were killed under torture or because of it. They were from several governorates; “17” of them were killed in the prisons of the Houthis, and “3” abductees were killed in prisons of security and military units in the governorate of Aden, two of them was from the city of Aden and one from the Dhamar governorate.
- 4 abductees were killed in the Houthis prisons as a result of the denial of medical care. They were from: Sanaa, the Capital, Al Hudaydah, Dhamar and Saada.
- Violations of the rights to freedom: AMA monitored “1059” cases of abduction and detention as follows:
 - “1030” abductees in the prisons of the Houthis: including “23” women and “11” children.
 - “18” detainees in the prisons of the military and security units in Aden Governorate.
 - “11” detainees in the prisons of the legitimate government in Ma'rib.
- Mass Abduction: AMA monitored 14 mass abduction campaigns carried out by the Houthis in the areas under their control. The number of those detained in the mass kidnapping campaigns reached more than 223, including children. AMA confirmed the release of about 144 of the abductees and was unable to know the fate of the rest.
- Forcibly Disappeared: AMA also monitored that “312” abductees were forcibly disappeared in 2019, by all conflicting parties in Yemen.
 - “303” were abducted by the Houthis.



- “5” were abducted by the security and military units in Aden governorate.
- “4” were abducted by the legitimate government in the governorate of Marib.
- Torture: AMA documented “283” cases of physical torture by the Houthis, and “19” cases by the legitimate government to extract confessions or to compel the victims to say or sign what dictated to them.
- Ill treatment and Beatings: AMA documented “704” cases with the Houthis and “97” cases with the legal government, which were beaten and ill-treated.
- Denial of medical care: AMA received “186” reports regarding the denial of medical care, of which “174” cases were in the Houthis’ prisons., and “12” reports were in the legitimate government’s prisons.
- Violation of right to a fair trial: AMA monitored the violations that accompanied the conduct of the trials against the abductees, as “57” of the abductees were referred to trial in the Criminal Court in Sana’a, and the same court issued death sentences to “47” of them.
- The Monitoring Division of AMA documented “200” released cases. AMA listened to “331” testimonies from the families of the victims and documented their testimonies, including “80” from the families of the victims of the Community College in Dhamar.
- Protest Stands: AMA carried out “65” ‘protest stands’ in 2019 in seven governorates: Sana’a, Aden, Taiz, Ibb, Al Hudaydah, Hajjah and Marib. AMA issued “69” press and human rights statements in 2019.
- Meetings and Visits: AMA held “92” meetings with international. AMA sent “21” messages and “307” emails to a number of personalities and international and local organizations.
- Reports: AMA released a human rights report entitled “The Great Grave” in November 2019, documenting the crime of bombing the Community College in Dhamar prison by the Arab Coalition.
- Media Productions: AMA issued a weekly e-bulletin to publicize the issue of the abduction, with a number of “48” issues in 2019. AMA also produced “17” films, and “18” press reports.
- Events and Courses: AMA held “30” events and public meetings. AMA also held two hearing sessions for the released abductees. On the other hand, AMA organized “24” courses for psychological support for the families of the abductees.





VIOLATIONS:

FIRST:

**VIOLATIONS TO THE
RIGHTS TO LIFE**

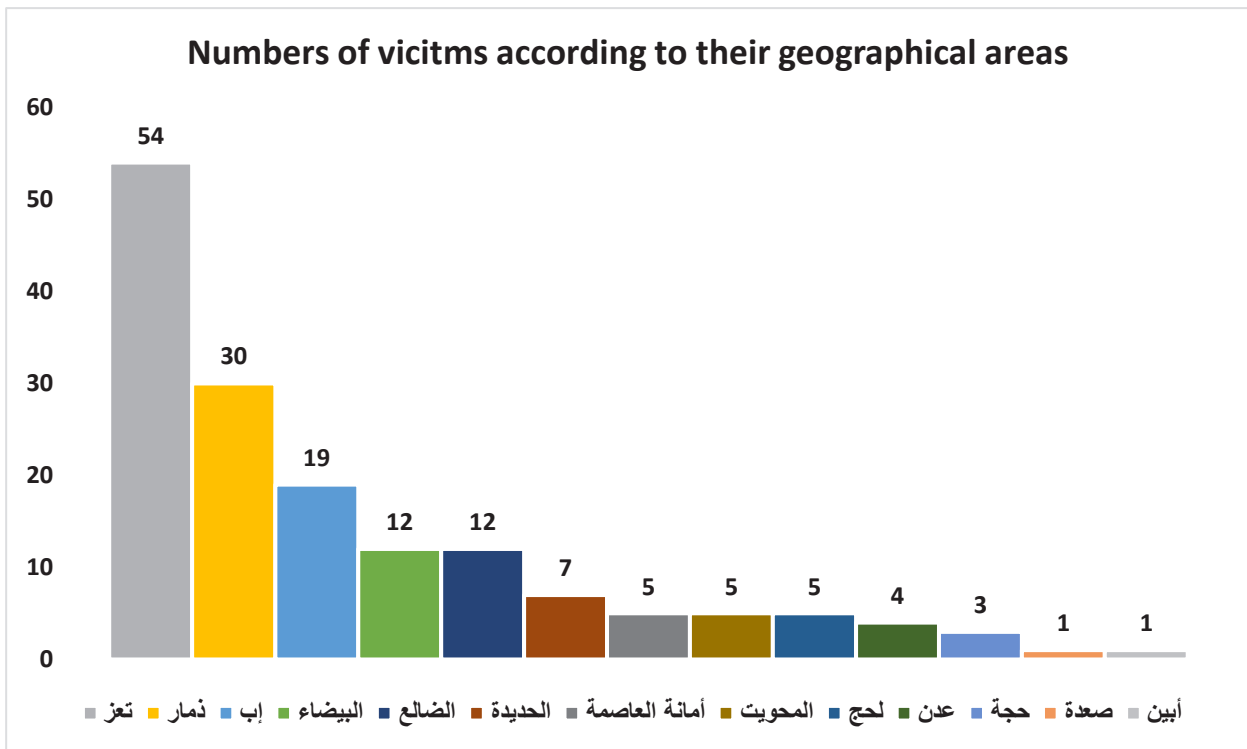
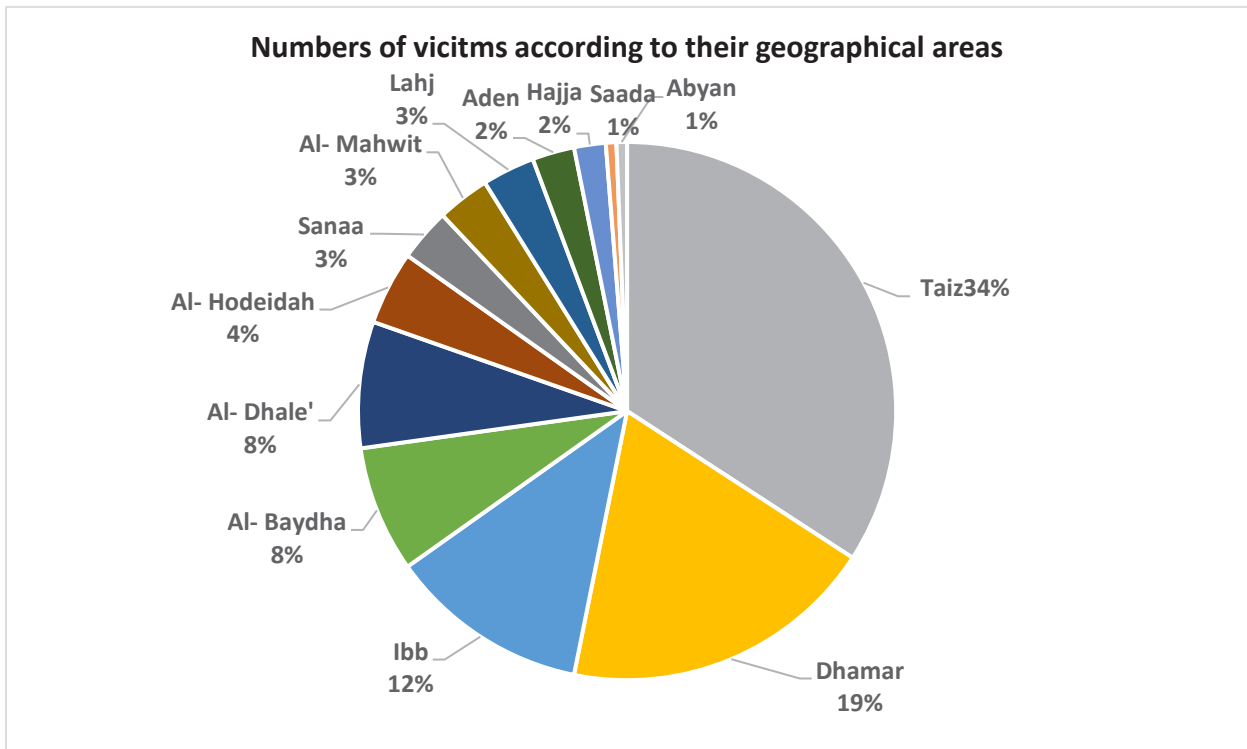


Article (3) of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights states that: “Everyone has the right to life, liberty and security of person”. Moreover, Article (6) of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights confirms that: “Every human being has the inherent right to life. This right shall be protected by law. No one shall be arbitrarily deprived of his life”. In 2019, AMA monitored 158 deaths in prisons, either under torture, due to clinical negligence or because of airstrikes on the detention centres.

The following table provides the details of the cases.

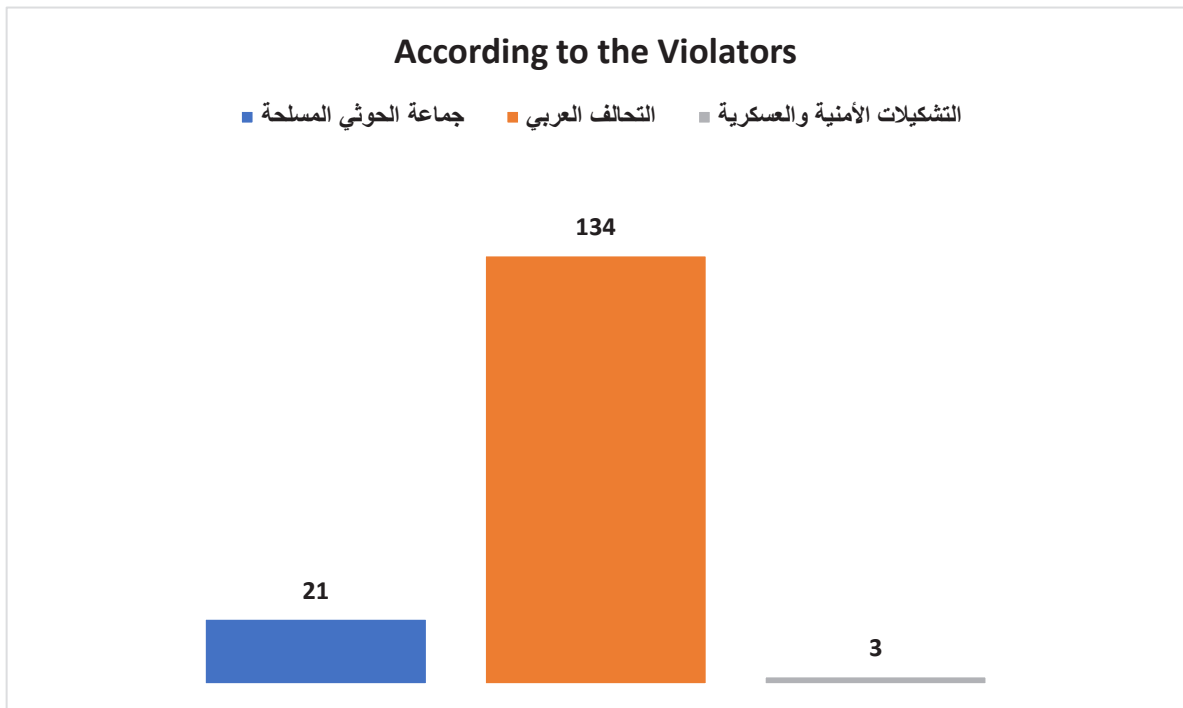
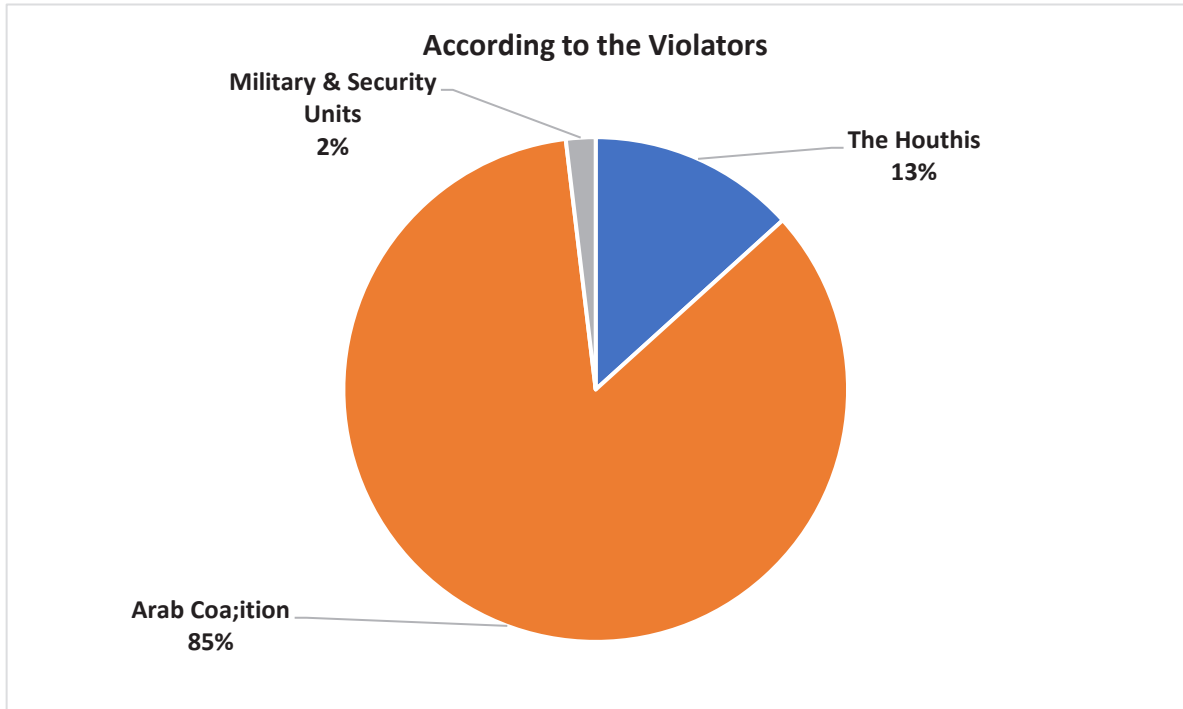
	Governorate	Violators					Total
		Arab Coalition Airstrike	The Houthis		Military & Security Units		
			under torture	clinical negligence	under torture	clinical negligence	
	Taiz	51	3				54
	Dhamar	27	1	1	1		30
	Ibb	18	1				19
	Al- Baydha	11	1				12
	Al- Dhale'	12					12
	Al- Hodeidah		6	1			7
	Sanaa (Capital Secretariat)	3	1	1			5
	Al- Mahwit	4	1				5
	Lahj	5					5
	Aden	2			2		4
	Hajja		3				3
	Saada			1			1
	Abyan	1					1
	Total	134	17	4	3	0	158





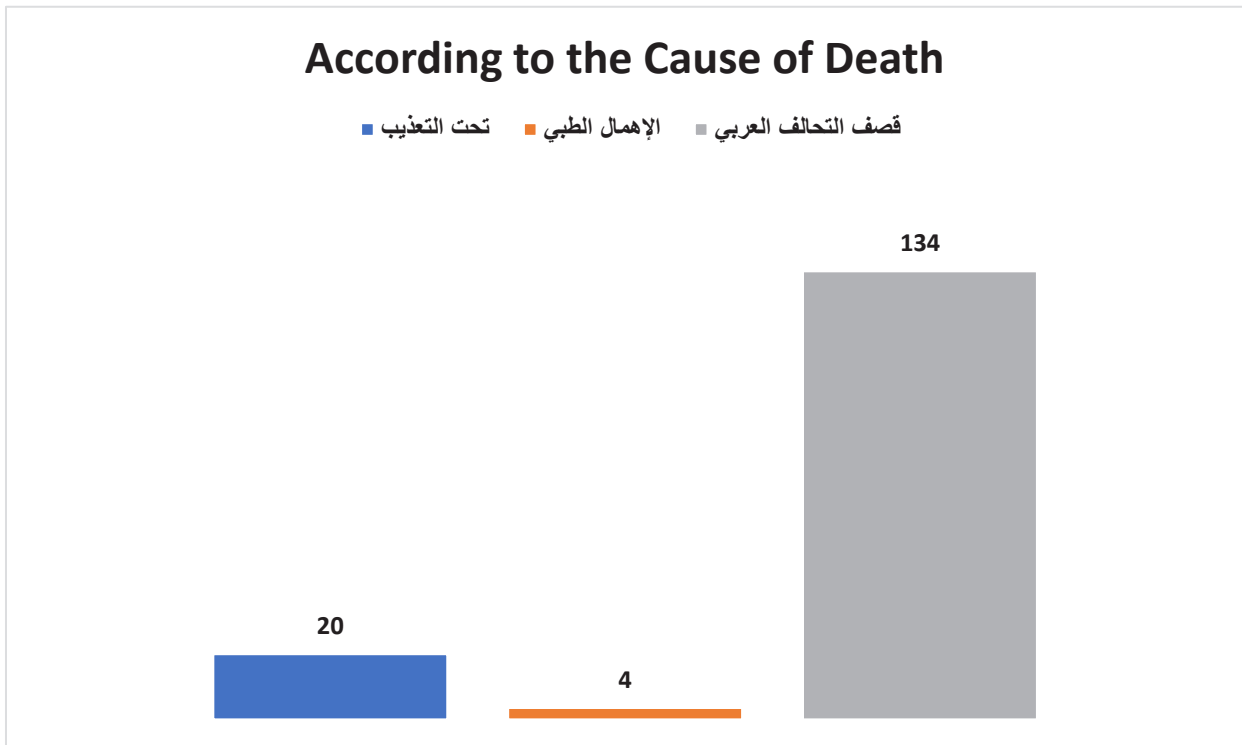
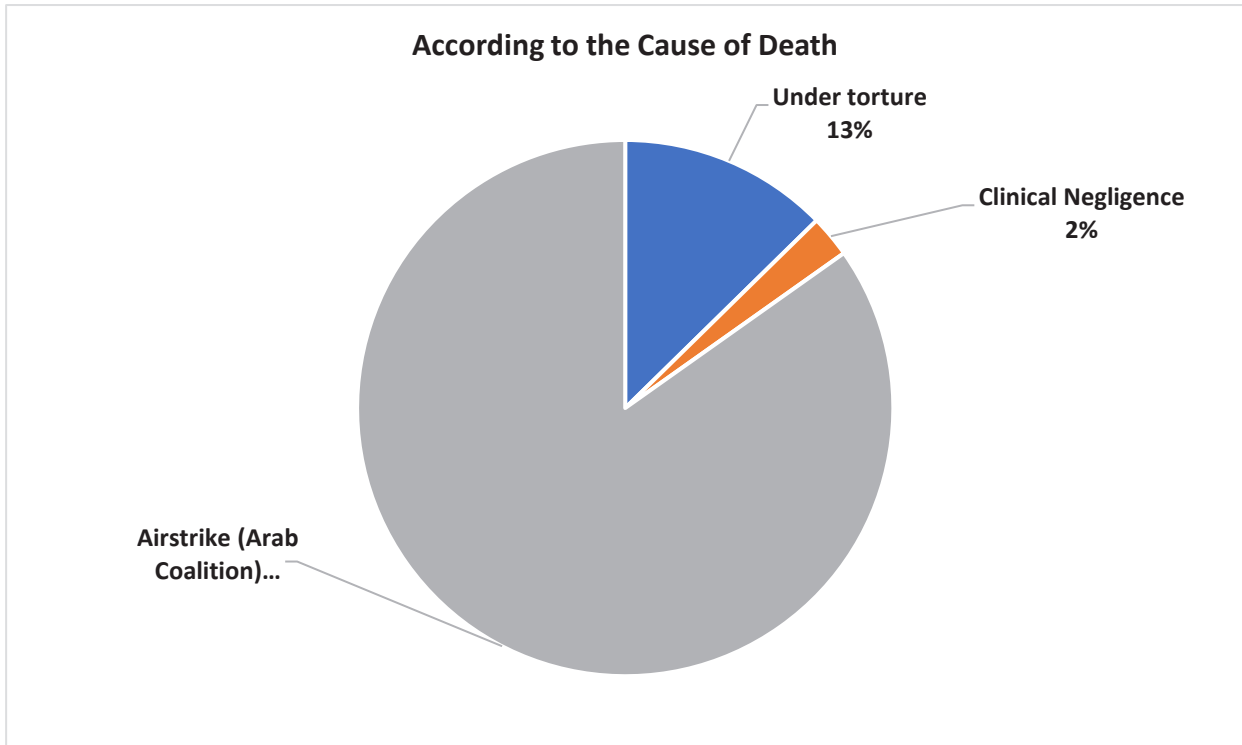
	Governorate	Number	Violators		
			The Houthis	Arab Coalition	Military & Security Units
1	Taiz	54	3	51	
2	Dhamar	30	2	27	1
3	Ibb	19	1	18	
4	Al- Baydha	12	1	11	
5	Al- Dhale'	12		12	
6	Al- Hodeidah	7	7		
7	Sanaa (Capital Secretariat)	5	2	3	
8	Al- Mahwit	5	1	4	
9	Lahj	5		5	
10	Aden	4		2	2
11	Hajja	3	3		
12	Abyan	1		1	
13	Saada	1	1		
	Total	158	21	134	3





	Governorate	Number	Cause of Death		
			Under Torture	Clinical Negligence	Airstrike (Arab Coalition)
	Taiz	54	3		51
	Dhamar	30	2	1	27
	Ibb	19	1		18
	Al- Baydha	12	1		11
	Al- Dhale'	12			12
	Al- Hodeidah	7	6	1	
	Sanaa (Capital Secretariat)	5	2	3	
	Al- Mahwit	5	1		4
	Lahj	5			5
	Aden	4	2		2
	Hajja	3	3		
	Abyan	1			1
	Saada	1		1	
	Total	158	20	4	134





A. Torture Murder

A torture murder is a murder where death was preceded by the torture of the victim. It is one of the most heinous crimes against detainees and forcibly disappeared is torture. Violators of human rights torture detainees to extract confessions in a crime against humanity.

Twenty detainees were killed under torture in 2019, all of them were forcibly disappeared and detained in secret detention centres. Some families were contacted and informed of the death of their abductees, while some of the violations refused to hand over the bodies after informing the family of the abductee's death under torture.

Following are some cases documented by the AMA:

Yahya Hadi Saleh Al-Nemsha, 50 years old, Hajja Governorate

Yahya Hadi Saleh Al- Nemsha was a teacher in one of the schools of the Kosher Directorate in Hajjah Governorate. At the beginning of 2019, there were clashes in the governorate between the Houthis and some residence in the Directorate.

The victim left his village and relocated to Sanaa, the Capital on 17/03/2019. He was arrested by Houthi gunmen at one of the checkpoints and took him to the Political Security prison in Amran governorate, north of Yemen. The Houthis did not allow his family to contact or visit him. All what the family knew was that he was detained in Amran. On 4/5/2019, his family was contacted to come to collect his body.

One of his relatives said: "We found traces of torture on Yahya's body. The body was swollen and traces of a nail in his left hand. His fingernails were all removed". The militants stipulated that the body should not be photographed.



Muhammad Qayed Saleh Shater, 34 years old, Dhamar Governorate

The victim had a degree in plastic art, but due to the economic and living conditions he had to work as a street vendor in the city of Aden. In the events that took place in Aden in the middle of 2019, the victim was abducted at a checkpoint at the entrance to the city of Aden on 24/06/2019, by gunmen belong to the Fifth Brigade of the Security Belt in Aden, as he belongs to the northern governorates. His family received a phone call on 27/05/2019, from an unknown person informing them that Muhammad Qaid Shater had been detained in a security belt prison three days ago. Immediately, his family started searching for him through local and community mediations, however they only managed to release him on 23/09/2019 after three months of enforced disappearance and brutal torture, and paying a financial ransom of YR500.000.

His brother said: When we received my brother, he was transferred directly to Dhamar General Hospital due to his critical health condition. He spoke to us with difficulty about the torture he was subjected to. The physical effects of the torture were clear on his body as there was a gunshot to one of his feet, all his nails were removed, effects of the electric shocks on his body especially around the navel area and the kidneys stopped working according to the doctors who examined him upon arrival at the hospital. However, due to the torture he was subjected to, the victim died six days after his release.

The victim's family asked Dhamar General Hospital to issue a medical report stating that the death of the victim was because of torture he had been subjected to at the hands of armed formations in Aden, but the hospital administration refused to issue this report without a clear reason.



S. S. J, 41 years old, Sanaa

The victim was one of the political activists. He was previously arrested by the Houthis and then released. After the events of December 2017, which claimed the life of the former president Ali Abdullah Saleh, the Houthis abducted the victim on the background of his solidarity with the former president and he was released after paying a financial ransom of more than 10 ten million riyals.

A relative of the victim stated that the Houthis arrested two of the victim's children and placed them in the Criminal Investigation prison in the capital, Sana'a, in July 2019, to force him to surrender, which the victim actually did. He was taken and held in the Political Security prison, Sana'a, on charges of his participation in the assassination of Ibrahim al-Houthi, the brother of the Houthi's leader, to face a series of continuous brutal torture for more than two months that led to his death. On Tuesday September 17, 2019, the victim's family was informed of his death and they had to come to receive his body. When they came to receive the body, they were forced to sign papers proving that he had died a natural death.

A relative of the victim said: "They had forced us to sign the papers alleging that he died a natural death. After receiving the body, we had found on it all kinds of burns, dark spots, and various holes, which indicates that the perpetrator is a monster in the form of human beings. When the victim was buried, the Houthis prevented any gatherings for funeral or consolation.



Zaid Ahmad Nasser Al-Namsha, 40 years old - Hajjah Governorate

The victim's uncle tells: Zaid went out, as usual, next to his house in the Al-Abisa region on 10/2/2019, where there were clashes between the Houthis and the people of the district. Zaid was in a bad psychological state, as he was suffering from a mental illness, and sometimes he felt unconscious of what he was doing. One of the Houthi snipers shot him and prevented the neighbours from helping him, as he was bleeding for two hours until his female relatives managed to help him to a doctor's clinic in the nearby Mahabsha area. The doctor told us that the victim had a fractured thigh and another in the leg due to the gunshot wound.

His family was unable to transfer him to Sana'a to receive the necessary medical care for his condition due to the security conditions and checkpoints in the area that abducted the wounded and paramedic.

On 10/03/2019, the Houthis stormed the area where the victim was receiving treatment and took him to an unknown location. We did not know anything about him until one of the people of the region who was just released from the Houthi prisons told us that Zaid was killed under torture and the Houthis claimed that he suffered a stroke that led to his death. He added: Although Zaid was healthy when he was us, and he had started moving his injured leg. He was called out of the ward, in half an hour they told us of his death due to a stroke. However, we learned that he was killed under torture and his body is still in the Military Hospital Morgue in Sana'a. They required to hand it over to his father signing a report stating that the death was because of a stroke and they refused to present him to a forensic pathologist.



A.A. M, 30 years old, Al- Hodeida Governorate

A group of armed men affiliated with the Houthis raided his house at 11 am on 7/7/2017, led by Abu Bashar and took him to Sheikh Ali Salem School for the Memorization of the Qur'an, which the Houthis took as a prison to detain their opponents and torture them.

Twenty days later, the victim's father managed to convince local mediators in the village to interfere and mediate with him to visit his son, the Houthis refused to allow him to see his son claiming that cases and charges had been proven on him and in other times they claimed that he was transferred to higher authorities according to their claim. A few days later, the family knew that an abductee was tortured by the Houthis until he died and was buried in the Zabid cemetery, however, the family was unable to identify the victim.

Therefore, the family's efforts continued for about a year to find out the fate of his forcibly disappeared son. After a year of attempts, the father paid YR400,000 to the Houthis to tell him that his son was being held in the central prison in Sanaa. He travelled to Sanaa, but did not get anything, so he returned to Al- Hodeidah. In May 2019, the village sheikh and one of the Houthi supervisors came with 500 thousand riyals and some foodstuffs to the victim's father and informed him that his son had died. The victim's father fainted from the shock. The village sheikh and the Houthi supervisor left the house promising the family that they would bring the victim's body the next day, however, the family learned from reliable sources that the victim died just ten days after being abducted due to being subjected to severe, high-voltage electric shock. After a while, the Houthis called the victim's brother and offered him an unidentified body as the body of his deceased brother, whom he did not recognize, therefore he refused to receive it.



B. Death due to medical negligence

Medical care in many prisons and detention centres are at its lowest level, and the abductees may be completely deprived of it, however the Prison Organization Act No. 48 of 1991 stipulates in Article (23) that: “The prison administration should take care of the public health inside the prison and the treatment of prisoners, providing them with health and preventive care and appointing specialized doctors in coordination with the Ministry of Public Health.

In the Rule No. 27 of the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners (the Mandela Rules), “All prisons shall ensure prompt access to medical attention in urgent cases. Prisoners who require specialized treatment or surgery shall be transferred to specialized institutions or to civil hospitals. Where a prison service has its own hospital facilities, they shall be adequately staffed and equipped to provide prisoners referred to them with appropriate treatment and care”. Moreover, rule 30/d stipulates that: “In cases where prisoners are suspected of having contagious diseases, providing for the clinical isolation and adequate treatment of those prisoners during the infectious period”.

In 2019, tuberculosis infection spread among the abductees in Dhamar Community College Detention Centre and eleven cases were confirmed and Hilal Al- Jarf, one of the abductees, died because of it. Here is some details about his case.



Hilal Al-Jarf, 31, Dhamar Governorate

While he was on his way to Marib to search for work after obtaining a bachelor's degree in Accounting from Amran University, Hilal Al-Jarf was abducted at a Houthi's checkpoint by Houthi gunmen. He was detained first in the Radaa city prison, 150km South of the capital Sana'a. Then he was transferred to the Dhamar Correctional Facility, changed to a detention center by the Houthis, and from there to the Community College Prison in Dhamar, where the prison was overcrowded with detainees, and living and health services were reduced to the lowest levels. Hilal was afflicted with pulmonary tuberculosis, which spread among the abductees, and signs of emaciation had appeared on Hilal.

Under pressure from Hilal's fellow inmates, he was hospitalized in Dhamar General Hospital, so he had been diagnosed as a chest infection for three times and the hospital doctor insisted it was infections only. One of Hilal's fellow inmate, Abdelmutallab Al-Idrisi, was working as a medical assistant and told them that the signs that appeared on Hilal indicated that he had tuberculosis. The hospital doctor had to admit that the fourth time, however they did not take any medical measures to treat Hilal and prevent the spread of infection among the abductees. On 24/2/2019, Hilal died in the prison and his fellow inmate informed the security personnel in the prison whom transferred Hilal to the Dhamar General Hospital and told his fellow inmates that his body had been delivered to his family. However, his fellow inmates later learned that his body was still in the Hospital as the Houthis wanted to exchange the body of Hilal for the remains of one of their soldiers with the National Army. Hilal's body was only handed over to his family after the Houthis realized that the victim's family was not related to the National Army and that they were unable to pressure on the National Army to swap Hilal's body for the remains of that fighter.



Khaled Mohammad Mahmoud al-Hayeth, 45years old, Sanaa

The victim was an employee at the Ministry of Culture and Tourism and on holidays he worked as a taxi driver. On Friday 22/2/2016, he was stopped by gunmen on motorcycles and took him with his car to the fourth region district, in Sanaa. Then he was transferred to the Revolution remand prison in Sanaa. He was tortured by suspension and severe beatings. One day, he told his mates in the detention centre that he was suspended to a high place, and then they pulled the chains he was hanging in. He fell to the ground and hit his back on the floor of the cell. He had been suffering the pain of that fall throughout his detention. His family was only allowed to visit him after he was transferred to Habra Remand Prison, where he spent more than two years, suffering from kidney stones and stomach germs, and he was not allowed to see a specialist.

Later, he was transferred to the central prison in Sana'a where he complained of liver infections, but the prison administration refused to send him to the hospital for the necessary examinations, but only sent him to the prison clinic which was poorly equipped.

Despite the doctor's recommendations to transfer the victim to a specialist hospital due to his critical condition, the prison administration procrastinated and did not respond, except under media and human rights pressure by the AMA and a number of organizations. He needs to stay in the hospital in order to stabilize his health. He was taken out for a stent installation in the bile duct, but they sent him back to prison on the same day despite his need to stay in the hospital until his health condition stabilized.

His health did not improve after the operation, and toxins began to spread to his body again, just three days after the operation. The prison doctor warned them against leaving the victim in the health unit because he was about to die, so his family was allowed to transfer him to Azal private Hospital. However, hospital doctors told his family that there was no hope in his life, and the victim died on 20/11/2019, two days after transferring from the medical care unit of the central prison.



Muhammad Al-Ruduh, a victim's fellow inmate in prison, who was released as a result of a prisoner exchange with the Houthis one day after the death of the victim, said: "Khaled Al- Hayeth, my mate in prison, inflicted of jaundice, his sclera and all his body turn yellow quickly and frighteningly. Then he was admitted in the very poorly equipped Central Prison Hospital. A hospital doctor saw him and reported that his health condition was serious.

I accompanied him in the admission ward in the Central Prison Hospital for eighteen days, some of our fellow inmates were allowed to visit us and give some food. Then we were surprised when everything was cut off, no more visits, food, clothes, so when we asked some security personnel, they replied that it was banned from the so-called "Abu Muhammad", the head of the Prisoners Department. The reason was, as they said, because we contacted a lawyer and complained about the prison administration. They threatened that everything would be prevented and we would be put in a place where we could not see even the sun.

The officials of the Prisoners Section in the prison started to prolong the procedures despite Khalid's critical health condition. However, due to media pressure, he was hospitalized at Al-Thawra Hospital but returned under the pretext that there were no specialized endoscopes. Then he was hospitalized at Azal Hospital but soon he was returned to prison. After that, he was hospitalized at Al-Mutawakkil Hospital, where he underwent an operation, but they sent him back on the same day to the Admission Department at Prison Hospital, despite the insistence Azal Hospital's doctors that he should remain under their supervision.

After that, a doctor and the so-called "Abu Ammar", a Houthi supervisor, came to the ward. Abu Ammar ordered that he be transferred to the care unit of the Prison Hospital. Even though he was in a critical situation, he was handcuffed and surrounded by a number of security personnel.

Al- Ruduh also mentioned that the Houthi supervisor, Abu Ammar, called Khaled Al-Hayth before the operation and threatened him, saying: What was this chaos and confusion that you made outside, why did you contact the lawyer and how would the lawyer help you - if he came, I would detain him. I swear that if you do not keep silent, you would be beaten up.



After his death, the prison superintendent called one of the victim's fellow inmates and asked him to pay the remaining money from the treatment expenses. They called his family and asked them for "one hundred and thirty thousand riyals". The family paid the money in exchange for receiving the body and to bury him.

Attachment No. (1) the victim's, Khaled Al-Hayeth. documents who died as a result of medical negligence.

Ali Abdullah Al-Ammar, 45 years old - Al-Hodeidah Governorate

On 02/09/2017, Houthis gunmen abducted him from his house, in front of his wife and children. He was taken to a secret prison in Zabid, then transferred to a prison in Hodeidah, after that he was transferred to the central prison in Sana'a. His family was unable to visit him during his detention and did not know anything about his health which was greatly affected by the poor conditions of detention in the different prisons that was mentioned. The family was shocked when receiving a call from the fellow inmate of the victim informing them of Ali's death on 5/9/2019. The family received the victim's body and was buried.

A. A. F, one of the victim's fellow inmates, said: The deceased was complaining of severe stomach pain and had vomited a few times that night. We had no medication in our hands so some of our fellow inmates gave him yogurt. He calmed down a little and managed to pray Fajr prayer. I went to see him where he was lying and he told me: Don't worry about me, I'm fine, go to sleep. I left him to go to sleep and at six o'clock in the morning I heard some of our fellow inmates screaming that he passed out. They took him to the prison clinic, but he died before reaching the clinic.



C. Murdering by Arab Coalition Airstrikes

On September 1, 2019, Arab Coalition planes bombed the Community College building in Dhamar Governorate, in which the Houthis were holding 182 civilian abductees. 134 victims were killed in this incident while 45 of them were wounded.

The same building was bombed previously by the coalition on 7/6/2015, and large parts of it were destroyed, yet the Houthis used it as a detain centre to and hide the abductees and war prisoners, in violation of the Customary Rules Of International Humanitarian Law stating in Rule (121) that: “Persons deprived of their liberty must be held in premises which are removed from the combat zone and which safeguard their health and hygiene”.

The Fourth Geneva Convention states in Article (83) that: “The Detaining Power shall not set up places of internment in areas particularly exposed to the dangers of war”.

According to the testimonies received by AMA Monitoring Group, the witness A.M said that at exactly 12:06 AM Sunday morning 01/09/2019, the Arab Coalition planes bombed the community college building in which the Houthis were holding one hundred and eighty-two abductees and war prisoners. Seven raids centered on the building, which consists of two floors, in which the abductees are held. It was bombed by three direct strikes, which led to the collapse of the second floor which collapsed and all the abductees there were killed, about 95 abductees. Some of those who were on the outskirts of the first floor managed to survive but they were chased by the Houthis gunmen, as happened with the witness himself.



Even though Article (88) of the Fourth Geneva Convention states that: “In all places of internment exposed to air raids and other hazards of war, shelters adequate in number and structure to ensure the necessary protection shall be installed. In case of alarms, the internees shall be free to enter such shelters as quickly as possible”. However, the Community College Prison lacked the minimum-security precautions, in addition to that the security forces began shooting in order to prevent the survivors from escaping.

Removing the rubble continued for seven days, accompanied by mishandling the corpses by putting them in malfunctioned refrigerators in the hospital. Therefore, a number of corpses decomposed and the families of the victims could not identify them. ICRC provided a cold container to store the bodies where the bodies remained for three months until the mass burial took place on 3/12/2019, under the supervision of the ICRC. Seven trenches were dug in the cemetery opposite Dhamar General Hospital and 72 bodies were buried, some of them were just body parts.

The Houthis released all the wounded survivors in the initiative on 9/30/2019, except one abductee, Nazem Abdo Thabet from Lahj governorate, who contacted his family two weeks after the bombing to reassure them that he survived the bombing, but he has not been released yet.

AMA released a special report on the bombing of the Community College Prison, entitled “The Great Grave,” which included a number of testimonies of the survivors and the families of the victims. The report also reviewed the conditions of detention in the Community College Prison, the position of the Arab Coalition forces on the incident, and how the Houthis dealt with the victims and their families.



Among the victims of the Community College:

Abdulmuttalib Muhammad Abdullah Al-Idrissi, 41 years old, Taiz Governorate

He was abducted by Houthi gunmen in Hajjah Governorate, Al-Shahil District - in which he was working as a medical assistant in one of its medical centres,- on 6/31/2016, while he was in a mosque waiting for iftar time (breaking fast) on one of Ramadan's days. He was taken to a prison in Hajjah governorate, then transferred to an unknown prison. He was allowed to call his family, but he told them that he did not know where he was being held.

He was forcibly disappeared for three months, then he was transferred to the Community College Prison in Dhamar. In the new prison, he was only allowed to contact his family to request money while his families were not allowed to visit him.

As the victim was an assistant doctor, he tried to help his fellow inmates to diagnose the diseases they were afflicted with and he was the first one revealing the spread of tuberculosis among the detainees in the community college. Due to his character and personality, the victim was a reference for his fellow inmates and spokespersons in front of the security elements of the Houthis.

The victim's wife narrated: "After the bombing of the Community College building on 9/1/2019, my brother in law went to search for him in Dhamar General Hospital. He found his picture hanging on the hospital walls among the pictures of the victims. He called his mother and aunt asking them to come to identify the body that had changed due to poor preservation. They identified the body and received it. He was buried in the cemetery opposite Dhamar Hospital.



Muhammad Ali Abdo Al-Basbas, 27 years old, Taiz Governorate

The victim was abducted by the Houthi at the Al-Duhi checkpoint in Taiz, while he was on his way to buy some of his family's living needs. For five months, he was forcibly disappeared, then transferred to the central prison in Sana'a, where he spent more than three years.

Throughout his detention, he was subjected to a number of violations, most remarkably his detention with the mentally ill in the central prison for several months. The Houthi prison officials told him that his name was among the swap abductees deal and he would be released. He was transferred to the city of Al-Saleh detention centre; however, the exchange deal did not take place. Later, the victim was transferred to the Community College Prison in Dhamar. His last contact with his family was on 5/8/2019 when he informed them about his place and asked them to send some money to him.

His brother said: "When we got the news of the bombing of the Community College Prison, Dhamar, I went to search for him. I neither found him among the wounded, nor found his picture among the pictures of the dead victims. However, I found some of my brother's body parts, and I got to know them through one leg from his body that had traces of surgery, so I buried that leg in the cemetery in Dhamar.

Anas Yassin Al Hammadi, 25 years old, Suleiman Yassin Al Hammadi, 23 years old

Anas Yassin Al Hammadi (25 years old) and Suleiman Yassin Al Hammadi (23 years old) were living in the capital Sana'a and decided to travel to Sayun to find jobs.

As they stopped at 'Abu Hashem' check point, they were arrested and hidden in Radaa Prison and never allowed to call their family. Later the family began to search for them, submitted reports to the Ministry of Interior affairs and published their photos in the official newspaper as missing.



Three months later, the family was surprised to receive a call from Anas telling them that they had been transferred from Radaa prison, where they were held for three months, to a prison in Ibb and visits were not allowed. They were then transferred to Dhamar Community College Prison and the family was not allowed to visit them too.

Their father tried in various ways to release them. He managed to obtain guarantees from the representative of the neighborhood, sheikhs and influential, but his attempts failed. A year later, the father died grieving, the kidnapping of his two sons.

On 23/8/2019, the family received the last call from Anas and talked about his longing for food made by his mother, especially cakes, 'oshshar' and the local ghee. The family was shocked by the news of the bombing of the Community College a week after Anas's last call.

His mother tried to communicate with Houthi leaders in Dhamar Prison and the Red Cross in Sanaa, but to no avail. The family could not move to Dhamar city after a warning they received from one of their relatives who is close to the Houthis that some of the families of the victims who came to Dhamar to ask about the fate of their children were being held.

The family remained unaware of their fate of their two sons until the Houthis released the names of the victims in an official publication issued by the National Committee for Prisoners' Affairs under the chairmanship of the Ministry of Defense Staff reportedly, 142 abductees, including Anas and Suleiman Yassin al-Hammadi, were killed. When claiming their bodies, they were reported that there were no corpses or even body parts. They were buried among the remains and unidentified bodies in the mass burial in early December 2019.



Ibrahim Hazam Al-Alimi, 36 years old, Taiz Governorate

The victim was abducted in November 2018 at a Houthis checkpoint in the Dhamar Governorate when he was on his way to Taiz Governorate. He was taken to the Central Prison in the Ibb Governorate, then transferred to the Community College Prison in Dhamar. Last contact with his family was a month before the prison got bombed asking them to send some money. The victim's mother said: "After the prison got bombed, his father and brothers went to search for him, and they found his picture among the pictures of the victims. However, they received his body four days later and it began to decompose due to the poor preservation of the bodies".

The victim was buried in his hometown of Taiz Governorate.

Hassan Mahyoub Saleh, 43 years old, Taiz Governorate

The victim was suffering from mental disorders. On 14/9/2015, while he was walking in the street during clashes between the warring parties in Taiz, one of the Houthis fired a rocket (Lu rocket) near him, and he was hit by shrapnel. Gunmen came and took him to Al-Saleh prison, accusing him that he supported the resistance or as they called them (Daesh).

For a year and a half, the victim was held in Al-Saleh Prison and then transferred to the Central Prison in Sana'a, as it has a sanatorium for those suffering from mental and psychological disorders, where he spent two years and a half. He was returned to al-Saleh Prison and then transferred to Dhamar Community College Prison. He called his family two weeks before the bombing, asking them to send money. When his family learned of the bombing and his name was found among the dead, they looked for his body but found nothing.



Ahmed Muhammad Abdullah Al-Dhafari, 37 years old - Al-Bayda Governorate

The victim was kidnapped on 26/06/2018, from the market in the Al-Toffah District in Al-Bayda by Houthi gunmen. He was returning back to his car to be surprised by a car in which a group of armed people surrounded him and took him to the car. He was forcibly disappeared for a month. His brother told us: “We learned that he was detained in the Political Security prison in Al-Bayda, then he was transferred to the Community College Prison in Dhamar on 18/12/2018. We were not allowed to visit him there. When we learned of the bombing of the Community College, I went with some of his relatives to search for him and we reached the location of the bombing, however, we were prevented from approaching it. After six days of waiting, we were allowed to search among the bodies. We found his body among the victims so we received and buried him”.

Asaad Saeed Hakimi, 21, from Abyan Khanfar District

Asaad was a student at the Faculty of Commerce and summer holiday he decided to go to the city of Taiz to work and save some money to pay the tuition fees of the following year. He worked as a porter in Al-Baadani Agency and stayed close to his workplace.

On February 2nd, 2018, Armed Houthi men came at midnight and took him to al-Saleh prison in Taiz on the pretext that his father working in the military corps with the legitimate government forces. He remained there for four months and was transferred to Dhamar Community College Detention Center. His family learned of his transfer only from one of the released abductees however was not allowed to visit him throughout his detention.



He called his father only twice, where he begged his father to find a solution to get him out of this place, especially as he saw tuberculosis, which kills his colleagues. After painstaking efforts, his father managed to complete the guarantee procedures for the release of his son, but was surprised by the news of the bombing of the prison building. The father contacted the Red Cross, hoping that his son would be among the survivors however the Red Cross told him to come to Dhamar General Hospital in order to identify the body of his son. When he arrived at the hospital, he only found the upper half of the body of his son. He buried him and returned back to his hometown.

Khalid Mohammed Abdu Ghanem Al-Sabry, 32 years old, Ibb Governorate

On 15/02/2018, the victim was abducted at the Al-Houban checkpoint in Taiz governorate by the Houthi militants. He was forced to get out of the car and taken to the Al-Saleh city prison and confiscated his personal property. After spending two months in Al-Saleh prison, they transferred him to the central prison in the Ibb governorate on 7 / 3/2018. He was suffering from a deficiency in the functions of the heart, however he was transferred to the Community College Prison in Dhamar at the beginning of the year 2019. His family tried to visit him but they did not allow them to visit and denied his existence. His brother said: “After hearing the news of the prison bombing, we went to search for him but we did not find anything because it was a body parts and was buried with the mass burial”.



Abdo Yahya Mohsen al-Faqih, 22 years old, Al Mahwit Governorate

He was detained in Al-Hawban check point in Taiz governorate (under the control of Al-Houthis) on his way to Al-Mahweet from Aden on 28/3/2018. He was sent to Al-Saleh Prison, in Taiz, for three days and then transferred to Dhamar Community College Prison. He managed to call his family secretly and tell them where he was being held. His last call was one day before the bombing, asking him to send him money. When his family learned of the bombing, his father went to the city of Dhamar and searched for his son's body. He did not find it until the seventh day, where it was still under the rubble and had begun to decompose and was buried on 8/9/2019.

Khalid Mohammad Hassan Saif, 43 years old, Taiz Governorate

The victim was abducted on Thursday morning, 2/8/2016, in front of the Al-Dabih Mosque in Taiz, by Houthi armed men. He was taken to a prison in the Al-Wazi'ah area.

A month later, he was transferred to Al-Saleh City prison, where he was held for eighteen months. Then, he was transferred to the Community College Prison in Dhamar, where he was detained for more than a year, then returned to Al-Saleh City prison in Taiz for the exchange process, and then sent back to the Community College prison. And he called his family two weeks before the bombing of the aircraft, and the victim's wife stated that her husband's father went to Dhamar after they learned of the news of the bombing to search for the victim, but they did not find him among the wounded or among the dead and his body was unidentified remains and was buried with mass burial in Dhamar.



Community College in Dhamar Governorate, he was detained in it for more than a year. After that, he was sent back to Al-Saleh City prison in Taiz for the exchange deal but they sent him again to the Community College prison. He called his family two weeks before the bombing of the prison. The victim's wife said that the her father in law went to Dhamar when he knew about the bombing. His body was unidentified remains so the father neither found him among the injured nor among the dead. He was buried with mass burial in Dhamar.

Zaid Ali Ahmed Moati, 33 years old, Ibb Governorate

According to his brother, Zaid was on his way to shopping from the city of Yarim and was stopped at the Al-Dhurain checkpoint (Houthi checkpoint). He was taken to the Political Security Detention Center in Ibb governorate with his friend who was going shopping with him.

In Ibb after spending two months in Political Security and then transferred to Dhamar Community College. His friend was held for a month and then released while Zaid was transferred to the Central Prison in Ibb after spending two months in political security and then transferred to the Community College Prison.

When his family learned about the bombing of the college, they went to Dhamar city and searched for him but they did not find him. One of the Houthis tried to blackmail them and asked them for money in exchange for telling them where he was. The family doubted about it and asked him to bring a video and audio recording of Zaid proving that he was still alive to give him the money. On the fourth day the family learned of the arrival of new corpses, identified Zaid's body then they buried him.



Salah Abdul Mohsen Ali Abdul Aziz Al-Odaini, 27 years old, Ibb Governorate

The victim was abducted in April 2018, from the “Abu Hashim” checkpoint of the Houthis in the city of Radaa. They took him to the central prison in Ibb Governorate. A year later, he was transferred to the Community College prison in Dhamar. The family was promised to release him four days before the bombing. The victim’s brother said that his father and mother went to search for Salah when they learned about the bombing, but they found only his head while the rest of the body was shreds. They buried the remains there.

Qassem Abdullah Qassem Al-Modhaffari, 22 years old - Al-Bayda Governorate

The victim was abducted on 5/13/2018 at a Houthi checkpoint in the “Azza” area in Al Bayda after returning from the market in the afternoon. They took him to the central prison in Al Bayda where he was held there for ten months. Then, they transferred him to the Community College Prison in Dhamar, under the pretext of exchange deal. After the bombing, his family went to search for him, but they could not find his body for three days. Finally, they was received his body and buried him.



Shamsan Ali Farea Gharafa, 36, Ibb Governorate

On 11/12/2018, Shamsan was abducted by an armed group from his home and in front of his children. When his family asked the kidnappers why he was being held, they told them that they wanted him to write a pledge not to join the legitimate government, and would return him immediately after writing the pledge. However, his family was shocked that he was transferred to the Criminal Investigation Prison in Ibb governate. His brother was able to visit him and found traces of scratches and wounds, which indicated that he was tortured. Later, Shamsan was transferred to the central prison in Ibb and then disappeared. His family did not know anything about him until they were shocked to learn that his name was on the list of those killed in the bombing of the Community College in Dhamar. They went there but found no body or even body parts and they were told that he was among the bodies they had buried en masse.

Majid Abdullah Boubak Abdullah Muharraq Al-Barakani, 36 years old - Al-Bayda Governorate

The victim was abducted on 30/11/2017, by Houthi political security personnel from his workplace in the district of Mukiras, Al-Bayda governorate. They took him to the political security prison in the governorate. His family visited him there. On 07/12/2018, he was transferred to the Community College prison in Dhamar but his family was not allowed to visit him there. He was one of the victims of the bombing of the prison. His family searched for him in the public hospital in Dhamar. They got his body on the third day and buried him.



Yasser Ahmed QaidAl- Ja'ashani, 43 years old - Ibb Governorate

The victim's wife said:

On 19/3/2017, Houthi gunmen detained my husband, Yasser, from our home while he was heading to his school where he works as a headmaster. They took him to the Political Security building (Intelligence Agency Branch) in Ibb governorate.

He was forcibly disappeared there for two months and then we were allowed to visit him. After spending nineteen months in the political security detention center, he was transferred to al-Saleh City prison in Taiz and then to Dhamar Community College. From his detention there, he called us once requesting some money. When we learnt about the bombing, some family members went to Dhamar and found his name among the victims' list but could not find his body. For 10 days, they searched for a body or body parts but found nothing.

Mukhtar Ahmed Hazzaa Marei, 20 years old, Taiz Governorate

In April 2016, Mukhtar was on his way to Ibb governorate when some Houthi gunmen stopped him and asked him to show his identity card. But he told them that he had no identity card because his age was still 17 years old. Then they asked him about his place of residence and told them that he lived in the Hawdh Al-Ashraf in Taiz. As his residence was under the control of legitimate government, they took him to the central prison in Ibb.



He stayed there for one year and a half and then was transferred to Dhamar Community College Prison. His last contact with the family was two months before the bombing. He told them that he was sick and needed some money to buy medicine.

His sister said: “After the news of the bombing, my uncle and I went to search for him in Dhamar Hospital. I hardly managed to enter the A & E department to search for him but did not find him among the injured. My uncle went to look for him in the dead refrigerator and for six days, the uncle was searching for Mukhtar’s body but did not find it. The bodies were on top of each other, and the refrigerator was not working so the bodies began to decompose and emit odors. My uncle and I returned uselessly because we could not afford anymore. Before leaving, they gave a picture of Mukhtar to one of the doctors at the hospital who later told them that he had found Mukhtar’s body and sent them a photo confirming that.

Haytham Abdullah Saleh Muhammad al-Sumai, 22 years old, Al-Bayda Governorate

The victim was abducted on 25/5/2018, at a check point of “Muhammad”, one of the Houthi militants, in Thee Na'em district, Al-Bayda Governorate, when he was on his way to the market and took him to the point “Abu Hashem Al-Riyami”. He then was transferred to the Prison of the Security Directorate. Then, he was transferred to the Central Prison in al-Bayda where he was tortured and severely beaten to be forced to confess to acts, he did not do After that, he was



transferred to the Community College Prison in Dhamar Governorate on 3/5/2019, and the visit was prohibited there. He was one of the victims of the bombing. According to one of the victim's relatives, his family, after learning of the news of the shelling, went to search for him. They identified his body through one of his surviving fellow inmates, who recognized his clothes and the ring he was wearing. They received the remains of the victim and buried them in Dhamar.

Ibrahim Abdul Aziz Farhan Khaled, 21 years old - Taiz Governorate

The victim was abducted on 15/07/2017, from a Houthi checkpoint in the northern 60th Street in Taiz. Gunmen forced him to get out of the car in which he was traveling, and they took him to Al-Saleh city prison, where he was detained for seven months, and then was transferred to a prison in Ibb Governorate where he spent a year there. Then, they transferred him to the Community College Prison in Dhamar Governorate. The last contact he had with his family was four days before the bombing when he asked them to send him some money. The victim's father said: "When we learned about the bombing, my son went to find his brother but he did not find his body. They told him that Ibrahim was detained in the second floor, and all of those who were there had been killed and most of them turned to pieces". He was buried in a mass burial in Dhamar.



Emad Al-Din Abdul Nasser Al-Wahashi, 19 years old, Al-Bayda Governorate

Houthi militants abducted Emad al-Din when he was seventeen years old from his home in Al-Bayda governorate on 1/10/2017. He was taken to the Central Prison in Al-Bayda, as his family later learned. The victim was not allowed to contact his family. He was transferred to the Political Security Detention Center and then was returned to the Central Prison. His family did not know about these movements or their dates because they were not allowed to visit or contact him. Then, he was transferred to Dhamar Community College Prison where he was allowed to call his father, telling him that there was a close exchange deal of prisoners and abductees under the auspices of the Red Cross.

According to the testimony of the victim's father: "When I heard about the bombing of the Community College building, I went to Dhamar to search for my son, but I neither found his son among the survivors nor his body. One of the Houthis militants called me asking for money. He tried to deceive me so he telling that my son was in Sana'a attending a 'cultural' course. On the fifth day, I got a confirmation from Emad's survivors inmates that Emad was among the victims of the shelling. One of Emad's inmates identified his body, which had been changed because it remained under the rubble for four days, then was placed in the hospital mortuary freezer of the dead in Dhamar General Hospital, which was not working. Some corpses were decomposed. His family took Emad's body and buried him in his hometown in Al-Bayda.



Ibrahim Fuad Ali Abdo Qaid, 22 years old, Taiz Governorate

On 1/12/2016, the victim was abducted at a Houthi checkpoint in the Mawiyah area. They took him to Al-Saleh City Prison in Taiz Governorate, then transferred him to the Community College Prison in Dhamar Governorate, where he spent eight months. After that, he was sent back to Al-Saleh City Prison, then was transferred to the Central Prison in Sanaa. Finally, he was returned to the Community College Prison in Dhamar and was detained there until the date of the bombing. His father said for two years he had had no idea about his son's whereabouts until his son was transferred to the Central Prison in Sana'a. The last contact with him was twelve days before the bombing when he asked him to send some money. After the bombing, the victim's uncle went to search for him and did not find Ibrahim neither among the dead or among the wounded, not even among the pictures of the victims.

Mohammed Maroof al-Nwwab, 25 years old, Dhamar Governorate

Mohammed was working as a street vendor selling ice cream and moved to work in Marib because the weather there is hot and it would be a good place to sell ice cream. On his way back to Sanaa, where his family resided, he was detained at 'Abu Hashem' check point in Radaa on 1/5/2018 and sent to Radaa prison for two months. Then, he was transferred to the central prison in Dhamar where his father visited him twice. He also called his mother complaining about the acute food shortage in the prison. His mother said: "One month after transferring Mohammed to the Central Prison in Dhamar, a



security forces member in the Central Prison called us and asked an amount of YR 53,000 in exchange for his release. Indeed, we sent him the required amount despite our harsh living conditions, but we were shocked to transfer him to the Community College Prison instead of releasing him. Visits were prohibited there and contact is very rare”.

The victim was inflicted of tuberculosis because of the infection that spread in prison and his condition worsened. He called his family two weeks before the bombing and told his mother how he was suffering from the disease and his body being weak due to malnutrition. After the bombing, his father went to search for him and found his son's picture among the hanging pictures of the dead victims. Two months later, he received his son's body and buried it.

Adeeb Ali Mohammed Ahmad Al-Futeh, 36 years old, Taiz Governorate

The victim was abducted on 14/02/2015, at a Houthi checkpoint in Al-Hawban area. He was taken to Al-Saleh City Prison where he was forcibly disappeared for six months. He was sent to Dhamar Community College Prison where he spent one year. Then he was taken to National Security (The Intelligence Agency) Prison for three months. After that, they brought him back to Al-Saleh Prison in Taiz for three days. Twelve days before bombing, he was transferred to Dhamar Community College Prison. After the bombing, the victim's pictures appeared in the Al-Masirah TV channel, the Houthi's official TV, however, when searching for the body, his family did not find it.

AMA also documented the testimonies of some of the survivors of the bombing as follows,:



A.M, 26 years old , Dhamar Governorate said:

At twelve midnight, after the lights went out and all the abductees were on beds, the coalition aircraft hit the college with three rockets at a time until the top building fell down. In the second floor, there were ninety-five of the abductees who were believed to be all killed. I was in the first floor near the windows that were opened by the pressure of the strike, I went out with some fellow inmates and ran away from the building. We were followed by airstrikes in what appeared to be a deliberate targeting of survivors, and some fugitives were killed. I was on the run with two of the fugitives, but they were arrested before we entered the gate of the province. A gunman started chasing and shooting at me, however I miraculously survived by running winding and somersaulting until I reached the streets of the city. I hid until my wounds, caused by explosive bullets, were healed. I was afraid and could not sleep because of the shock and concern of being sent back to the prison if the Houthis knew my whereabouts, until I read my name on the death list. After that, I left the city and managed to reach areas under the control of the legitimate government.

A.A.A, 25 years old , Ibb Governorate

He was abducted on Thursday 29/2/2016 while he on his way from Taiz city, heading towards Al-Qaeda city at the checkpoint of Sharab Junction. He was taken to the Taizziya Security Administration for two days then he was detained in Al-Saleh city prison for forty days. After that, he was transferred to a Community College prison in Dhamar, where he spent nearly two years until the day the prison was bombed by the coalition airstrike.



He narrated his story saying: “I was waiting for death, a feeling that cannot be described as if I were in a nightmare. I felt that I would not go out alive. A painful feeling when I saw people dying around me. I do not want to I remember it because I am tired and sick, I want to forget”.

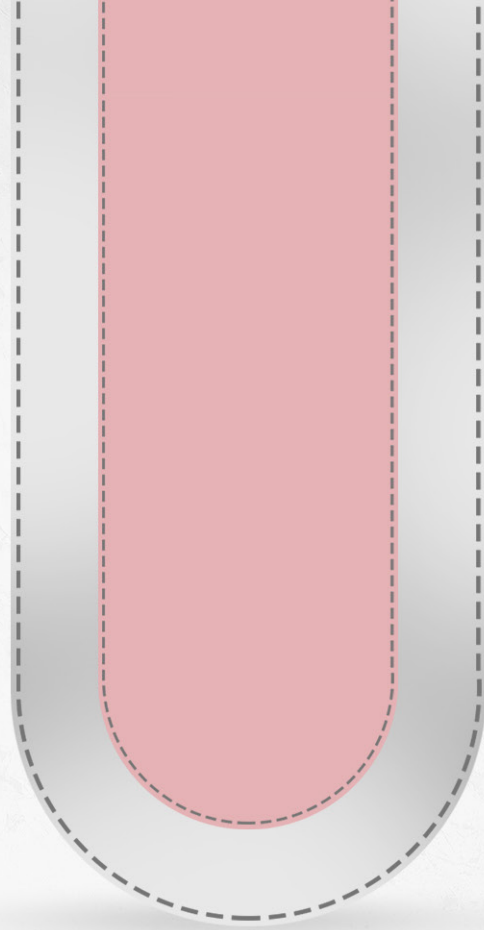
(AAA) was among the wounded who were hospitalized, as he remained under the rubble for nearly three hours, where his leg was injured and swollen.

At the hospital, he spent two and a half days for the treatment, which, according to his testimony, was not real. They pretended to take care of the wounded if they had been recorded or filmed, or when NGOs came to check the place and once the NGOs left, they neglected the patients. Upon rescuing, they were scolded and asked who struck you? !! Who killed you? !! The same thing occurred in the hospital by the the Houthi supervisors.

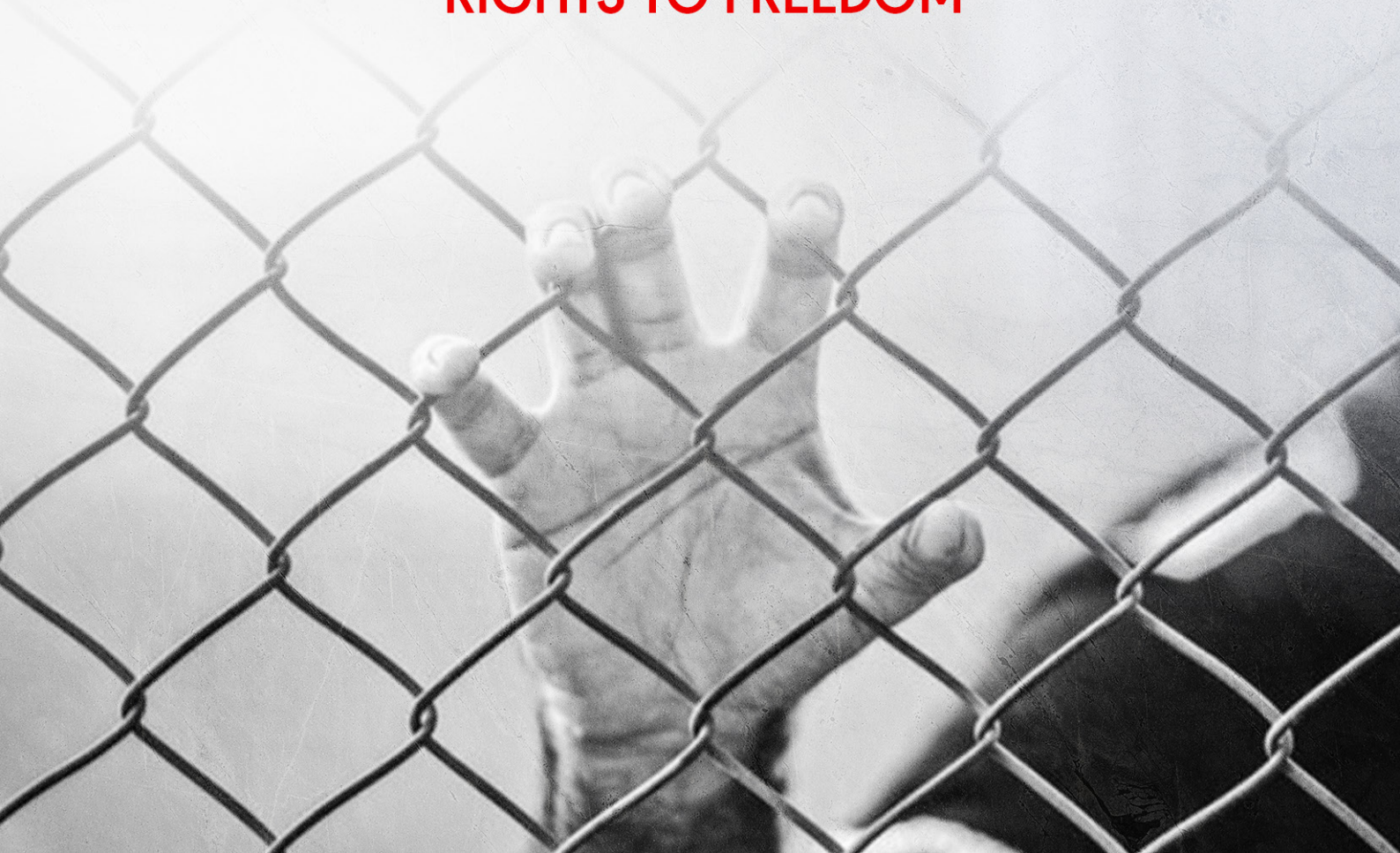
The victim said: Two days later, they took me to Gharbiya prison in Dhamar, and I stayed there for two weeks, where I received some health care there. After that, I was transferred to the central prison in Sana'a, where I stayed for two weeks until the public amnesty was issued and I was released on 30/09/2019.

Attachment No. 2, samples of the documents of the victims of the Dhamar Community College Prison bombing by the Arab Coalition.





**SECOND:
VIOLATIONS TO THE
RIGHTS TO FREEDOM**



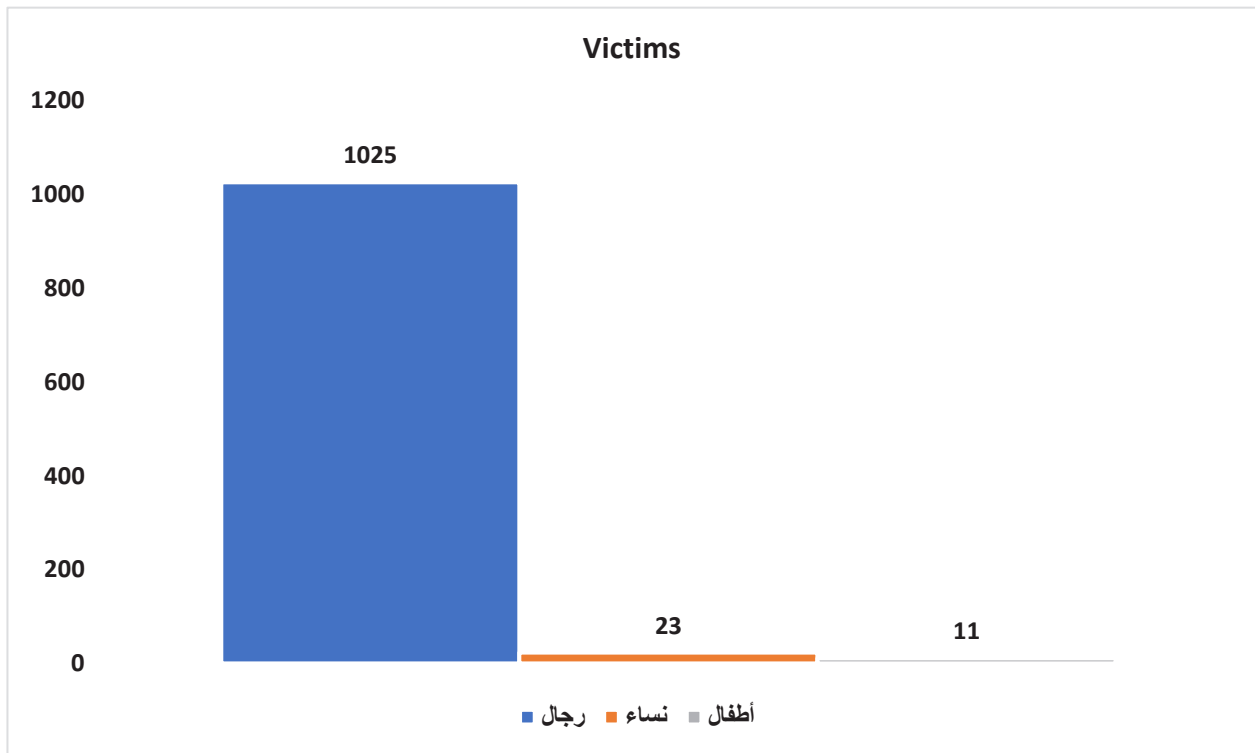
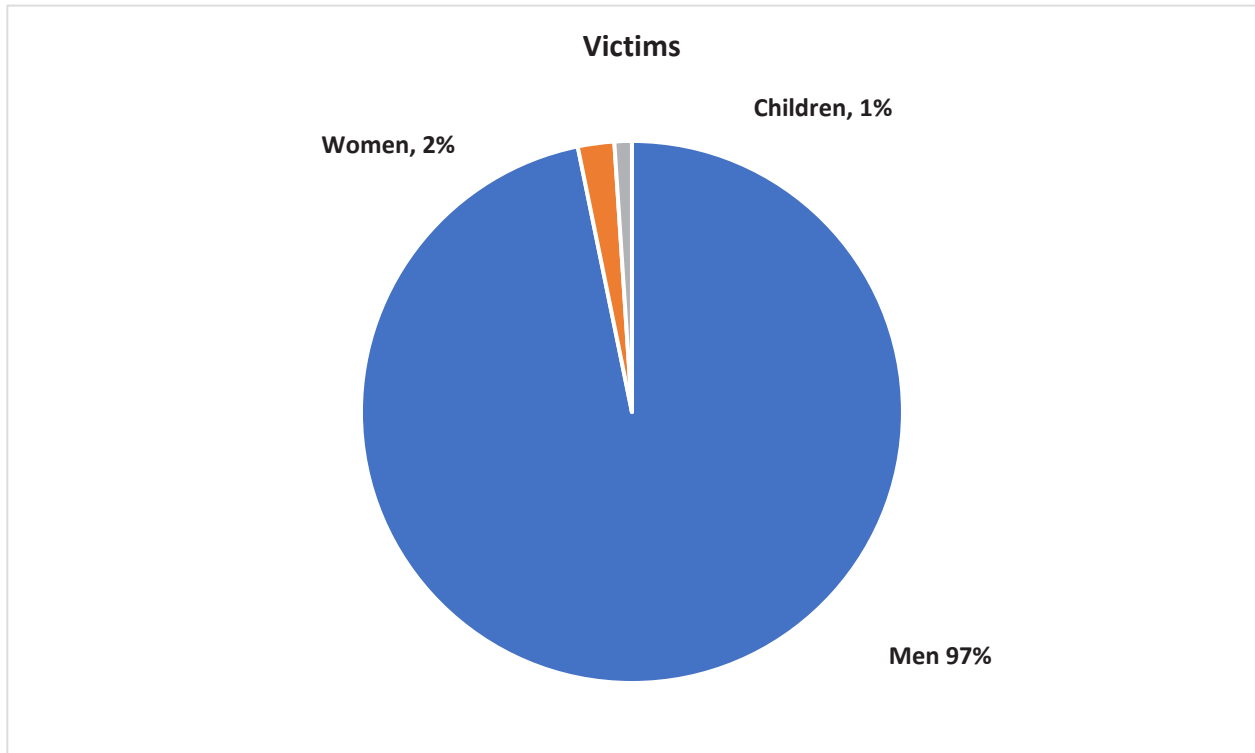
A. Abduction and Detention

- The Yemeni constitution stipulates in Article (48 / a) that: “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”.
- Article (11) of the Criminal Procedure Code stipulates that: “Personal freedom is guaranteed; no citizen may be accused of having committed 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”.
- Article 3 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights states that: “Everyone has the right to life, liberty and security of person”.
- Article 9/1 in the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights states that: “Everyone has the right to liberty and security of person. No one shall be subjected to arbitrary arrest or detention. No one shall be deprived of his liberty except on such grounds and in accordance with such procedure as are established by law”.
- The Yemeni Penal Code also states on imposing a prison sentence of up to five years against officials who mistakenly deprive people of their liberties.
- However, the processes of detention are still continuing by the Houthis, as well as the military and security units in the southern governorates, and the security agencies of the legitimate government in the governorates under their control. AMA monitored and documented the following detention cases in 2019. It's presented in the following tables;



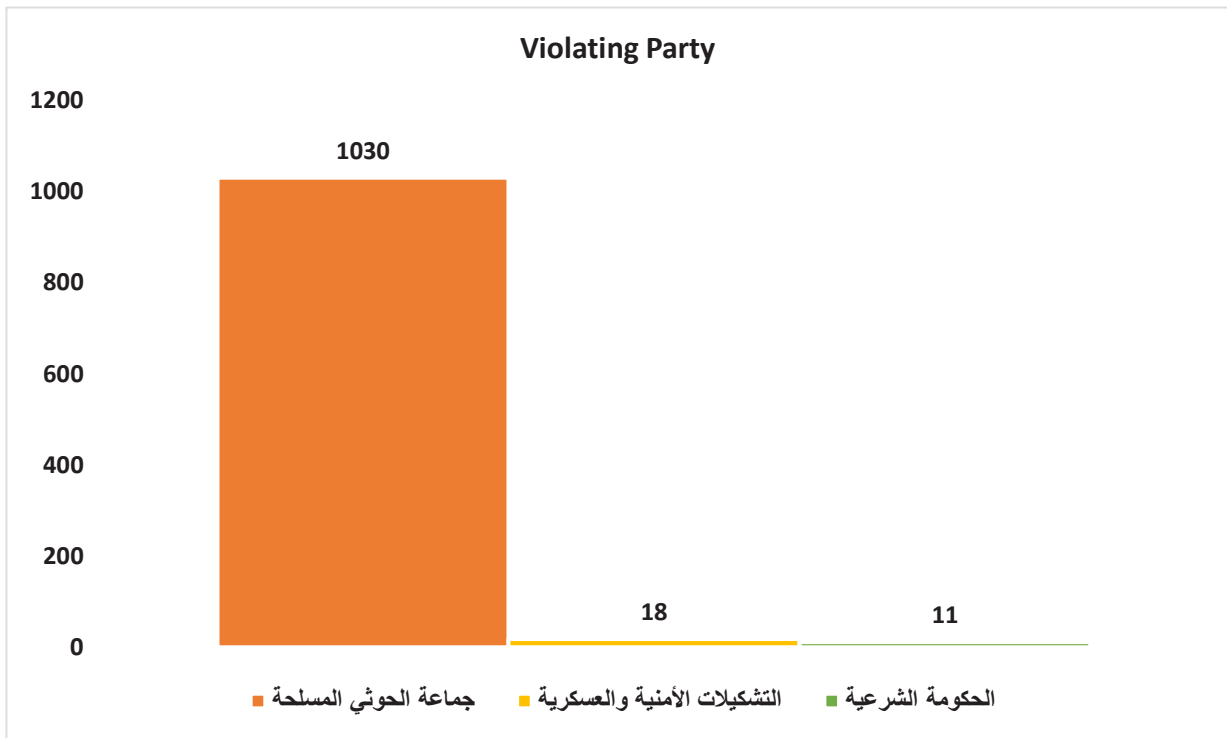
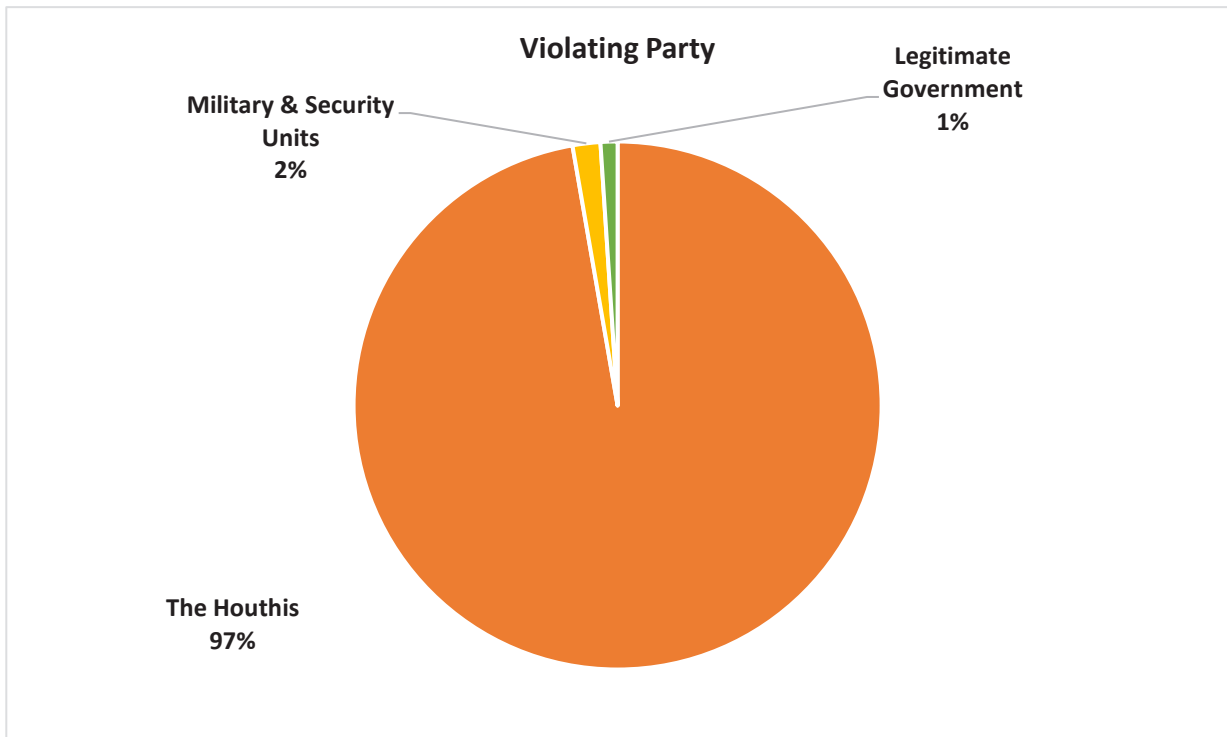
S	Governorate	No.	Victims		
			Men	Women	Children
1	Hajja	305	304	1	
2	Sanaa (the Governorate)	206	206		
3	Dhamar	161	161		
4	Al- Hodeida	87	62	14	11
5	Al- Mahwit	47	47		
6	Ibb	42	42		
7	Saada	41	41		
8	Sanaa (Capital Secretariat)	38	33	5	
9	Al- Baydha	30	30		
10	Taiz	25	22	3	
11	Al- Dhale'	24	24		
12	Amran	24	24		
13	Aden	18	18		
14	Marib	11	11		
	Total	1059	1025	23	11





S	Governorate	No.	Violating Party		
			Houthis	Military & Security Units	Legitimate Government
1	Hajja	305	305		
2	Sanaa (the Governorate)	206	206		
3	Dhamar	161	161		
4	Al- Hodeida	87	87		
5	Al- Mahwit	47	47		
6	Ibb	42	42		
7	Saada	41	41		
8	Sanaa (Capital Secretariat)	38	38		
9	Al- Baydha	30	30		
10	Taiz	25	25		
11	Al- Dhale'	24	24		
12	Amran	24	24		
13	Aden	18		18	
14	Marib	11			11
	Total	1059	1030	18	11





Testimonies and Facts

M. A.A. 21 years old, Ibb Governorate

He was abducted on 11/02/2019, from a hotel in the city of Ibb while he was attending his sister's wedding ceremony. At the beginning, a man approached him claiming that the victim owed him some money. During the altercation, a Houthi supervisor interfered with his people, beat the victim and called a number of gunmen with three military vehicles that surrounded the hotel and took the victim to the Political Security prison in Ibb governorate where he is still being held there.

H. S. M., First year student at high school, born in 1999

The victim was living in Al-Haima, the district of Taiziyya, governorate of Taiz. On 21/11/2019, Houthi militants raided several houses in the area. They stopped him while he was on his motorbike, checked his mobile phone and ID, then he was detained.

His brother searched for him in Al-Saleh Prison in Al-Hawban area, Taiz, and tried to find out the reason for detention. The Houthis told him that they found videos about the 'resistance' on his phone.

His family searched for him in the prisons of Sana'a and Dhamar. A Houthi leader told them that he would inform them about his whereabouts for YR200,000. When they paid him, he informed them that he was in Al-Saleh Prison.

The victim was interrogated twice, and he was not charged. The Houthis only suspected that he was with the 'resistance'. Then, they asked him to work with them but he refused, and he was detained for a year.



F. A.N. 24 years old, Hajja Governorate

he was displaced due to the security clashes in Hajjah Governorate at that time. He was abducted on 10/03/2019.

Military vehicles raided the area, surrounded his house and detained him. He was forcibly disappeared for three months then transferred to Sanaa. The family went to search for him in Sanaa's prisons, but they did not find him and they denied his whereabouts. Seven months later, the family was allowed to visit him for ten minutes in a secret detention center in Shamlan neighborhood, north of Sanaa. The second, and last, visit was after months and the victim was brought to the Political Security Prison in Sana'a. Again, it was a short visit and they spent only ten minutes with him. The family have not been allowed to visit the victim after that. They only allowed him to call his family over the phone to ask for money and stuff to be collected by one of the security elements in a public place.

J. A. H. 60 years teacher - Taiz Governorate

On 14/02/2019, the victim left his home in the Hajda area, of the Muqabana district of Taiz governorate, at 11 pm to buy medicine for his mother. A Houthi military vehicle stopped him and was forcibly disappeared for two months. His family searched for him and went to Al-Saleh prison many times asking about him, but the prison's officials denied that he there. Upon the release of one of the abductees fellow inmate, he told the victim's family that the victim was inside Al-Saleh Prison. The family went again to Al-Saleh prison but the officials denied his whereabouts.



A.D.B. 46 years old, Ibb governorate

The victim was a school teacher in the Al- Sabra Directorate, Ibb Governorate. On Saturday 16/03/2019, a large number of Houthi militants came on military vehicles and surrounded the school. They stormed the classroom, in which the victim was teaching, taking him in front of students who were dismayed to see the gunmen taking their teacher. The victim was forcibly disappeared, His family only knew about his detention place three months later when they were informed that the victim had been detained in Political Security Prison in Ibb.

H.H.S. 18 years old, Marib Governorate

The victim's mother narrated that: "My son was arrested on 3/5/2019, in front of the headquarters of the Special Forces, where my son was in front of a grocery, near the house of the Director of Investigations, buying biscuits and juice. The Director of Investigations asked my son for his name, but he refused to answer at first and then gave a pseudonym. A verbal quarrel occurred between them, and took my to the Special Security and handed him over to them where he spent a week there. Then, he was transferred to the Political Security Prison and he was forcibly disappeared there for about six weeks. He was charged with being a saboteur, later they retreated and said he was only suspect. After that, he was allowed to contact us on the date 4/8/2019, and he was detained for ten months.

On 12/18/2019, I traveled from Sanaa to Marib, to visit him. I stayed there for two months to follow up on his release. I met the chief prosecutor with a number of human rights organizations, in which I submitted a request to visit my son, and complained about his arrest. I contacted a number of social mediators, and on 19/2/2020, my son was released and my joy was indescribable as if I was born again.



S.H.L. 24 years old, Al-Hodeidah Governorate

His mother said:

On 01/20/2019, my son was in a barber shop near our house, a taxi with three men came and who took him by force. Twenty days later, we learned from some mediators that they were Houthis and that he had been detaining in the Political Security prison in Al- Hodeidah In June 2019, the Houthis transferred him to Hanish prison, and Hanish prison was known of preventing visits, contacts, or the receiving food or money.

Four months later, we were allowed to visit him in October 2019, and bring food to him. The visit was not in the prison building, but they brought him for the visit to a room in the criminal investigation prison building. When I visited him for the first time, he was pale and slender, because the food provided in the prison was never enough for them and he complained about the food shortage inside Hanish prison.



Mass Abduction

AMA documented fourteen mass abduction campaigns carried out by the Houthi militants in its areas of control. The number of those detained in these campaigns is more than 223 abductees.

AMA confirmed the release of about 144 of them. The charges against them were establishing condolences events for deceased in areas under the control of the legitimate government, moving between the governorates, refusing to pay large financial levies, receiving their salaries from provinces under the control of the legitimate government, or refusing to be recruited. All these 'charges' violates the Yemeni and international laws.

These mass abductions were a means to frighten people and spread terror in their hearts. Here, we present testimonies of some victims of mass abductions:

M.A. H, Dhamar Governorate

The Houthi militants abducted M.A.H in 2017 and was forcibly disappeared for one year. His family had no idea about his whereabouts until they were informed that he was being detained in the Community College Prison. His family was never allowed to visit him, moreover they were subjected to financial blackmail of YR900,000 by Houthi supervisors in exchange for promises to reveal his whereabouts.

Later, he was released in a prisoner exchange deal, and under that deal he was transferred to Marib Governorate. When he was released, his health condition was very deteriorating due to the abduction he was subjected to, therefore he was transferred to Seiyun and underwent a coronary artery bypass graft. Seven months later, he suffered a stroke and died in the city of Marib and was buried there.



In Dhamar governorate, there was a condolence gathering for his family on 19/10/2019. At two o'clock in the afternoon, several military vehicles came and took everyone who was there to offer condolences to the family in addition to the family members of the deceased. They were about "110" people and they were detained in the Al- Wahdah Police Station in Dhamar.

The interrogation continued until twelve o'clock in the midnight, and all those unrelated to the deceased. Five of his relatives, including his son, had not been released. The Houthis justified this abduction, so that this family was a lesson to those who offer condolences to any mercenaries (those who are in the areas of legitimate government). His son was forced to pay YR200,000 as a fine for establishing a condolence gathering to his deceased father in the Ma'rib Governorate. A similar case in Sanaa, the Houthis detained more than 20 people who attended to offer condolences for the death of H.M., who joined the National Army in the Ma'rib Governorate.



Abduction while on the move between governorates

- Article (57) of the Yemeni constitution states that: “Freedom of movement from one place to another within the country is guaranteed for all citizens, and may not be restricted except by law and for reasons necessitated by the security and safety of the people. The law shall regulate entry and exit from Yemen. No citizen may be deported from or denied return to Yemen”.
- Article 13 of ‘The Universal Declaration of Human Rights’ states that:
 - (1) Everyone has the right to freedom of movement and residence within the borders of each state.
 - (2) Everyone has the right to leave any country, including his own, and to return to his country”.

Article 12/1 of ‘The International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights’ states that: “Everyone lawfully within the territory of a State shall, within that territory, have the right to liberty of movement and freedom to choose his residence”.

- The checkpoints spread at the entrances to the Yemeni governorates, and the installation of these points is expanded to include districts, rural areas, and main and branch streets within cities. The role of these points is not limited to merely securing the areas inside the country, but rather is used to abduct citizens while moving from one governorate to another.

Among the main checkpoints that were used in the detention and abducting the opponents are the following:



- Abu Hashem point in Radaa, Al-Bayda Governorate,
- Al- Hawban checkpoint in Taiz Governorate, and
- Sanban checkpoint in Dhamar Governorate.

These are Houthi's checkpoints.

Moreover, the checkpoint of Al-Falaj at the entrance to the city of Marib which controlled by the legitimate government.

There are also the checkpoints that extend at the entrances to the cities of Aden and Lahj, in the south, which are controlled by the security and military units.

Although the Yemeni law stipulates freedom of movement and makes it one of the personal freedoms guaranteed to everyone, all the warring parties violate these rights, as they detain, arrest, stop travelers, including children and women, for periods ranging from hours to years.

S.A.F, Hajjah Governorate, Hajour District

She said: On 23/04/2019, I was traveling with my husband to Marib governorate. At Dhamar Houthi checkpoint, we were arrested and taken to Dhamar prison. We were held for two nights. Even though I was pregnant in the eighth month, they did not observe my health status. They were all the night kicking the door of the room they were holding us inside to forcefully intimidate us. We couldn't sleep, and they threatened my husband that they would isolate me from him in solitary confinement, and that they would investigate me!

My husband requested them to call my brother to come and bring me back to Sanaa because of my health condition, but they laughed and mocked us.



Two days later, while we were still in prison, they took my brother's number and called him. My brother came and took me out of the prison and sent me to Sana'a. They took all my personal belonging, YR200,000, 15 grams of gold, and two phone external memories where my personal photos were. They did not allow my brother to visit my husband. !

I was so weak and fatigue when I arrived Sanaa because of their ill treatment and my concern over my husband. I spent one month in the hospital under medical supervision I arrived in Sana'a while I was in a state of being ill-treated in addition to my grief over my husband. I sat in the hospital for a whole month under medical supervision because of my deteriorating health. I gave birth to my daughter and she was also sick because of what she had during my last month of pregnancy. I couldn't breastfeed her because of my psychological state.

G. A. Q. 22 years old - Ibb Governorate

The victim was working in the Ma'rib Governorate. On his way back to Ibb to spend the leave with his family, he was abducted on 3/4/2019, at a Houthi checkpoint in Naqil al-Khashaba between al-Dhalea and Ibb and forcibly disappeared for four months. After that, his family learned that he was being held in the Political Security prison in Ibb and still there.



B. Enforced disappearance

The Yemeni constitution prohibits detention in places not subject to the Prison Regulation Law as Article 48/b of the constitution stipulates that: “No person may be imprisoned or detained in places other than those designated as such and governed by the law of prisons. Physical punishment and inhumane treatment during arrest, detention or imprisonment are prohibited. Any person whose freedom is restricted in any way must have his dignity protected. Physical and psychological torture is prohibited. Forcing confessions during investigations is forbidden. The person whose freedom is restricted has the right not to answer any questions in the absence of his lawyer”.

The International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance states in Article (17): “No one shall be held in secret detention”.

The United Nations Declaration on the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance included a number of provisions aimed at preventing disappearance and stipulated in Article (10) that: detainees should be held in officially known places of detention, and their families must be notified immediately, and they should be allowed to meet with lawyers , And that each detention center includes a recent registry of all persons deprived of their liberty.

The United Nations Declaration on the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance included a number of provisions aim at preventing enforced disappearance, Article (10) of the Declaration stipulates that:

1. “Any person deprived of liberty shall be held in an officially recognized place of detention and, in conformity with national law, be brought before a judicial authority promptly after detention.



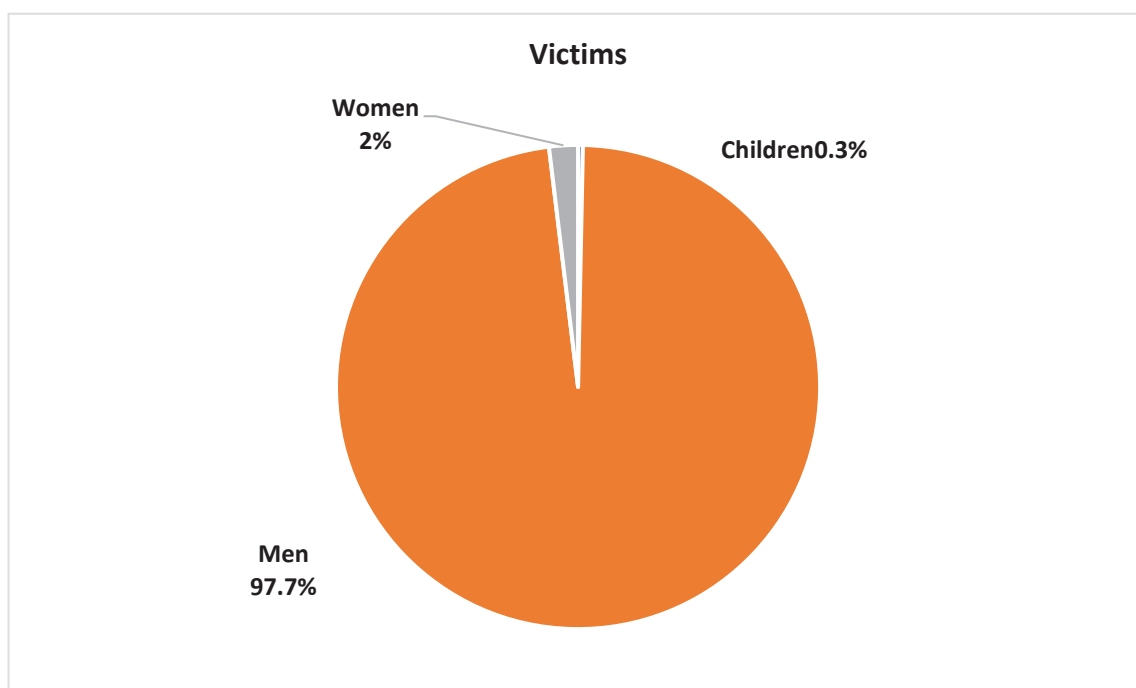
2. Accurate information on the detention of such persons and their place or places of detention, including transfers, shall be made promptly available to their family members, their counsel or to any other persons having a legitimate interest in the information unless a wish to the contrary has been manifested by the persons concerned”.

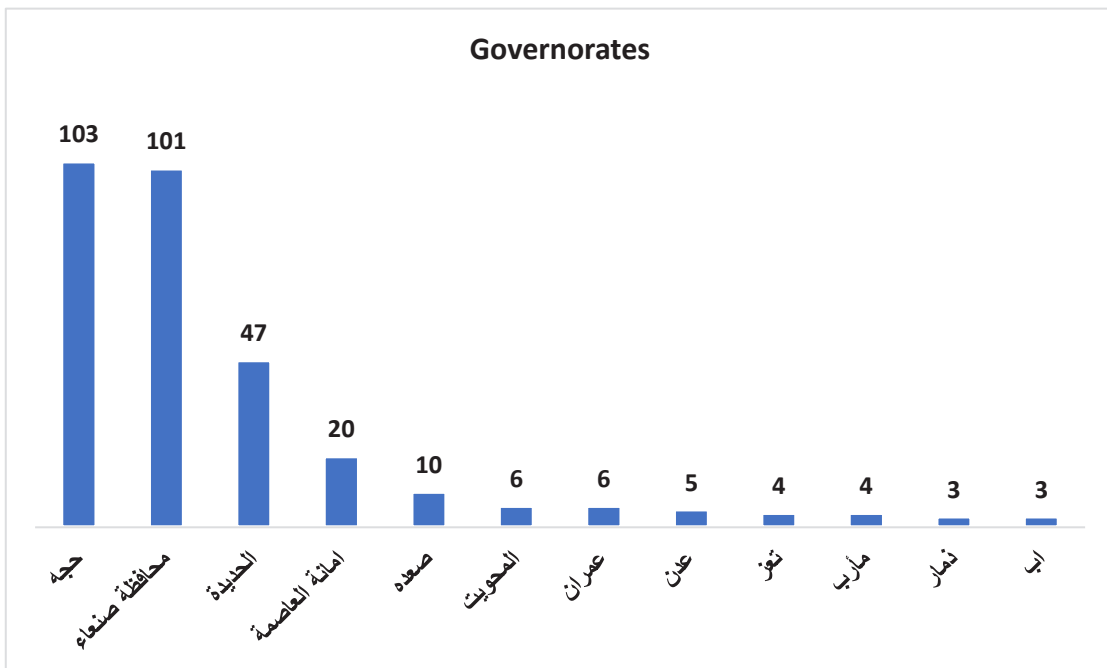
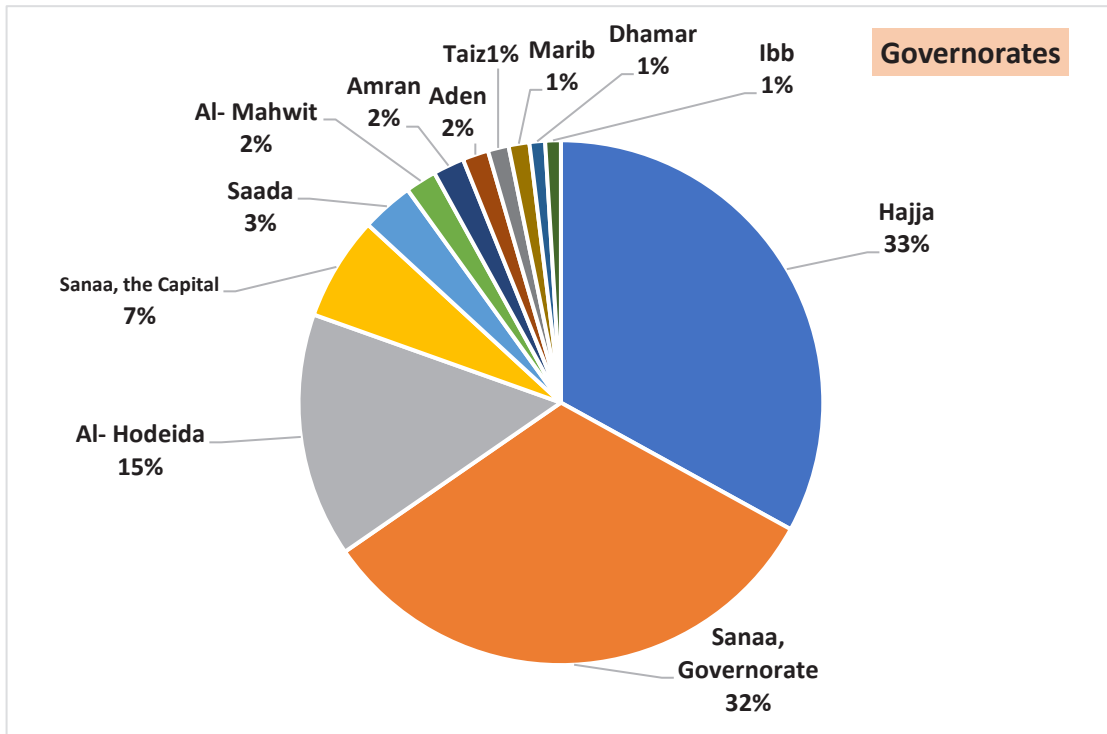
Enforced disappearance is a multiple human rights violation, as it often involves psychological and physical torture of the victim and has negative effects on the victim and his family alike, especially when the time for concealment is prolonged and there are no guarantees on the life of their abductees.

According to the monitoring team of AMA, 312 abductees were subjected to enforced disappearance in 2019, by all conflicting parties in Yemen.

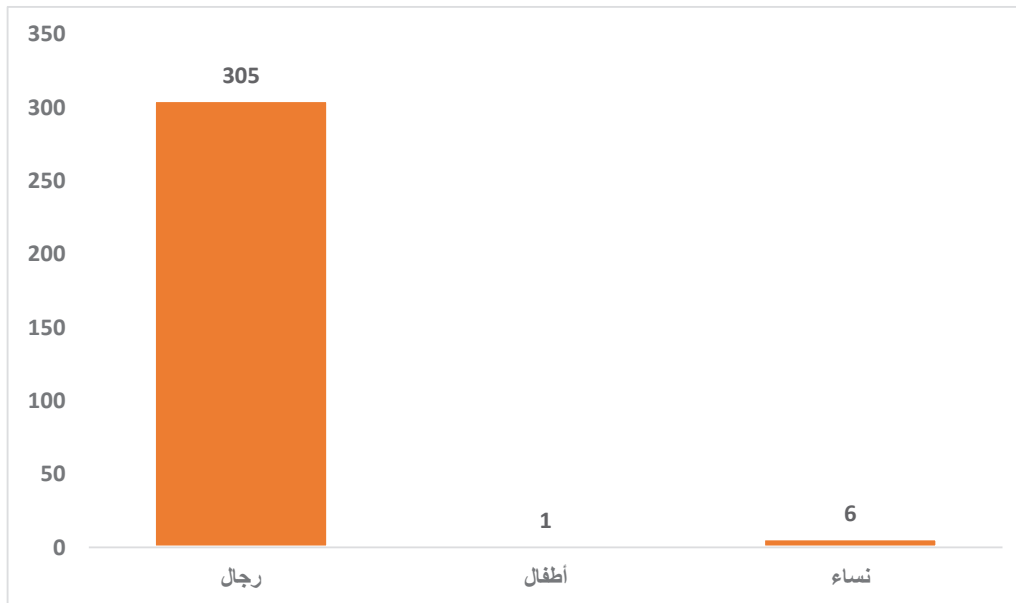
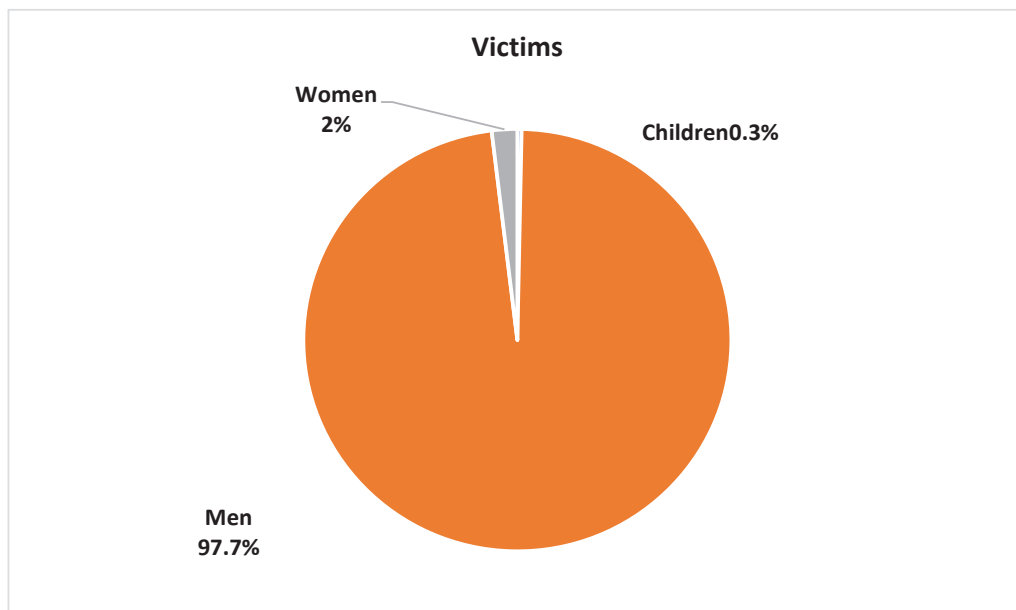


S	Governorate	Children	Men	Women	Total
	Hajja		103		103
	Sanaa Governorate		101		101
	Al- Hodeida	1	46		47
	Sanaa, the Capital		14	6	20
	Saada		10		10
	Al- Mahwit		6		6
	Amran		6		6
	Aden		5		5
	Taiz		5		5
	Marib		4		4
	Dhamar		3		3
	Ibb		3		3
	Total	1	306	6	312





S	Victims' Category	Number	The Houthis	Military & Security Units	The Legitimate Government
1	Men	٣٠٥	٢٩٦	5	4
2	Children	١	١		
3	Women	٦	٦		
	Total	٣١٢	٣٠٣	5	4



1-Enforced Disappearance in the Houthi Detention Centers

According to AMA, 303 abductees were forcibly disappeared in the detention centre and prisons of the Houthis, including 6 women and one child.

- The abductee by the Houthis is subjected to enforced disappearance upon his abduction, and often spends the period of disappearance in secret places of detention such as: opposition homes, educational facilities, places of worship, which have been seized and converted into detention centers by the Houthis.

During the period of enforced disappearance, the Houthis engages in physical and psychological torture on the abductee. Some abductees may be tortured to death. (as the cases with most of those killed under torture who were documented by AMA while being forcibly disappeared).

Abdul Hafiz Hazaa Al-Samadi, 38 years old, Sanaa

The victim was the editor of the family page for Akhbar Al-Youm newspaper until 2018. Due to the deterioration of living conditions, he worked as a taxi driver. His brother said: On Saturday 27/7/2019, my brother went to buy bread from a grocery shop at six o'clock in the evening. In front of the grocery store, he was attacked by a group of masked gunmen in ordinary clothes. One of the masked men dragged him to one of the vehicles (a van). His children were watching when their father was abducted, so they started screaming and I went out to see what was wrong with them. A neighbor told me that the National Security abducted my brother Abdel-Hafiz, when I asked him how did you know that they were national security? He replied that they threatened him to show them to Abdel-Hafiz because they did not identify him.



I searched for my brother in police stations but could not find him then I sent his wife to the hospital as she was exposed to the risk of miscarriage due to the trauma. My brother was forcibly disappeared until 10/11/2019, when he called informing us that he had been detained in the security and intelligence building and we could visit him the next day. When we went to visit him, he was sitting on a chair and we barely knew him because of the tremendous weakness that appeared on him. He tried to stand to bid us farewell, but he could not, so we realized how much torture he was exposed to.

On 12/29/2019, he was referred to the Public Prosecution for investigation with the charge of contacting the external aggression (refers to the Arab Coalition). According to the victim's lawyer, he spoke before the prosecution about the harsh methods of physical and psychological torture that he was subjected to, including the threat of his death and beating, kicking him and strangled his breath for several minutes despite the fact that the victim suffers from shortness of breath, high blood pressure and irritable bowel syndrome. The Public Prosecution decided that the case should not be brought against the accused and that he should be released, but that he has not been not released yet.

- Forced disappearances vary, up to a year and sometimes more. Noteworthy, nineteen abductees are still forcibly disappeared since 2015 and 2016, their families do not know anything about their fate.

A.A.B. 53 years old, Al- Hodeidah Governorate

The victim was working as a headmaster of the village school. On Wednesday 16/03/2016, after returning to his home, Houthi gunmen came and took the victim to the security centre in the district. One of his sons said: "When we came the next day to visit him and asked about the reason for his detention, a security officer told us that my father was transferred at one o'clock in the morning to an unknown location". His family was unable to communicate with him or know his news since then.

- During the period of enforced disappearance, the abductees' relatives do not stop looking for them, while the Houthis deny the existence of the abductees, despite witnesses' confirmation of their presence with them.



A.G.B. 38 years old - Taiz Governorate

His brother said: “My brother was working on his motorbike in Al-Hawban on 11/09/2019, when one of the Houthis asked him to drive him to Al-Rifai Hospital. After arriving at the hospital, the Houthi asked my brother to wait for him for a while.

Later, he returned, accompanied by four people who took my brother in Abu Zaid’s car, working for the National Security Agency, my brother tried to escape but they chased and hit him with the butts of the guns until he passed out.

He was then transferred to the automatic bakery building, seized by the Houthis and used as a military supply. They also use it as a temporary detention centre. Later, they contacted me and asked for a ransom of one million riyals, in exchange for his release and not being transferred to Al-Saleh Prison, but I did not have the amount. Therefore, they transferred him from the automatic bakery building and was forcibly disappeared and we do not know his fate until today.

SAA. 35 years old - Al-Hodeidah Governorate

S.A.A was working with his father in a commercial store in Al-Hodeidah Governorate. On Sunday, 7/14/2019, he was surprised when fourteen Houthi armed men in ordinary clothes came and abducted him amid his father’s attempts to interfere.

His father contacted the ‘sheikh’ of the village and also some Houthi mediations to reveal his son’s whereabouts, but to no avail. The victim’s family does not know his fate until the date of issuance of this report.



- Houthi prison officials and supervisors refuse to deal with legal memoranda demanding the disclosure of the fate of the forcibly disappeared victims.
- Prison supervisors deal with senior mediators by taking large sums of money in exchange for revealing the victim's fate or his whereabouts.
- The victim may be re-concealed again after allowing his family to visit him by transferring him to other places of detention or prisons in other governorates.
- Some of the abductees are transferred to houses used by the Houthis as temporary detention centres with promises of release (exchange houses) and their families are prevented from visiting and contacting them. These promises may take longer than a year without fulfilling those promises.

Kh. S. Gh. 42 years old - Sanaa

Gunmen stormed his home in the capital, Sanaa, on March 11, 2016. They were accompanied by members of the women's police assaulted his wife, who was pregnant in the last months of pregnancy. The victim was taken to the police station, then transferred to a secret prison where he was subjected to psychological and physical torture, and his health condition deteriorated greatly. He spent more than two years in Habrah Reserve Prison, where he was transferred. After that, he was transferred to the so-called (exchange house), which is a house in which the Houthis hide the abductees who are negotiating to bring them out in exchange with Houthi captured fighters. The detainees in these exchange houses are often elderly or having critical health issues. They are not allowed to contact their families and visits are prevented unless to request sending money to them through one of the security elements in that prison. The victim has been still forcibly disappeared for more than a year without fulfilling their promises to release him.



- Among the complex crimes committed against the forcibly disappeared detainees is that they are detained in places used for military purposes and were bombed by the coalition forces, which made them vulnerable to bombing again. This occurred a few times when hundreds of the detainees were killed in the Community College Prison in September 2019, the Military Police prison in December 2017, and the intelligence and security services in Hodeida Governorate.
- In mid-October 2019, 82 of the abductees who had been held in the so-called “exchange houses” were gathered and transferred to the Central Security camp with hundreds of other detainees, including military prisoners. The camp was bombed in 2015 and 2016, therefore there were widespread fears and concerns that the camp will be bombed again by the coalition forces.
- AMA has monitored and documented many cases of abducting and enforced disappearance of women by the Houthis, such as the following:

Khaleda Mohammed Ahmed Al-Asbahi

Date of birth: 9/25/1967

Date of abduction: 11/5/2018.

The victim went on 11/5/2018, at six o'clock in the evening to receive a money transfer of YR15000 (fifteen thousand Yemeni riyals) sent to her from her son Ahmed. She was accompanied by her grandson Mohamed Maher to send him to the hospital after receiving the money. His father called her at eight o'clock in the evening and told him that she is on the way back to her home with her grandson, Mohamed. One hour later, her son called her again to check on her, but her phone was off, as was the phone of the driver who is sending her. Therefore, he called 199 at the Ministry of Interior to inquire if there is a report of a traffic accident but they replied in the negative.



At twelve (midnight), Maher, the victim's son, received a call from an unknown person and asked him to come to pick up his son and set him the location of the meeting (next to the British University). Maher asked him about his mother but the man replied: (Now is not the time for your mother). Then he said in a threatening tone: Do you want your son or not? Maher replied, "I will come now to take my son."

He met the abductors near Rajeh petrol station. They were traveling in a 2006 Camry, light blue, without a number, with two armed men, one of them masked. Maher took his son and asked one of the gunmen: Who are you? And where is my mother?

The man replied: My name is Tawfiq, your mother we have investigated with her. Maher denounced this and said: What did my mom do? She is an old and sick woman!! The armed man told him that they would investigate her, and if they were sure of her innocence, they would contact him to come and take her.

Maher asked them again: Where is my mom? In which police station is she? I will come with you to see her to check on her. They told him to bring his son home and come with them. He said: My son and I will come with you but they refused, claiming that they had orders to send the young boy home. He tried to call his older son to come to take his brother home, but the kidnappers' car drove away, so Maher called 199 and informing them of what happened. One of the security officials from the Ministry of Interior told him: These (meaning the kidnappers) are political or national security. They advised the victim's son to report to the police in the morning.

Then, Tawfiq (the man who returned his son to him) called him saying: "I spoke to the boss, and he told me to go back to pick you up." Maher called back 199 and told them what Tawfiq had said, so they warned him not to go to them alone and they told him: "Tell them to come to you through the police station."

The next morning, the victim's son went to the Biet Bos police station and filed a report of his mother's kidnapping, and his statements were taken by the officer.



Two days later, the victim called from a strange number, and asked her son Maher about his son Muhammad, who was accompanying her, “Did he return home?” He replied that he had returned, and asked her where she is. She replied that she is locked in a place she does not know. Then, she asked him to take the bags containing the documents (property documents) to the neighbors.

Next day, Tawfiq came in ordinary clothes and armed with military clothes (in the old uniform of the Republican Guard) and were accompanied by a woman. They asked to search the house. They showed the victim’s family the search warrant from the prosecution. It was mentioned in that warrant that the seizure was the political security and the charge: communication with foreign agency.

They took a bag of papers from the house. Maher asked them: “Where is my mom? I want to check on her.” They replied: “Your mother is fine. Let’s complete the investigation with her and we will contact you. If you follow up after that, we will detain you, and you will never leave.”

He pleaded with them that his mother is sick and needs a surgery, and he showed the medical reports. They said: “Don’t worry, we have a doctor.” And they left the house.

Later, one of her sons went to the Political Security to search for her but the security supervisors told him that they have no one with that name.

On May 30, 2018, a number of armed men, on two military vehicles and one van, came to the victim’s house. They took Maher, beat him, blindfolded him, and sent him to a prison called: Al Shajara Prison, which is a villa in the Dar Salm area.

The victim’s son was beaten and hung with a chain, and Tawfiq asked him: “Where are the bags that you took out?” Maher denied that. The victim was forced to ask her son to give them the bags. Maher told them that they are with his mother’s cousin. Tawfiq replied: “I know that because your phone is monitored.”

After 15 days of solitary confinement, the victim’s son was surprised to bring his mother’s cousin, his wife and son Muhammad to the prison headquarters where he and his mother have been held.



They told him: “We will take your mother’s cousin to give us the bags, so if they are properties documents as you claim, then you will leave. If not, you will not leave this prison.”

After making sure that the papers were merely properties documents, they took him, his wife, and his mother’s cousin, blindfolded, and entered them into the boss who told them, addressing the victim’s son: “You will be released, but if you try to search for mediation to get her out, you will be detained and you will never see the sun again.”

So Maher asked them to release his mother and give him the property documents but the boss refused saying: “Your mother will stay here for a long time, and the documents are with us.”

Then, they blindfolded him, his wife, and his son, and brought them home to his house in Biet Bos area.

The victim’s son states that he tried to mediate a number of personalities, but they did not succeed in releasing his mother, but rather some of them were threatened with arrest.

The victim, according to the statements of her relatives, is still detained. They only receive calls from time to time asking for money. On one occasion, she called her son Majid, who lives in Saudi Arabia, and told him that all the women were moved out from that prison and only the victim and another woman were left.

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1-Enforced Disappearance in the Houthi Detention Centers

AMA has documented five cases of enforced disappearance by the security and military units in 2019, while 38 are still forcibly disappeared in detention centres of the security and military units, of whom “24” have been held since 2016.

- The security and military units have arrested a number of civilian citizens who were forcibly disappeared in secret detention centers.
- Families of the victims have been unable to contact them, or even to be sure that they are still alive.
- They were detained without formal charges or legal procedures.
- The forcibly disappeared (according to the testimony of one of the released) were subjected to harsh methods of physical and psychological torture and sexual violence, as well as being placed in solitary confinement for long periods of time.
- Those responsible for security and military units refuse to respond to the release notes of the Attorney General.
- Human rights organizations are not allowed to visit the detention centers to check on the conditions of the disappeared.
- The main places of detention in which security and military units have detained the forcibly disappeared are: Waddah Hall, the residence of the Director of Security, and the Alliance Prison.



Muhammad Sa`id Omar Muqdah al-Qomishi, 17 years old, and Saleh Sa`id Omar Muqdah al-Qamishi, 24 years old.

An officer with three soldiers came to the victims' home in the city of Aden to arrest Muhammad at the request of the Aden Security Chief, Shallal Ali Shai' on 2/4/2016. Muhammad's father took his son to the People's Police Department to hand over to the Security Department. They told him that his son was wanted for investigation, and the father agreed to his son remained with the Security Department after providing him an official receipt of the victim, who spent only two days in the Security Department. Then he was forcibly disappeared for a month and ten days, until his family discovered that he was being held in Tariq camp in Aden.

On 7/24/2016, at quarter to five, two cars came and shot in front of Krispy Restaurant in Mansoura, where Saleh, the victim's older brother, was working for and arrested him. Then, the gunmen went to his house, broke the door of the house and entered looking for the younger brother but they did not find him.

Saleh was taken to Aden Security Chief, Shallal Ali Shai' where they brought his brother Muhammad. The two brothers stayed for twenty days at the residence of the director of the security, which was used to hide and torture detainees, and then they were transferred to the coalition prison.

After tribal mediation of the Shabwa sheikhs, to which the two brothers' family belonged, they were returned to Al-Mansoura prison and their families allowed to visit them on 24/08/2016. Effects of torture appeared on them, especially Saleh, who was clearly subjected to torture as wounds were on his face.



They only spent two weeks in Al Mansoura prison and were re-forcibly disappeared on 10/09/2016, at one o'clock in the morning.

His mother said: "their father went to the former Aden security cheif Shallal Ali Shai, accompanied by Shabwa governor deputy and four sheikhs. When they met him, Shallal told them that the coalition asked him to do so, and he took them to the coalition for interrogation, adding that "this would only take a week or two". Then he said that if they were found innocent, they would release them, but whoever was found guilty, he would be transferred to the Public Prosecution to complete the trial procedures. Shallal has not said anything since that visit.

The family sent many letters and documents to the Red Cross, the Security Department, the prosecution, the Minister of Justice, the Minister of the Interior and the President of the Republic as well, but to no avail so far.

Mushtaq Jalal Mohsen, 20 years old, Aden

On Wednesday 28/8/2019, the victim, along with two of his friends, went to the Khor Maksar district in Aden, where there were clashes between the members of the Transitional Council and the legitimate government. According to the testimony of his friends, the victim was wounded by shrapnel because of the indiscriminate shooting. His friends fled leaving the victim lying on the ground.

After the clashes subsided, his family searched for him in the prisons of Aden, but all those in charge of the prisons denied his existence, and the family is still searching for him and has not received any confirmed information about him.



3-Enforced Disappearance by the Legitimate Government – Marib

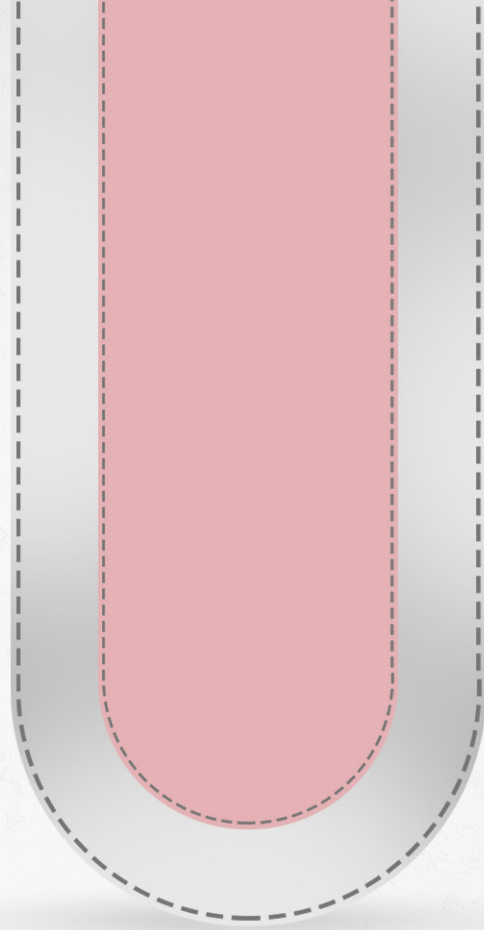
Four detainees were enforced disappeared in the legitimate government prisons in Ma'rib in 2019. Civilians were arrested from checkpoints at the entrance to the city of Ma'rib. Detention is mostly on suspicion of belonging to Houthi families. Detainees were enforced disappeared for periods up to three months. The detainee was not allowed after detention to contact his family.

The detainees were also subjected to ill-treatment in prisons during the period of enforced disappearance, where they were forced to crawl on rough soil and perform some harsh physical exercises.

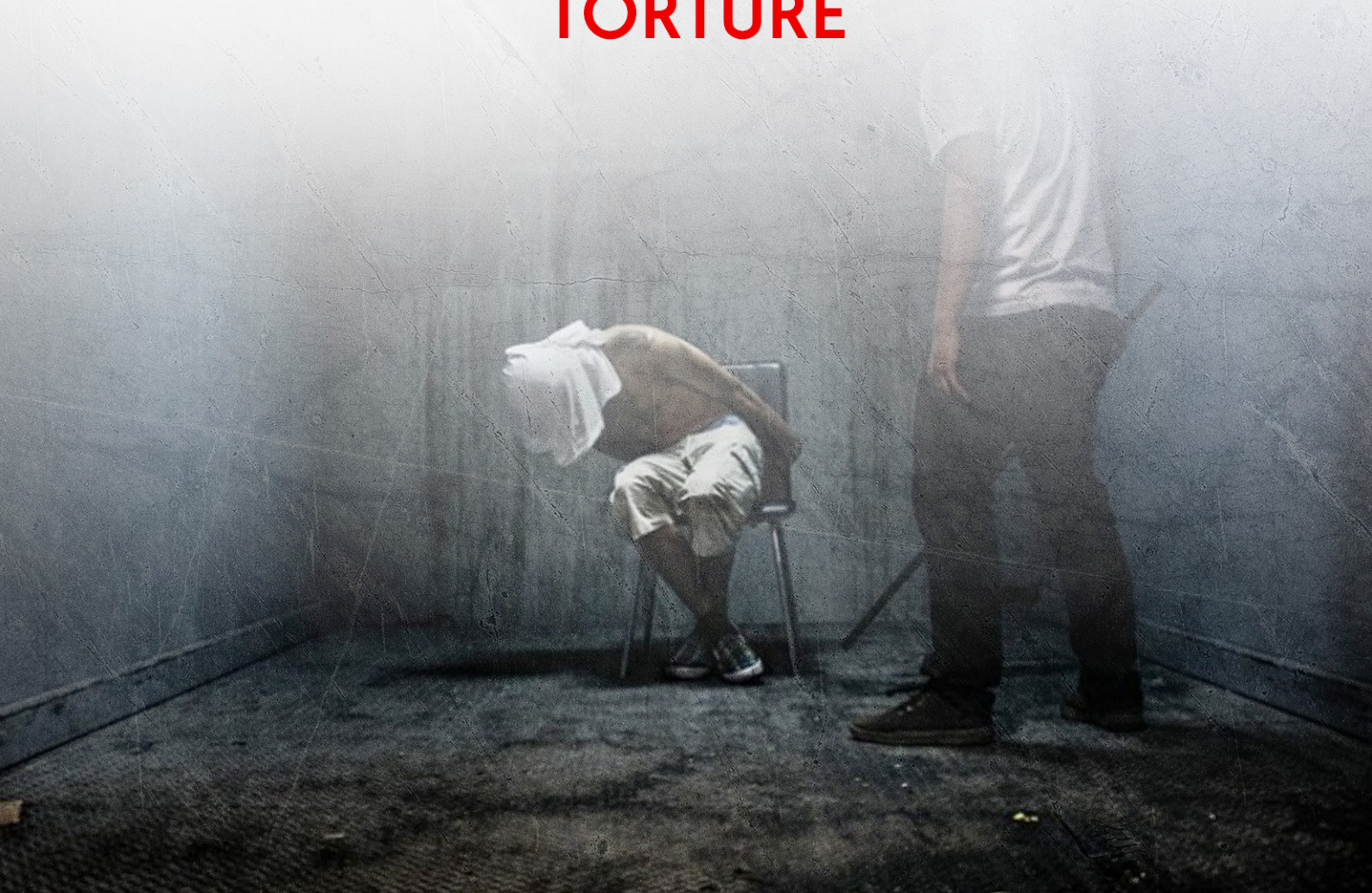
M. F. S. 29 years old, Sanaa Governorate

The victim was on his way to the city of Marib to get a passport to go to Jordan. He was arrested and detained in the Criminal Investigation Department in Marib. He was only allowed to call his family on 26/8/2019 who had no heard about him. According to one of the released who contacted the victim's family, the victim was transferred to Political Security in Ma'rib one month after his detention in the Criminal Investigation Department. His family tried to find out the charge according to which the victim was arrested but they did not get a convincing response. Orders were issued from the criminal investigation department allowing the family to visit him, but the Political Security refused which increased their concern over him as the victim suffers from rheumatic heart, nasal aberration and an old foot injury as a result of a traffic accident.





THIRD: TORTURE



Article 48/b of the constitution states that: “No individual can be arrested, searched or detained unless caught in the act (in flagrant delicto) or served with a summons from a judge or the Public Prosecutor, which is necessary for the progress of an investigation or the maintenance of security. No person can be put under surveillance unless in accordance with the law. Any person whose freedom is restricted in any way must have his dignity protected. Physical and psychological torture is prohibited. Forcing confessions during investigations is forbidden. The person whose freedom is restricted has the right not to answer any questions in the absence of his lawyer. No person may be imprisoned or detained in places other than those designated as such and governed by the law of prisons. Physical punishment and inhumane treatment during arrest, detention or imprisonment are prohibited.

The Criminal Procedures Law No. 13 of 1994, Article (6) states that: “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 first rule of the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners, or what has come to be known as the Nelson Mandela Rules state that: “All prisoners shall be treated with the respect due to their inherent dignity and value as human beings. No prisoner shall be subjected to, and all prisoners shall be protected from, torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment, for which no circumstances whatsoever may be invoked as a justification. The safety and security of prisoners, staff, service providers and visitors shall be ensured at all times”.



Article (23) of the Prison Organization Act No. 48/ 1991 states that: “The prison administration must take care of the public health inside the prison, take care of the prisoners, provide health and preventive care for them, and appoint specialized doctors in coordination with the Ministry of Public Health.

Moreover, Article 24 of the same Act states that: “The doctors’ instructions and observations regarding the health, preventive, curative and nutritional aspects of the prisoners are considered binding for the prison administration. If it is not possible to implement them because of the lack of capabilities, they must be referred immediately to the minister for his instructions.

Rule 24/2 of the Nelson Mandela Rules mentioned earlier states that: “Health-care services should be organized in close relationship to the general public health administration and in a way that ensures continuity of treatment and care, including for HIV, tuberculosis and other infectious diseases, as well as for drug dependence”.

AMA documented 283 cases of physical torture by the Houthis and 19 cases by the legitimate government to extract confessions or to compel victims to say or sign what dictated to them.

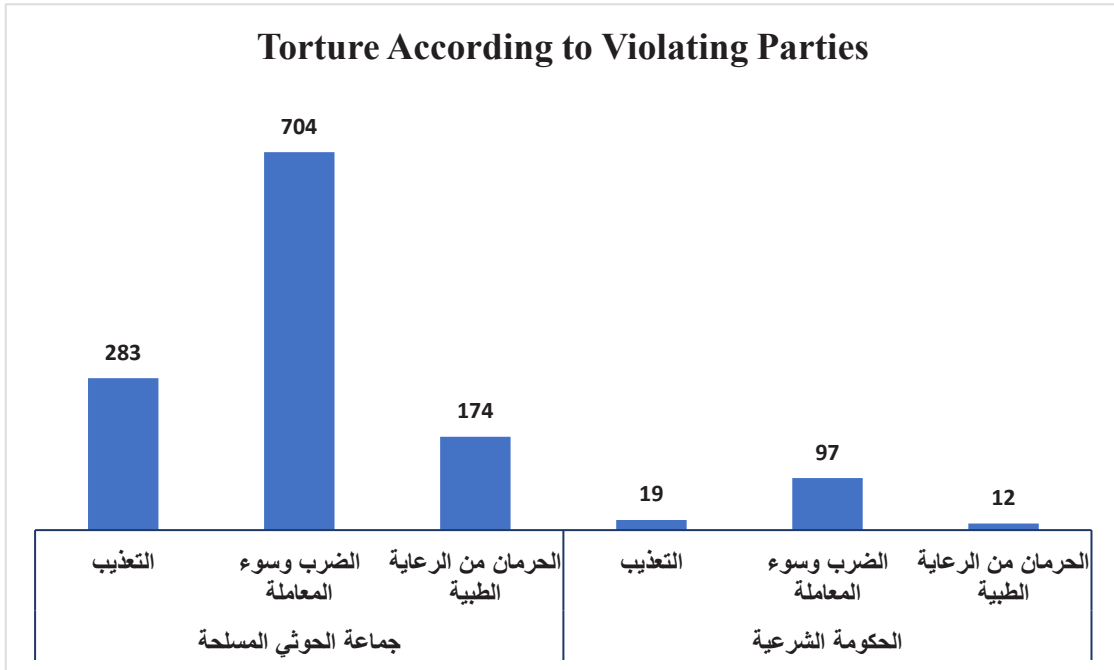
AMA also documented 704 cases that were beaten and ill-treated by the Houthis and 97 by the legal government, which.

AMA also received reports regarding the denial of medical care, of which “174” were cases by the Houthis, and “12” cases were by the legitimate government.



S	Governorate	Violating Parties						Total
		The Houthis			Legitimate Government			
		Torture	Beating and Ill Treatment	Medical Care Denial	Torture	Beating and Ill Treatment	Medical Care Denial	
	Hajjaa	130	217	21				368
	Ibb	40	200	10				250
	Sanaa, the Capital	2	106	55				163
	Taiz	38	53	31				122
	Aden				18	72	10	100
	Sanaa	30	60	2				92
	Al- Hodeida	13	15	43				71
	Amran	32	23	4				50
	Damar	7	30	8				45
	Marib	1	25		1	25	2	28
	Total	283	704	174	19	97	12	1289





1- Psychological and Physical Torture

civilian Abductees are subjected to torture and ill-treatment from the first moments of the abduction, where the Houthis, the military and security units in Aden and Security services who are Followers to the legitimate government practice physical torture and psychological torture to force the abductees and detainees to say what is dictated to them and to sign blank papers that are filled with accusations by abductors.

This report highlights some methods of physical torture and ill-treatment monitored by the AMA in 2019. The abductees are subjected to these methods, especially during the period of enforced disappearance. These abuses can occur for the abductees at any time during detention. These methods include the following:

- Detention in places prone to bombing.
- Sexual harassment.
- Heavy beating with whips, electric cables, or heavy tools.
- Electrocutation.
- Removing fingernails and toenails.
- Strappado for days.
- Burning different parts of the body.
- Deprivation of food, drink and sleep for long periods.
- Stripping the abductees in front of each other.
- Deprivation of toilets.
- Deprivation from sun exposure from (4-12) months.
- Starvation by providing insufficient meals, and reducing their meals to only one meal.



Methods of psychological torture:

- Solitary confinement.
- Defamation of victims in the media.
- Kidnapping the victim's children.
- Rape threat of their women.
- Insulting the Abductee in front of his family during the visit.
- Death Threat.
- Delaying the victim to release him through false amnesties and false preparations.

Torture and ill-treatment have resulted in major health and psychological damage and permanent impairment injuries that accompany the abductee for life.

AMA documented the following cases of abductees by the Houthis:

Eight cases that have been paralyzed.

Ten cases of mental and psychiatric disorder.

Seven cases of stroke.

Three cases of visual impairment.

Seven cases of kidney disease.

Three cases of hearing impairment.

Women were not spared from psychological and physical torture, as AMA documented that five female abductees were subjected to physical torture. However, their families are reluctant to talk about it for fear of society's perception.

S. S. Gh., 35 years old, Ibb Governorate

The victim lives in Sanaa. One day, she went to a petrol station to fill her car when she was surrounded by two cars. She was beaten and taken to the National Security building where she was detained in a small solitary room. During the interrogation, she learned that she was detained because of her tweets criticizing the authorities in Sanaa.



During interrogation, she was subjected to severe torture methods such as electrocution, beatings with sticks, the removal of one of her toenails, and deprived from drinking water for long periods, which led to swelling of her limbs. She also heard the sounds of torture and other women crying, but did not meet any of them, as she was kept in solitary confinement for three months.

Then, in mid-May 2019, she was transferred to the central prison and held in solitary confinement for two weeks. After that, she was allowed to contact her family and tell them about her whereabouts. After mediation, she was released with a financial ransom of ten million riyals.

M. A. Sh. , Sana'a Governorate

M. A. Sh. Said: The security forces arrested me on 11/11/2019 when I was in the Ben Aboud market in Marib city. I was sent to the airport police station, which is close to the market, where I stayed for four days. Then, I was transferred to the security office where I stayed for five days. After that, I was transferred to the Political Security prison where I spent eleven months. They confiscated my phone and interrogated me twice. At first, I thought that the reason for the arrest was because my motorbike had no plate number, but during the interrogation I learned that the reason was the name of my family, which It is considered one of the famous Houthi families. I was forcibly disappeared for two and a half months. Then, they allowed one visit every two months, and each visit lasted for five minutes.

I was charged with being a member of a terrorist cell. In the prison, I was cursed, insulted, beaten with electric cable wires, forced to crawl amid sand and gravel, and forced to do strenuous exercises. However, what I suffered most from was psychological torture. They threatened to kill me, and not to release me. I could not sleep, insomnia haunted me all the time because of fear for my life. I got sick several times and they did not help me.



The cell space was 6 * 6, holding twenty-five abductees in it. It has only one window and there were no air conditioners in the summer, and no heating in the winter. As for our breakfast and dinner, it was beans, and at lunch rice and cooked vegetables. The toilet had neither door nor window. Water was not available in the water pipe so we used the bottles of water.

The victim's father submitted a statement to AMA on Thursday, 21/11/2019 so we contacted the relevant authorities in Marib. After great efforts, his father got a visit to his son, then the victim was released on 12/12/2019.

A.L.A., Teacher - Taiz Governorate

He says: "I was abducted by the Houthis. They were ten military vehicles. I was with my family when they stopped and took me on 20/06/2019. First, they sent me to the Al-Taizziyya security prison but in the evening, I was transferred to Al-Saleh prison. I was detained in a dark place which I discovered later that it was a toilet that had no water, its floor is full of dirt, and the smell is unbearable.

At twelve o'clock at night, one of them came, took me to the investigation, and left me for half an hour standing and blindfolded without saying anything. Then, one of them came and hit me on my back, and said: We want you to talk about everything. Then they started the questions. "Where are the armories? What is your plan, ISIS? What are your trenches?"

I told them: I am a teacher and I have no relationship with these matters.

So I was surprised by him tying my hands to my legs and entering a water pipe under my knee, my hands tied to the bottom of my feet, and two of them lifted me and hung me. I did not know to what was hung.

They started hitting me on my leg, head and back with electric cables and sticks and I started shouting at the severity of the pain. One of them came and closed my mouth to stop me from shouting. The louder I shouted, the more they hit me. They hit me until dawn and then sent me back to the dark room.



On the second day, at ten o'clock at night, they blindfolded me and immediately began beating, cursing, and insulting me. After that, they brought a short iron water pipe and raised my hands to the top and inserted the pipe from the back of my neck and tied my hands to it to hang me. They were three men. They continued beating me on my stomach, my legs, my head and my hands until I fell to the ground. they continued to torture and interrogation until dawn.

On the third day, they re- interrogated me again, I was asked the same questions, and they began to torture. They took a nail and hammered it in my foot, saying they would cut my foot with a saw and brought the saw closer to my leg. After three hours of interrogation, they took me to another cell with other prisoners, and my back was very painful.

After one week, they came and took me for investigation. Later, I realized that my cousin had come to search for me and they arrested him. They asked me: "What was the role of your cousin in your plan?" I replied: "There was no plan, and he had nothing to do with me." They threatened to beat me and said that my cousin had already confessed to everything and that there was nothing but my confession. After that, they sent me to another cell.

My cousin was detained for forty days. He was released when he paid five hundred thousand Yemeni riyals. Because of what happened to my cousin my family could not even ask about me. After that my family paid five hundred thousand Yemeni riyals to some of the Houthis, in order not to transfer me to another prison.

A.L.A was released later.

M. A. M., 25 years old, Al-Hodeidah Governorate

He said: The Houthis abducted me from the street on 12/20/2017, I was forcibly disappeared for about eight and a half months and then they allowed me to call my family. I moved between several prisons and places of detention including: the Dar Al-Qur'an building in Hodeidah that the Houthis used to detain civilians there, the Criminal Investigation Department in Hodeidah, then I was



transferred to Hanish prison in Hodeidah. After that, they brought me back to the Criminal Investigation Department in Hodeidah, called Preventive Security. Then they transferred me to Sanaa, and two months later I was allowed to call my family again. A year later, they allowed my family to visit me, but because of their poor economic situation they were unable to visit me as they cannot bear the costs of traveling from Hodeidah to Sanaa. I was investigated five times, including three times in the the Criminal Investigation Prison in Hodeidah in 2017, 2018, and twice in the Central Prison in Sana'a in 2019.

I was called in by the Houthi investigators at ten in the evening.

The Houthi investigator asked me to confess to what I had not done which were, as they said, sending the coordinates (of locations to the Coalition to attack) and contacting leaders of the resistance. I totally refused to confess to what I didn't do. Therefore, the interrogator called a security officer and told him to tie and suspend me in the window of the room for four hours. Then I began to feel cold in my body, as if it had completely frozen because of the cold. The investigator came back again and threatened me: Confess, or I you would be executed. I refused to confess, so they sent me to a solitary cell for a night and a day. After that, they brought me back to the prison ward for only one day before they called me again to the investigation. I was handcuffed and hung from my hand for four hours.

All of this to force me confessing what they had accused me. It was difficult times because they were not satisfied with the investigation and torture in Hodeidah prisons!!



2- Psychological and Physical Torture

Administrations of Prisons and detention centers practice beatings and ill-treatment as a means to humiliate the Abductees which greatly affects his psyche during the abduction and beyond. They can be used also to silence Abductees from demanding their natural rights such as improving their food, providing drinking water and demanding a medical examination and medicine. Furthermore, ill treatment can be used as a punishment for their objection to the prison Illegal and inhuman procedures.

The abductees in prisons often face arbitrary measures from beatings and ill-treatment under the name of punishment and discipline.

• In April 2019, in the Political Security Prison in Sana'a

the prison administration took arbitrary measures, torturing the abductees and severely beating them. Two of them were subjected to sexual harassment, and 25 abductees were stripped in front of each other. Their clothes, blankets, personal belongings and medicines were taken from them. The prison administration prevented the entry of food, drinking water, and medicine. The abductees were only allowed to enter the bathroom once. They were crammed into narrow cells that they could only sleep while sitting or alternating between them.

The wife of the abductee 'W.T.A' said: They took all their clothes and even the underwear. They took medicines and bedding. They treated them harshly with bad words and beatings, put them in the rain for hours, and deprived them from the sun.



The wife of the abductee 'A.S.O' said: My husband said that he was psychologically not well because he was tortured, insulted, and stripped him. They took everything on the abductees even their shoes which they cut it piece by piece, and prevented them from treatment.

As an example of the ill-treatment what the wife of the abductee 'A.A.B' said: When one of the abductees got sick so his cellmates demanded treatment for him, but they were tied for three days, including my husband.

With great pain, the sister of the abductee W.S.H. said: My brother was subjected to the most severe torture. They tortured him until he passed out, and stripped him of his clothes. They confiscated all his clothes and blanket. A number of the abductees were gathered and stripped of their clothes. We are ashamed to mention this, but it is the painful truth that happened in the Political Security prison in Sanaa.

- In May 2019, The abducted journalists, Abdel-Khaleq Omran, Tawfiq Al-Mansouri, Al-Harith Humaid, Akram Al-Walidi, Hisham Al-Yousifi, Haitham Al-Shehab, Hassan Annab, Salah Al-Qa'edi, Hisham Tarmoum and Issam Belghith, were subjected to ill-treatment by the Houthis in the Political Security Prison in Sana'a where they were beaten in May 2019 and deprived from visits for more than two months. They were locked up in solitary cells. Their clothes were confiscated.

A wife of one of these journalists said: "The director of the Political Security Prison in Sana'a confiscated all the journalists' clothes, and he did not leave them even their underwear. He put each of them in a solitary cell for a week and refused to receive the money that was sent from their families. He also refused to allow the medicines for them. We were not allowed to visit them without explaining the reasons".

They were subjected to further beatings and ill-treatment if their families demanded to visit them. He also threatened the families of the abducted journalists that if they did not remain silent, he would hide them and they would never see them again. The visits were banned in May and June of 2019.



• **On 3/5/2019, in Bir Ahmed prison in Aden governorate,**

a large security force stormed the prison in the middle of the night, because the detainees objected to the shortness of the cells.

S.M. a mother of one of the abductees said: After being allowed to visit my son, he told me that on that night they started beating the abductees violently, taking all their personal belongings and clothes, and firing live bullets in the air. They sent some abductees in solitary cells for a week. They shaved the hair and eyebrows of the abductees and deprived them from the sun, and going to the bathroom. They cut their drinking water and gave them one bottle of water a day. The abductees were also deprived from watching TV, getting newspapers, and communicating with the outside world.

A week later, the force returned again under the pretext of searching for phones. They took fifteen abductees and tied them while ten security officers beat and kicked them. Due to the beating, a hand of one of the abductees was broken. They sent him to the prison poorly-equipped clinic where there was no medicine. Then, the visits were banned for three weeks.

When the mothers of the abductees went to the prison, demanded our right to visit our children, even for fifteen minutes, to check on them, the prison administration stalled us, so we were forced to move forward. We were attacked and intercepted by soldiers and four army vehicles and armored vehicles. They confiscated some of our phones and assaulted us.



M.A.Q., 22 years old, Taiz Governorate

In November 2019, M.A.Q. and three other abductees held in a Sanaa prison announced a hunger strike to demand their release, so he was transferred to Al-Saleh Prison in Taiz as a punishment.

F.M.M, a released from the Al-Saleh Prison narrated that:

The Houthis brought M.A.Q from a prison in Sana'a to Al-Saleh prison, where I was detained. A few days later, the Houthi supervisor of the prison called M.A.Q then, after five minutes, they called another inmate. Ten minutes later, they took us all out of the cells. The Houthi supervisor said that we intended to go on hunger strike, and switch on a phone call record with the Houthi security director asking him to watch a television channel talking about the abductees' strike in Al-Saleh Prison.

Anyway, that was not true, and none of us announced a hunger strike. Moreover, M.A.Q, after lifting the hunger strike in Sana'a and bringing him to Al-Saleh Prison, did not talk about a new strike. We pledged to the Houthi supervisor not to go on hunger strike, so they took us back to the cells, except for M.A.Q who was returned after three hours in a very bad condition. The Houthis tortured him severely. They tied his legs to his thighs with what they called "the grill". We saw the wounds on his legs. He could neither speak nor eat when they brought him back to the cell. That night was Thursday night, and his mother came to visit him in the morning, but the Houthis did not allow her. She insisted to see him and waited until noon to allow her to see him. They covered the traces of torture and allowed her to visit him with the security personnel next to them.



3- Denial of Medical Care

The Houthis and the legitimate government show indifference to the life and safety of the abductees and detainees they have, and they do not adhere to the laws governing prisons.

- The abduction and detention parties did not fulfill their obligation to provide medical care as guaranteed by the Yemeni constitution and law, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and International Humanitarian Law, but rather left the abductees and detainees suffering from the disease. Clinics are not available at the unofficial detention centres while there are some medical clinics in some official prisons, but they are not adequately equipped, and are not prepared for emergency and epidemic control. Moreover, the staff in these clinics are not qualified as there is no doctor there but often a physician assistant or nurse. They diagnose the diseases and prescribe the medicine but do not dispense it. The families of the victims cannot obtain any medical reports to be presented to consultant doctors outside the prisons to get medical advice.
- In addition, the physician assistant or the nurse in the prison clinic cannot address a request for medical release for critical cases as required by law.
- Diseases spread among the that abductees including: chronic diseases such as heart disease, pressure, diabetes, kidney infections, liver diseases and column slippage, as well as outbreaks such as scabies and skin ulcers.
- Prisons and detention centres administrations refuse to assist the abductees and detainees and transfer them to hospitals, or to offer them to specialized they do sometimes only after the victims' health has deteriorated significantly.



- The family pays doubles of the cost of their treatment, while the victim suffering continues throughout his detention, and all that is offered to the abductees are sedatives, in limited quantities and according to the moods of prison officials.

Kh. A. Kh. 28 years old, Taiz Governorate

His inmate, after releasing, narrated the story of Kh. A.Kh., saying:

Kh.A.Kh was brought to the prison where I had being held. He was in a miserable condition and his stomach was pierced with a gunshot, which struck him when the Houthis abducted him. He did not receive any medical care, so his stomach swelled and his wounds rotted. Rarely did the prison administration allow one of our inmates, who had some experience in the medical care, to clean these rotten wounds. The medicines he needed were many and very expensive, and his mother was unable to buy because of her difficult economic situation, as the victim was her only sponsor.

He would spend most nights writhing in pain and shouting without being helped by the prison administration. Rather, if they brought him out, it is not for his aid, but for hanging him in the iron nets as a penalty for annoying them by screaming, they said.

One night, the pain intensified, and his inmates called on the prison guards to help him, but the guards replied, "This is a dog, let him die" and they left him until morning. He was only relieved by some sedatives, which one of our inmates gave him. We used to collect money to buy him some of his expensive medicines. Some families tried to help buying some medicines and try to get them during their visit, but the prison administration was impeding that a lot.

One night, we asked the prison administration to provide him some medicine when he was moaned but they refused. So, we offered them to pay for the medicine and an additional amount for those who would go to buy it, so they accepted after long negotiations. They could see him suffering without any feeling of mercy or empathy.

Later, the Houthis transferred him to another prison, and the prison administration refused to show him to a doctor and refused to provide his medicines.

Several parties and local mediation have tried to press for his release, but the Houthis refuse to respond to it and release him.

Several authorities and local mediation tried during the year 2019 to make some pressure for his release due to his deteriorating health situation, but the Houthi group refused.

G. P. H., Student - Taiz Governorate

He was abducted on 25/11/2016, and detained in the Community College Prison in Dhamar City. He said: In March 2019 there were 180 detainees in the ward that I had been detained in. Eleven detainees got infected of tuberculosis, including me. Hilal Al-Jarf, one of the infected died in the evening but the prison administration left him in the cell until 10pm.

We were very afraid to face the same destiny as our inmate so we asked for treatment. They responded saying: “We will treat you and then release you.” They took us to a hospital in Sanaa, and all they did was some calming pills. Hence, we told them that we were patients, we wanted to be examined, and given appropriate medications. However, they replied saying that we had nothing. They left us for ten days without treatment, then we were sent to the Community College prison in Dhamar.

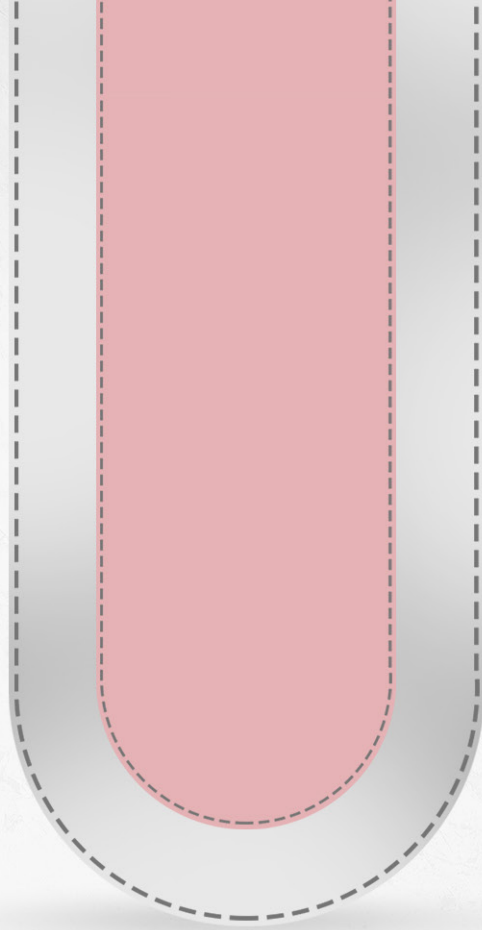


In Dhamar, our colleagues told us that while we were in Sanaa, a committee visited the prison to check on the situation of the detainees.

In the prison, if anyone agonized, we knocked on the door of our cell to get the security men to tell that our friend was sick. They respond, "Hurry and die, as graves are available and await."

One of the abductees was hit by cholera and we started shouting, telling them that a person was sick with cholera. They gave us yellow pills and we did not know what they were. The pills calm the pain for a short time, then the pain comes back again. When we called them again to help him, they shouted, insulted us, and said: (Let Salman (King Salman) give you medicine.





**FOURTH:
VIOLATION TO THE RIGHT TO
COMMUNICATE WITH OUTSIDE WORLD**



AMA has decided to single out a special clause in which it clarifies the violations to the right to communicate with the outside world. We provide a description for this kind of violation that includes the years from 2016 to 2019. AMA receives daily reports from its members and families of the victims. Therefore, meetings are held and correspondence is made to many Stakeholders concerned.

The Right to Visit and Blocking the visits

The abductees and the detainees have the right to keep in touch with the outside world, especially their families and their lawyers, and to have access to a body with a judicial authority. Article 30 of the Criminal Procedures Act states: In addition to the rights granted to them in this Act, prisoners are granted the following facilities: meeting with their families, relatives and friends, receiving and responding to correspondence, receiving and remitting physical transfers.

Article 17/d in The International Convention for the Protection of All People from Enforced Disappearance emphasizes that “Guarantee that any person deprived of liberty shall be authorized to communicate with and be visited by his or her family, counsel or any other person of his or her choice”.

Rule 58/1 of the Mandela Rules states that: “Prisoners shall be allowed, under necessary supervision, to communicate with their family and friends at regular intervals: (a) By corresponding in writing and using, where available, telecommunication, electronic, digital and other means; and (b) By receiving visits”.



- Violating parties, such as the Houthis, the military units in Aden and the legitimate government, block the families of the abductees and detainees from visiting them completely in a number of prisons and detention centres without clear justification.
- The prison administration, which permits visits periodically, prohibits the visit of the abductees as a punitive measure, and this ban may extend for several months.
- Some prison administrations block visits completely and only allow telephone calls from time to time.

Kh. A.A., 39 years old, Sanaa

On 10/3/2016, he was abducted by armed Houthi men. He was sent to the Political Security Prison in Sana'a and where he had been detained until November 2018. E was forcibly disappeared and visits were blocked. He was only allowed to make one phone call every two or three months for only several minutes.

N.Z.H. an abductee's daughter

When my father came to the visit area in the prison, one of the security personnel came whispering in his ear. My father did not respond to him because he was busy with his family. So the prison director hit hard on the iron window and shouted at my father, saying why did you not respond. Then, he commanded the security personnel to withdraw him in front of us. When we objected, the prison director said: You would not be allowed to visit him for the next three months.



The designated place for the visit

One to two meters distance separates the abductee from his family. There are iron nets on both sides which does not help them to see and hear each other. The situation becomes worse by overcrowding during visits.

N.M.A said:

I speak through two windows behind each other so I do not hear what my husband says and he does not hear us. If his children want to shake and kiss his hand, the prison director usually refuses. If he allows us, my husband comes for seconds only. When his mother came from the village to visit him, she asked the Prison Director saying: I had not met my son for a year and I wished to greet and embrace him to my chest and my heart. But he just said: I would not allow you to visit him again. Hence, she left crying for fear that she would not be allowed to visit her son.

The visit is restricted to only first-degree relatives, whereas other relatives and friends are not allowed to visit the abductees. Procedures are getting more complicated when prison officials request that documents regarding children.

W.Q.A, a wife of an abductee narrates:

Their treatment is very bad. Upon visit registration, they ask for the marriage contract. They do not allow our children to enter except by presenting a school card.



Duration of the visit

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Visit Cancellation

During the visit, some security personnel are present next to the abductee so he cannot talk to his visitors safely. The visit duration varies from one prison to another. In Political Security prisons, the visit does not exceed 10 minutes, and in some cases the abductee is withdrawn and the visit ends after one minute.

S.N.A. says:

The prison administration set the day of the visit. They, as usual, did not set the time for the visit, so we had to go early to visit my brother to get the opportunity to see him. The inspection was strict and we managed to enter the place of visit. As soon as my brother appeared in front of us from the opposite side, one of the security men came and pulled him back and we had not talked to him. We said that we hadn't talked to him. My brother tried to carry on his conversation with us, the security officer threatened that he would punish him in the cell. My father complained to the prison director, who replied that he trusted his staff and refused to deal with the complaint.



Visit Cancellation

The prison administration often sets appointments for families to visit their abductees sons. Therefore, the families prepare and buy the 'permissible' needs for the abductees from food, drink or medicine. When the family goes to visit, at the prison gate they and after long hours of waiting, they are surprised by canceling the visit.

W.S.A. said:

My brother called us from the prison's landline phone before Eid, with an arrangement with the prison administration, asking us to visit him the next day because it would be the last allowed visit before the Eid holiday. So, we went on time and took us food, cakes, and Eid sweets.

When we got to the prison gate, we were prevented, and they asked us to contact the prison director, so we contacted him but he did not pick up. Then, the guards said that we do not have a visit appointment today, and that we are lying that my brother called us from the prison administration office. There was an altercation with the guards, until a soldier came out from the inside, and he said the visit is not allowed, and we will take the food only.

When my brother learned about what happened, he asked to the prison administration, why did they allow him to call and then they blocked the visits even though his parents are old and sick but he did not get a clear response from them.



E.A.M said:

The most painful thing when we go to visit is when they cancel it for no reason. We receive a call from the prison administration informing us of the date of the visit, so we go on time after purchasing the requirements that are allowed to enter. However, we wait long hours there and they keep promising us that my brother is arriving soon until sunset when they order us to return home. As my brother is being held in the Political Security prison in Shamlan, and he is transferred to the Political Security prison in Hadda for the visit.

M.A.A a wife of one of the abductees narrated her daughter's visit story:

My husband was abducted and forcibly disappeared for four months. My daughter was seven years old and was very attached to her father and could not bear the idea of being away from him. She was crying and repeating: Dad was alive, he did not die.

On the first visit, she saw him through the iron net and was screaming and crying: Dad, I want to enter. Dad, I want to kiss Dad. There was a small window used to pass the food to the abductees. We tried to use it. She was crying and trying to touch and kiss her father's hands but they did not allow her.

When we returned home, she was in a trauma. She got sick for a week. She abstained from food and drink, so we had to feed her through injections for a week.



H.M.A an abductee's wife said:

We went to visit my husband. Even though, he is sick and old, his father came with us to see his son. However, the prison administration prevented us from entering the place of the visit and denied the old father from seeing his son!

When we returned home, the disease became more severe and my father in law suffered from Alzheimer's disease, and he no longer remembered anyone. After that, he could not go to visit his son with us because of his health, until he died on December 31, 2019.

S.A.Q said:

On my graduation day, we asked for a special visit for my father to celebrate with him and share our joy, the prison administration agreed. Hence, we brought the cake and we went to the prison, my father was waiting for this meeting.

When we got to the prison gate, the director prevented us and insulted us with bad words. Not only that, but he punished my father by depriving him of the sun, and sent him to the basement, the underground floor in the Political Security prison, for five hours. Moreover, we were deprived of his weekly visit.

When the ban was lifted, they refused to allow my younger sister to shake his hands. Then, my sister addressed the prison director, saying: "Boss, please allow me to shake my father's hands and hug him. I miss him, he replied: I would make you cry for your father and search for him in every prison."

She exploded in tears loudly, and we are still deprived of shaking his hands.

This is In violation of Rule 43/3 in the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners, which states that: "disciplinary sanctions or restriction measures may not include preventing prisoners from communicating with their families, and family communications may only be restricted for a limited period and in the strictest limits necessary to maintain security and order".



N.W.A said:

My mother-in-law became very ill and I feared that she would have a second stroke, so I tried to get a permit for a 'private visit' to see her son. The private visit is a meeting with the family of the abductee in a small office under the supervision of security elements. In this visit, they are allowed to shake hands, however it does not exceed 10 minutes. I got the approval but when we arrived, the prison director rejected it. Therefore, she entered the public visit, it was so crowded and we could not speak to him and he did not hear us. All that is allowed for her is shaking hands with him from the window. Her agony and pain increased a lot and when we returned home, she got sicker.

Tempering with Food

A.A.M a wife of one of the abductees at the Political Security Prison in Sanaa
When I went for the first visit, I had prepared food and wrapped it in an elegant and tidy way. I wanted to send a message to my husband that we were alright and not to worry about us in his absence.

I arrived at the checkpoint and was horrified by their way of searching and tampering with food. They asked me to separate the chicken bones from the flesh and throw the bones away. I was shocked when I saw them inserting their hands in the food.

I did not know that this is only the first stage for inspection and there are three more stages. Finally, when the food reaches the abductee, it is not fit for human consumption.



Dealing with the abductees during visits

The abductees are subjected to harassment during visits and this appears in their faces and the way they are brought to the place of visit as they are dragged in a humiliating way.

M.F.H said:

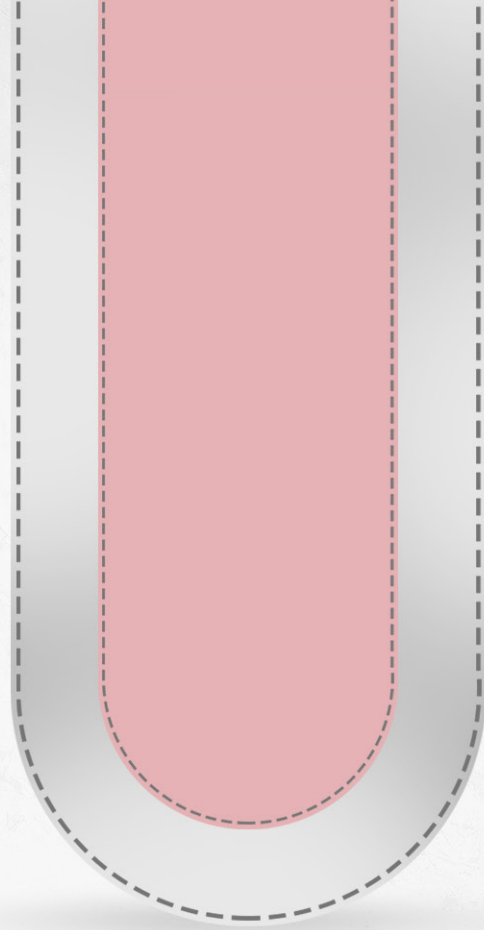
I was detained in Habra Reserve Prison when my family came to visit me for the first time, so, H.S., one of the security personnel in the prison, took me and dragged me from my hair from the third floor to the place of the visit while threatening me by saying: If you talk about anything, he meant the torture, you would be punished double tonight. When I met my family, there were two Houthi security personnel to ensure that I did not speak about the torture I was subjected to and suffered in the prison.

While Rule 47/1 of the Mandela Rules states that: “Rule 47 1. The use of chains, irons or other instruments of restraint which are inherently degrading or painful shall be prohibited”. And Rule 43/2 also states that: “Instruments of restraint shall never be applied as a sanction for disciplinary offences”, Some of the abductees come to the place of visit, bound in chains, blindfolded, which causes fear for their families, especially children.

S.A. said:

When I went to visit my son, I heard the chain clanking, and I saw my son moving hardly, so I asked him: Are your feet tied? He nodded. I was shocked how he could live in a cell while his feet were tied.





**FIFTH:
VIOLATIONS TO THE
RIGHT OF FAIR TRIAL**



Fair trial and its conditions

A fair trial is a basic human right and the international community has set a very diverse set of procedures to ensure a fair and equitable trial. These procedures aim to protect the rights of individuals from the moment of their arrest, during detention, before the trial, during the trial, and until the last stages of appeal.

The international charter, the provisions of the Yemeni constitution and the provisions of national laws related to human rights included principles related to respect for the individuals and the principles of justice that paves the way for the system of achieving a fair trial. These principles include:

1) The presumption of innocence

Article 11/1 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights states that: “Everyone charged with a penal offence has the right to be presumed innocent until proved guilty according to law in a public trial at which he has had all the guarantees necessary for his defence”. This right is stipulated in Article (36) of the Set of Principles and in Article (14) of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.

This principle must be in effect from the moment of the arrest of the person until the conviction is confirmed at the final trial stage. Therefore, proving the charge is the public prosecution’s role. The Human Rights Committee commented on this principle saying that: “The presumption of innocence imposes on the prosecution the burden of proving the charge and guarantees that no guilt can be presumed until the charge has been proved beyond reasonable doubt, as opposed to having the defendant prove that s/he is innocent; any doubt is resolved in favor of the defendant”.



This principle was affirmed by the Yemeni constitution in Article (46) of it “The accused is innocent until proven guilty by a final judicial sentence” and confirmed by Article (4) of the Criminal Procedure Act.

2) Equality before the law

This right is one of the guarantees of a fair trial. Article 14 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights states that: “All persons shall be equal before the courts and tribunals. In the determination of any criminal charge against him, or of his rights and obligations in a suit at law”. This principle is confirmed in Article (5) of the Code of Criminal Procedure and Article (26) of the Civil Procedure Code.

3) The Right to an Independent and Impartial Tribunal established in accordance with the law

Article (14) of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights states that “Everyone shall be entitled to a fair and public hearing by a competent, independent and impartial tribunal established by law”. This principle has been confirmed by the provisions of Article (147) of the Yemeni constitution and Article (1) of the Authority Law Judicial.

4) The right to Freedom from physical and psychological torture, and inhuman or degrading treatment

International law prohibits in all circumstances the torture of a person, as confirmed by Article (5) of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights: “No one shall be subjected to torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment”.



Similar texts are also stated in international treaties, including the Convention against Torture and Article (7) of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights. The Yemeni legislator has affirmed this principle in paragraph (47/b) of the Constitution and Article (6) of the Criminal Procedure Law .

5) The inadmissibility of evidence extracted under physical and psychological torture

International law is unequivocal that evidence elicited through torture or other ill-treatment is inadmissible in court (except where such material is used as evidence that torture or other ill treatment took place). Under article 15 of Convention against Torture, states have an obligation to ensure that any statement which is established to have been made as a result of torture or other ill-treatment shall not be invoked as evidence in any proceedings, except against a person accused of such acts as evidence that the statement was made. Moreover, Act 12 of the same Convention states that: “Each State Party shall ensure that its competent authorities proceed to a prompt and impartial investigation, wherever there is reasonable ground to believe that an act of torture has been committed in any territory under its jurisdiction”. Similarly, the UN Human Rights Committee has stressed that “It is important ... that the law must prohibit the use or admissibility in judicial proceedings of statements or confessions obtained through torture or other prohibited treatment”. Article (14/g) of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights confirms that if anyone charge with criminal offence must not be compelled to confess.

This principle was affirmed by Yemeni law in the text of Article (322) of the Criminal Procedure Law.



6) The right to a speedy trial

Article (9/3) of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights states that: “Anyone arrested or detained on a criminal charge shall be brought promptly before a judge or other officer authorized by law to exercise judicial power and shall be entitled to trial within a reasonable time or to release”. This was confirmed by Article (14/c) of the same covenant, which stipulated that: “To be tried without undue delay”. This principle was affirmed by the Yemeni legislator in Article (47/c) of the constitution.

7) Right to a Public Trial

Article (14/1) of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights guarantees this principle as an essential component of a fair and fair trial. It states that: “In the determination of any criminal charge against him, or of his rights and obligations in a suit at law, everyone shall be entitled to a fair and public hearing by a competent, independent and impartial tribunal established by law. The press and the public may be excluded from all or part of a trial for reasons of morals, public order (ordre public) or national security in a democratic society, or when the interest of the private lives of the parties so requires”. This principle is also stipulated in Article (263/1) of the Criminal Procedure Code.

8) The right to contact the family, Right to counsel, Right to adequate medical care during detention and trial procedures

Every person has the right to appoint a lawyer on his behalf, safeguarding his interests so that he can see the hidden facts and capabilities of the law, and in a manner that achieves and serves the interests of his client. This principle was affirmed by the Yemeni constitution in Article (48) and Article (9) of the Criminal Procedure Law.



9) The right to adequate time and facilities to prepare a defense

Every defendant has the right to have sufficient time and facilities to prepare his own defense and contact a lawyer of his own choice. Article (7) of the Basic Principles on the Role of Lawyers states that: “Governments shall further ensure that all persons arrested or detained, with or without criminal charge, shall have prompt access to a lawyer, and in any case not later than forty- eight hours from the time of arrest or detention”. Moreover, each detainee has the right to consult with his lawyer without being heard by anyone, and this right extends throughout the trial procedures.

In addition, there are other rights such as the right of the defendant to inform his family, relatives and lawyer. The right to be informed of the reason for his arrest, and the speed in taking measures to achieve justice and provide all facilities such as calling witnesses and applying the most appropriate law, and transparency in declaring and implementing the provisions and other guarantees that would guarantee the rights of the defendant.

Two conditions determine if a trial can only be described as fair or not, they are:
 First condition: All trial procedures, from the beginning to the end, are guided by the fair trial charters and principles set by the international community and referred to above. They should be in accordance with the procedures set forth in the provisions of the Yemeni constitution and the provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure and relevant local acts.

Second condition: These covenants and principles should be implemented by an independent and impartial judicial authority which established by law.

Failure to adhere to these standards and principles is a flagrant violation of human rights, which is a major concern for the international and local community and international and domestic human rights organizations because they represent serious human rights violations in themselves and contribute to various other human rights violations.



1. Applying these standards to the abductees' cases at the Houthis in Sana'a, we find that these standards were flagrantly violated, starting from the arrest procedures, to the subsequent procedures which include: enforced disappearance, bringing them to trial and issuing comic verdict, which they mostly are political-based verdicts. This means the absence of standards for fair trial procedures in the abductees' cases by the Houthis or its affiliated judiciary, which is neither independent nor impartial.

The Specialized Criminal Court of First Instance in Sanaa

This court is an 'exceptional court' and it is, in fact, a state security court, established exceptionally in contravention of the provisions of the Yemeni constitution, especially Article (148), which stipulates that no exceptional courts should be established in any way, and also the Article (8) of the Judicial Authority Law also affirms that it is not permissible to establish exceptional courts.

In addition, the jurisdiction of this court is non-existent and ended according to the decision of the Supreme Judicial Council issued on 20/4/2018, which decided to end the functions and jurisdiction of this court in the capital's secretariat and transfer its functions and jurisdiction to the specialized criminal court in Ma'rib Governorate.

Examples of some trial cases in violation of international and domestic standards and laws for fair trial:

1. The Case of the '36 abductees', Nasr Muhammad Muhammad al-Salami and others:

Despite the large volume of files in this case and the large number of defendants, the Specialized Criminal Prosecution Office in Sanaa investigated, after the case was referred from the Political Security Authority, in a short period within only four days. The investigating of this case began on 27/03/2017, and referred to the Specialized Criminal Court on 1/4 / 2017. The Prosecution office investigated the case after the defendants had been forcibly disappeared for one and a half to two years. Throughout this period, their most basic constitutional and legal rights, and international standards for fair trial were violated. Some of the violations are highlighted in the following:



- Defaming them in the media, audio-visual and print, calling them ‘criminal offenders’ before and during the trial procedures with the knowledge and approval of the court, despite the request of the abductees’ lawyers to stop the publication, however, the court did not respond, which is a violation of ‘Presumption of innocence’ principle.
- Violating ‘Equality before the law’ principle: by not granting the abductees and their lawyers the same opportunity that was given to the Public Prosecution.
- The impartiality, independence and impartiality of the court.
- Non-impartiality independence of the court, and bias to the public prosecution.
- Approving the violations by the seizure officers (Political Security Service) and the court’s reliance on statements extracted from the abductees during their enforced disappearance.
- The court refused and ignored to acknowledge what the abductees and their lawyers had presented that they were subjected to torture, and this was proven by the traces in the bodies of some of them and were proven in the prosecution investigation records.
- The judge’s verdict was based on statements extract under torture and on evidence that is not legally permitted.
- The abductees were not allowed to talk to their lawyer privately in accordance with the law.
- The court overlooked the abductees’ complaints about medical care denial.
- The court deliberately ignored the abductees’ complaints of being insulted and tortured after every session.
- The defense team was blocked to access some important files and documents related to the case.



- The defense team was not provided an adequate opportunity to present their defenses, responses and clarifications to what was presented by the public prosecution. For instance, the defense team was not granted the adequate opportunity to respond to what it is called the 'technical reports'. When the defense team's insisted, they were given one hour to respond to the artificial technical reports prepared by the arrest warrants and submitted by the Public Prosecution.
- Forced disappearance of some of the abductees during the sessions of the trials because of their complaint to the court that they were subjected to torture and repeated insults. For instance, Dr. Yousef Al-Bawab was forcibly disappeared for nearly two months, and visits were prevented during that period.
- The court did not bring 'the list of evidence', as the prosecution called, such as telephones, laptops and computers to check what was inside them in front of the court, as well as confront the abductees with these 'evidence'. This is a violation of the principle of confrontation and the principle of the right to defend.
- The court sought the assistance of an unknown person, who became an expert in explosives, despite the defense attorneys' objection to this procedure. Later, they identified him as an officer in the Political Security who violated the rights of the abductees.
- The court did not respond to the abductees' repeated requests to transfer them from the Political Security Prison, which is not a punitive facility - to the Central Prison Reformatory in the capital, Sana'a, as the case had transferred from the Political Security Authority to the judicial authority.
- Violation of the right to oral argument of the defense team in most of the trial sessions as they were not granted a sufficient opportunity to plead their oral argument during the trial sessions.



According to the defense team, here are some violations in the court's dealings with the defense team of the abductees in the '36 abductees' case,:

- The court's failure to respond to legal requests by the defense team, including: the frequent request in most hearings to transfer the abductee from the Political Security prison to the central prison, despite the frequent abductees' complaints of torture during the trial. The court also did not respond to their request to provide them with a copy of the rest of the files and documents of this case.
- Ignoring and neglecting the court to threats that the defense team faced in the courtroom from some security personnel and others under the court's views, and calling the defense team as 'mercenaries'.
- Threatening and terrorize the defense team by referring a team member for investigation by the prosecution, and assigning artificial criminal acts.
- Remanding and imprisonment of a defense team member for two days without legal reason.
- Failure to respond to requests by the defense team to sit with their defendant clients.

On 9 July, the 'Houthi-run' Specialized Criminal Court of Sana'a sentenced 30 of them to death and acquitted 6 of them.

Attachment No. (3) The operative part of the death penalty judgment for 30 civilian abductees.

Attachment No. (4) the list of the 30 abductees who were sentenced to death by the Houthis.

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2.The 10- abducted journalists Case, Abdulkhaliq Imran and others

According to the Yemeni Act on Press and Publications No. 25 Article (6), which was issued after the declaration of the Republic of Yemen in 1990. which stipulates that: “protecting the rights of journalists and creatives, and providing the necessary legal guarantees to practice the profession and their right to expression without being subjected to any unlawful accountability guaranteed by the law unless it is in violation of its provisions.

Article (13) of the act also stipulates that: It is not permissible to hold the journalist accountable for the opinion he issues or the press information he publishes, and that this should not be a reason for harming him unless his act is against the law. Article 17 of the act stipulates that a journalist has the right to be a reporter for one or more Arab or foreign media, provided that he obtains a written license from the Ministry of Information, renewed every two years.

On June 9, 2015, the Houthis abducted nine journalists, they are: ‘AbdulKhaleq Imran, Tawfiq Al Mansouri, Hisham Tarmoum, Issam Balghith, Akram Al Walidi, Hassan Annab, Hisham Al-Yousifi, Haitham Al-Shehab and Harith Hameed from the Palace of Dreams Hotel in Sanaa. The Houthis surrounded the hotel from 9pm until 4am then they raided the hotel and looted their personal belongings such as cameras, computers, telephones, and personal documents. The journalists were taken to the Al- Ahmar police station in Al- Hasabah district. Two days later, they were transferred to Anti-terror Unit of the Criminal Investigation Department. On 7/13/2015, they were transferred to an unknown destination. They had been forcibly disappeared for six months until they were found on December 3, 2015 in the Revolutionary Reserve Prison.



On April 25, 2016, they were transferred to Habra Reserve Prison where they met their colleague Salah Al-Qaidi, who was abducted on August 28, 2015, from the street in Al-Sunainah neighbourhood. They had been forcibly disappeared for the third time on May 24 until August 24, 2016, when their families knew that they had been held in Sana'a Political Security Prison where they are still in it until today.

For the past five years, journalists had been subjected to continuous violations by the Houthis supervisors in the prisons where they were held. These violations included physical torture such as severe beatings with sticks, electrical cables and rifle butts, suspension for hours and electrocution. They were introduced to the police dogs and mentally disordered prisoners. They announced a hunger strike on May 9, 2016 to protest their continued detention and ill-treatment, however, they were beaten, ill-treated, threatened with physical liquidation and forced disappearance to undo the strike.

After spending eleven months in the Political Security Prison where they were subjected to ill-treatment, torture, and videotaped to force them to extract confession.

Then, the Houthis decided to bring them to trial and the case documents were handed over to the specialized criminal prosecution on 10/07/2017 and they blocked the visits until 18/12/2017.

Abdul Majeed Sabra, a defense lawyer, asked the head of the prosecution to direct the head of the Political Security Service to allow visits to journalists on 10/8/2017, but he refused and decided to conduct the investigation without allowing their families to visit them or the presence of defense lawyers.

On 7/10/2017, the Criminal Prosecution received the case file and decided to refer it to the Criminal Court on February 19, 2019. On December 9, 2019 the first court session was held without notifying the lawyers or the families of the journalists, and the defense lawyers got the investigation minutes on December 16, 2019.



After referring the court, the abductees' constitutional and legal rights violated and the court procedures also violated the international charters in the fair and equitable trial. The defense lawyers listed some of these violations as the following,

- The defense team was not given a copy of the case file.
- The court concealed the dates of the trial sessions from the defense team and the public.
- The court did not sign the minutes of the trial sessions after the session ended, according to the established and accepted procedures in the judicial authority, which suggests the possibility of changing the minutes of the sessions.
- The defense team was not provided with copies of the minutes of the sessions.
- The journalist abductees were not given the legal right to present legal defenses.
- The court described the abductees as the enemies of the people.
- Preventing lawyers (the defense team of journalists) from pleading in court.
- The defense team was prevented from pleading before the judge due to their demand and insistence to be able to sit with their abductee clients and obtain a copy of the case file.
- The court deliberately held hearings without the presence of their lawyer.
- Failure to bring phones, computers and laptops allegedly seized with the abductees, in order to check on what was in it before the court and confront the abductees with them.

Attachment No. (5) a list of the journalists who were presented by the Houthi armed group for trial.

It is worth noting that the violation of international standards for a fair trial has become a phenomenon that has characterized the Specialized Criminal Court in Sanaa.

It becomes well-known, internally and externally, as the death penalty court especially after it issued a death sentence against thirty civilian abductees in one session.



AMA: EFFORTS AND ACTIVITIES



AMA has been continuing its struggle and efforts for four years at the local and international levels aiming at intensifying human rights and media efforts to present and highlight the issue of the abductees, forcibly disappeared, and detainees in Yemen.

The Protest Stands are the most important efforts and activities carried out by mothers:

3. In 2019, 65 Protest Stands were carried out in seven governorates in the north and south of the country. Moreover, 69 press and legal statements were issued.

The main issues in these statements and protests were the condemnation and denunciation of extrajudicial death sentences. We condemned what the abducted journalists had been facing in their detention cells by the Houthis. The statements also called for the rescue of the detainees in Bir Ahmed prison who went on hunger strike for the fourth time in protest against their failure to release them, despite orders from the Public Prosecution to release them. The statements also condemned the targeting of Dhamar Community College prison by coalition aircraft and the killing of dozens of abductees there after the Houthis had turned the college from an educational building to a detention center.

In another statement, AMA mourned the death of Khaled al-Hayth, one of the abductees who died in Sana'a due to the deliberate medical negligence in the prison. Later, he was transferred to the hospital for a surgery but it was late so he died there. To coincide with the first anniversary of the Sweden talks, AMA issued a statement denouncing the Yemeni parties' continued abduction, enforced disappearance and torture despite their signing a swap deal to release all the abductees and forcibly disappeared between the two parties, whose provisions have not been implemented until today.

2. Meetings and correspondences:

AMA held 90 meetings with international and human rights personalities and twelve visits. We sent 21 official messages and 307 emails to international and local human rights bodies.



Among the most important direct meetings were:

- The meeting with the Deputy UN Special Envoy Ma'ain Shuraim in Sanaa, in which AMA presented its view on the mechanism for implementing the Sweden Deal on abductees and detainees.
- The meeting with the European Union ambassador, Antonia Calvo-Puerta, in Aden, in which AMA called on the European Union to pressure the Houthis to release the abductees.
- The meeting with the Head of the Political Affairs Department of the Office of the Special Envoy to Yemen Marwan Ali in Aden to discuss the faltering implementation of the Sweden deal and the solutions proposed by the AMA.
- The President of AMA met with the Group of International and Regional Eminent Experts on Yemen, created by the UN Human Rights Council, chaired by Mr. Kamel Al-Jendoubi in Jordan, to discuss AMA's observations on the report of the Group of Experts submitted to the Human Rights Council. We discussed the possible ways of cooperation in documenting and providing testimonies related to abduction, detention and enforced disappearance.
- The President of AMA also met in Jordan with Ahmed Himmiche, the Coordinator Panel of Experts on Yemen established pursuant to Security Council resolution 2140 (2014) and AMA arranged to hear testimonies of a number of victims and their families.
- A team of AMA met with the protection officers of the International Committee of the Red Cross in Sana'a to discuss about the sick abductees and the role of the Red Cross in helping them. After that meeting, the conditions of detention in the Security and Intelligence Prison in Sana'a improved.
- A team of AMA also met with the protection officials of the International Committee of the Red Cross in Sana'a to discuss the bombing of the community college prison in Dhamar and its victims. As a result of these meetings, a direct contact line was opened between the victims and the Red Cross.
- AMA also met with officials of ICRC in Aden. After that, AMA received promises from the ICRC to visit Bir Ahmed prison and work to rescue the forcibly disappeared detainees.



- AMA met with Dr. Al-Obaid Ahmed Al-Obaid, the representative of the High Commissioner in Yemen, in Aden, and human rights Officer at the office of the High Commissioner in Yemen, Laith Al-Amoud. AMA presented the risk threatening the lives of the abductees in prisons and detention centers following the bombing of the Community College Prison in Dhamar, and the warring parties' failure to adhere to the Geneva Convention for the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War. A neutral body has been identified to receive the coordinates of prisons of the two parties, to contribute to protecting abductees from bombing prisons and detention centers.
- AMA met with the Minister of Interior, Ahmed Al-Maisari, the Minister of Justice, the Attorney General and the Prison Division Director in the Ministry of Interior in Aden, in which AMA presented lists, memoranda and legal documents for the detainees in Bir Ahmed prison, demanding the release of those against whom release orders had been issued. These meetings resulted, along with legal efforts, to release eight detainees.
- AMA met the Director of Security and the Director of Criminal Investigation in the Ma'rib Governorate, in which AMA presented families reports about the detainees to these authorities. These meetings resulted in close follow-up on the release of one of the detainees.
- The President of AMA met with the President of the Peace Path Initiative, the President of the Women's Solidarity and the The Women's International League for Peace, in which AMA joined their membership. This cooperation was clearly demonstrated in the invitation of AMA to attend the 42nd session of the Human Rights Council in Geneva through these distinguished women's alliances.
- The President of AMA met with the Minister of Human Rights and the Ministry of Finance, in which she provided detailed data on the abductees documented with AMA, within the framework of the financial grant program provided by the legitimate government to the abducted civilians by the Houthis.



- AMA addressed official messages to:

President of the Republic, Field Marshal Abd Rabuh Mansour Hadi, the Speaker of Parliament, (with a brief file attached about abduction, detention, and enforced disappearance from 2016 to 2019),

Prime Minister, Moeen Abdulmalik, the UN Special Envoy, Martin Grift,

President of the Red Cross, Peter Maurer,

President and members of the Human Rights Council in the “40th” session, High Commissioner, Michel Bachelet,

The late Sultan of Oman, Qaboos bin Saeed,

President of the 41st Human Rights Council,

Minister of Justice,

President and members of the Supreme Judicial Council,

and Minister of Foreign Affairs, Muhammad al-Hadrami, who responded to it with solidarity and work to save the abducted civilians in his speech at the UN General Assembly.

- AMA has contacted a number of local and international personalities and organizations to solidarity, cooperate, and exchange experiences.

- AMA issued a human rights report entitled “The Great Grave”, which monitored and documented the crime of targeting and bombing the Community College in Dhamar after the Houthis detained dozens of innocent civilians there.

- The AMA’s Monitoring Unit has documented 200 released cases.

- AMA heard 331 families of the victims and documented their testimonies, among them, “80” families of the victims of Community College in Dhamar.

- In 2019, AMA launched its website, bilingual: Arabic and English, issued a weekly e-bulletin to publicize the issue of the abduction, with a number of “48” issues in 2019, produced “17” films.

- AMA held 30 events and public meetings, held two hearing sessions for the released abductees and 18 reports.

- On the other hand, AMA organized 24 courses for psychological support and entertainment trips for the children and families of the kidnapped. The number of beneficiaries of these programs is about 1200.



S	Governorate	Date	Place	Demands
	Sanaa	2019/11/17	In front of the High Commissioner for Human Rights	<p>Demanding the High Commissioner to rescue:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 1,800 abductees and forcibly disappeared in the prisons of the Houthis, including 450 who had been detained for four years. - 106 detainees and forcibly disappeared in the military and security units in Aden, including 26 forcibly disappeared for three years ago.
		2019/9/3	In front of the ICRC office	Holding the Arab Coalition and the Houthis responsible for killing the abductees in Dhamar Community College Prison and calling for a just international investigation.
		2019/7/18	In front of the UN envoy office	Holding the International Community responsible for life of abductees under sentence of death by the Houthis
		2019/6/26	In front of the High Commissioner for Human Rights	Coinciding with the International Day Against Torture. demanding the Security Council to impose sanctions against those behind abduction and torture.
		2019/4/11	In front of the High Commissioner for Human Rights	Demanding the rescue of 36 abductees who were on trial before the sentencing hearing.



S	Governorate	Date	Place	Demands
		2019/4/4	In front of the High Commissioner for Human Rights	Appealing to the speedy rescue of the abductees and forcibly disappeared from death under torture in the Political Security prison in Sana'a.
	Aden	2019/11/26	In front of the Governorate Security Department	Demanding to reveal the fate of 37 forcibly disappeared and either to be released or a brought to fair trial.
			In front of Al-Maashiq Palace	
		2019/11/19	In front of Al-Maashiq Palace	Submitting a message to the Prime Minister to place the issue of the enforced disappearance and detainees among the priority of the government.
		2019/11/11	In front of the Arab Coalition Headquarters	Demanding the disclosure of the fate of the forcibly disappeared for three years.
		2019/10/24	In front of the Arab Coalition Headquarters	Demanding the disclosure of the fate of those who were forcibly disappeared three years ago, whose fate and health condition are unknown.



S	Governorate	Date	Place	Demands
		2019/10/7	In front of the ICRC office in the governorate	Appealing to the Red Cross to rescue forcibly disappeared and detainees.
		2019/7/30	In front of the judicial complex	Demanding the Deputy Prime Minister, the Minister of Interior, the Minister of Justice, the Attorney General and the head of the Judicial Inspection Panel to disclose the fate of dozens of forcibly disappeared in secret prisons in the governorate.
		2019/7/24	In front of the house of the Minister of the Interior	Demanding to reveal the fate of unlawfully forcibly disappeared for Three years.
		2019/7/17	In front of the Public Prosecution Building	Requesting the public prosecutor to quickly disclose the results of the committee formed to investigate the issue of forcibly disappeared and detainees.



S	Governorate	Date	Place	Demands
		2019/7/10	In front of the house of the Minister of the Interior	Demanding the Minister of the Interior, the Minister of Justice, the Attorney General, and the Minister of Human Rights to disclose the fate of the forcibly disappeared and to punish those responsible for the abduction, torture and enforced disappearance and bring them to trial.
		2019/5/5	In front of the Public Prosecution Building	Appealing to the President of the Republic to direct the release of all forcibly disappeared and detainees with the advent of the blessed month of Ramadan.
		2019/4/18	In front of the house of the Minister of the Interior	Demanding the President of the Republic, the Prime Minister, the Attorney General and the Minister of the Interior to carry out their legal and humanitarian responsibilities towards forcibly disappeared and detainees.



S	Governorate	Date	Place	Demands
		2019/4/10	In front of the Public Prosecution Building	Coinciding with the first session of Parliament, demanding government agencies to fulfill their promises to the mothers to disclose the fate of all the forcibly disappeared.
			In front of the house of the Minister of the Interior	
		2019/3/21	In front of Al-Maashiq Palace	Coinciding with Mother's Day and denouncing the government's neglect of the issue of enforced disappearance and detainees.
			In front of the Public Prosecution Building	
		2019/3/13	In front of the house of the Minister of the Interior	Condemning the assault of security forces on the detainees and some visiting mothers in Bir Ahmed prison, and put some detainees in solitary cells, and prevent them from praying and the toilet.
	Taiz	2019/10/12	In front of the provincial headquarters	The 40 th day mourning ceremony of the victims of Community College Prison, which killed 51 detainees from Taiz governorate.



S	Governorate	Date	Place	Demands
		2019/9/7	In front of the provincial headquarters	Demanding an international investigation committee to hold perpetrators of the bombing of the Community College prison in Dhamar accountable.
		2019/7/20	In front of the provincial headquarters	To demand the saving of the lives of 30 abductees, who were threatened with execution by the Houthis.
		2019/5/1	In front of the provincial headquarters	Condemning torture and medical negligence in the prisons of the Houthis that caused the death of the abductee, Nashwan Moqbel Saif.
	Ibb	2019/12/28	Ibb City	Demanding the speedy release of 189 abductees and forcibly disappeared before the start of the new year.
		2019/10/13	Ibb City	The 40 th day mourning ceremony of the victims of Community College Prison, which killed 18 detainees from Ibb governorate.
		2019/7/13	Ibb City	Condemning the false and unjust judgment to the execution of 30 abductees by the Houthis.

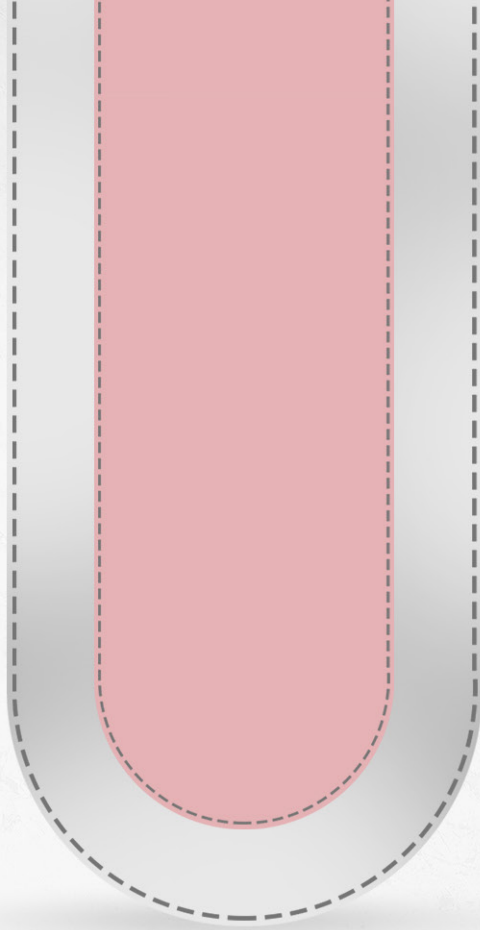


S	Governorate	Date	Place	Demands
		2019/6/3	Ibb City	To coincide with the coming Eid Al-Fitr, demanding the prosecution of the abductees killers.
		2019/4/20	Ibb City	Calling for the formation of a national social coalition to enable the abductees of their right to freedom.
		2019/3/14	Ibb City	Condemning the nonstop Houthis violations to the families of the abductees.
	Al- Hodeidah	2019/11/10	Hodeidah City	Demanding the disclosure of the fate of the abductees who were forcibly disappeared for three years.
		2019/8/3	Hodeidah City	Condemning the death sentence of 30 abductees by the Houthis.
		2019/6/6	Hodeidah City	Holding the Houthis responsible for the life and safety of all the abductees and forcibly disappeared after the killing of two abductees under torture in their prisons.
		2019/3/11	Educational complex in the Directorate of Al- Khokha	Condemning the abduction and enforced disappearance of women.



S	Governorate	Date	Place	Demands
	Hajja	2019/5/9	Mabyan- Hajja	Condemning the death of two abductees from the governorate, Zaid Al-Namsha, and Yahya Al-Namash under torture in the prisons of the Houthis.
	Marib	2019/7/21	Marib City	Condemning the death sentence of 30 abductees by the Houthis.





RECOMMENDATIONS



•To the United Nations and Yemen peace-sponsoring countries:

1. To pressure on the Houthis, the coalition-backed military and security units, and the legitimate government to release the abductees, detainees, and forcibly disappeared.
2. To pressure on the conflicting parties who signed the prisoners swap deal in Stockholm to implement it comprehensively and on a humanitarian basis without delay.
3. To force the violating parties to provide victims with their rights guaranteed in the constitution and humanitarian law.
4. To investigate crimes of bombing prisons and detention centers.
5. To force the coalition forces to implement the Geneva Convention not to bomb civilian objects, including prisons and detention centers.
6. To contribute to efforts to protect human rights in Yemen, along with relief efforts.



•To the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for Yemen

1. To separate the file of the civilian abductees from the fighter prisoners, and pressing on the warring parties to release the civilian abductees without conditions.
2. To pressure for the immediate release of the abducted women as a humanitarian obligation.
3. Pressuring to stop the trials of the abductee civilians, revoking the verdicts issued against them, and releasing them.
4. Enhance women's participation in the peace process, as their efforts are at the forefront of many humanitarian and rights issues.

• To the Legitimate government:

1. The speedy release of all the detainees.
2. To allow human rights organizations to visit prisons, and to play their role to monitor the rights of abductees and detainees.
3. To ratify the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance.
4. Initiate the criminal case by the Public Prosecutor himself which includes the issue of enforced disappearance, murder under torture, and bombing of prisons.
5. Work earnestly and decisively to uncover the fate of the forcibly disappeared in the military and security units in their areas.
6. Accountable and punish the perpetrators of abduction, detention, enforced disappearance, and torture.
7. Fulfilling their obligations to the local and international community with the Yemeni constitution, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and international humanitarian law.
8. Add the families of the abductees and the forcibly disappeared to the beneficiaries from the relief programs.
9. A fair Compensation to the victims of torture and the released ones.



• To the Houthis:

1. The speedy release of all the detainees, forcibly disappeared and detainees without condition.
2. Disclose the fate of the forcibly disappeared, empowering them with their human and legal rights, and releasing them.
3. To allow human rights organizations to visit prisons, and monitor the rights of abductees and detainees.
4. Close all unofficial prisons and secret detention centers.
5. A fair Compensation to the victims of torture and the released ones.

•To the military and security formations in Aden:

1. Disclose the fate of the forcibly disappeared and releasing them.
2. Empowering the forcibly disappeared from their human and legal rights.
3. Close all their secret prisons.
4. A fair Compensation to the victims of torture and the released ones.

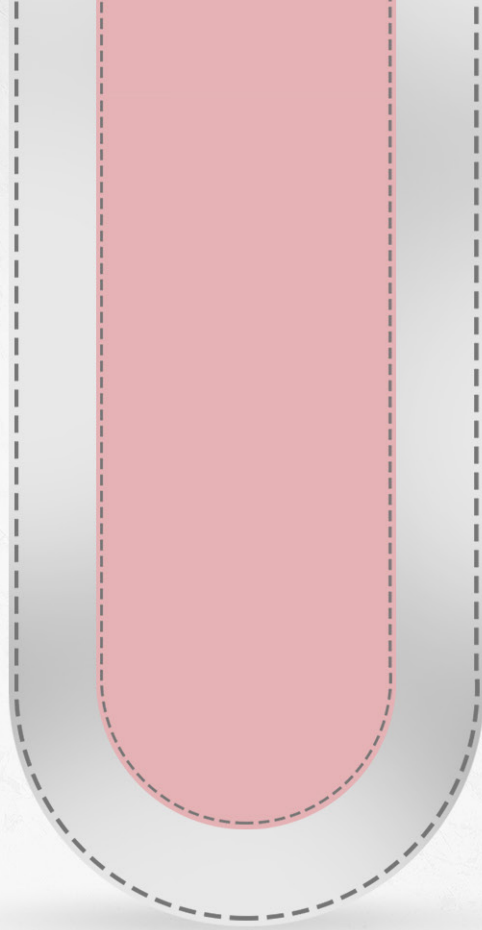
• To the Arab Coalition:

1. Adherence to international humanitarian law.
2. Accountability of those who bombed the Community College prison in Dhamar.
3. Adherence to the Geneva Convention and not bombing prisons and detention center, whatever the justifications.
4. A fair Compensation to the victims of Community College bombing.

• To local and international civil and legal organizations:

1. Intensify efforts to release the abductees, detainees and forcibly disappeared.
2. Putting the issue of civilian abductees, detained and forcibly disappeared at the forefront of their priorities in regional and international forums.
3. Provide psychological support to the victims of abduction, detention, and torture, and their families.





ATTACHMENTS



الجمهورية اليمنية
 وزارة الصحة العامة والسكان
 مكتب الصحة بمديرية شعوب
 مستوصف الإسلامية المركزية

Republic Of Yemen
 Ministry Of Health & Population
 Center of office in Shoop Directorate
 Sana'a Central Correctional Dispensary

تقرير طبي عن حالة مريضه
Medical Report

الاسم	خالد محمد محمود الحيث	رقم الملف	
العمر	٣ : سنه	تاريخ التقرير	٢٧ / ١٠ / ٢٠١٩ م
الأخ / مدير عام الإصلاحية المركزية		المحترم	
تحيه طيبه وبعد ...			

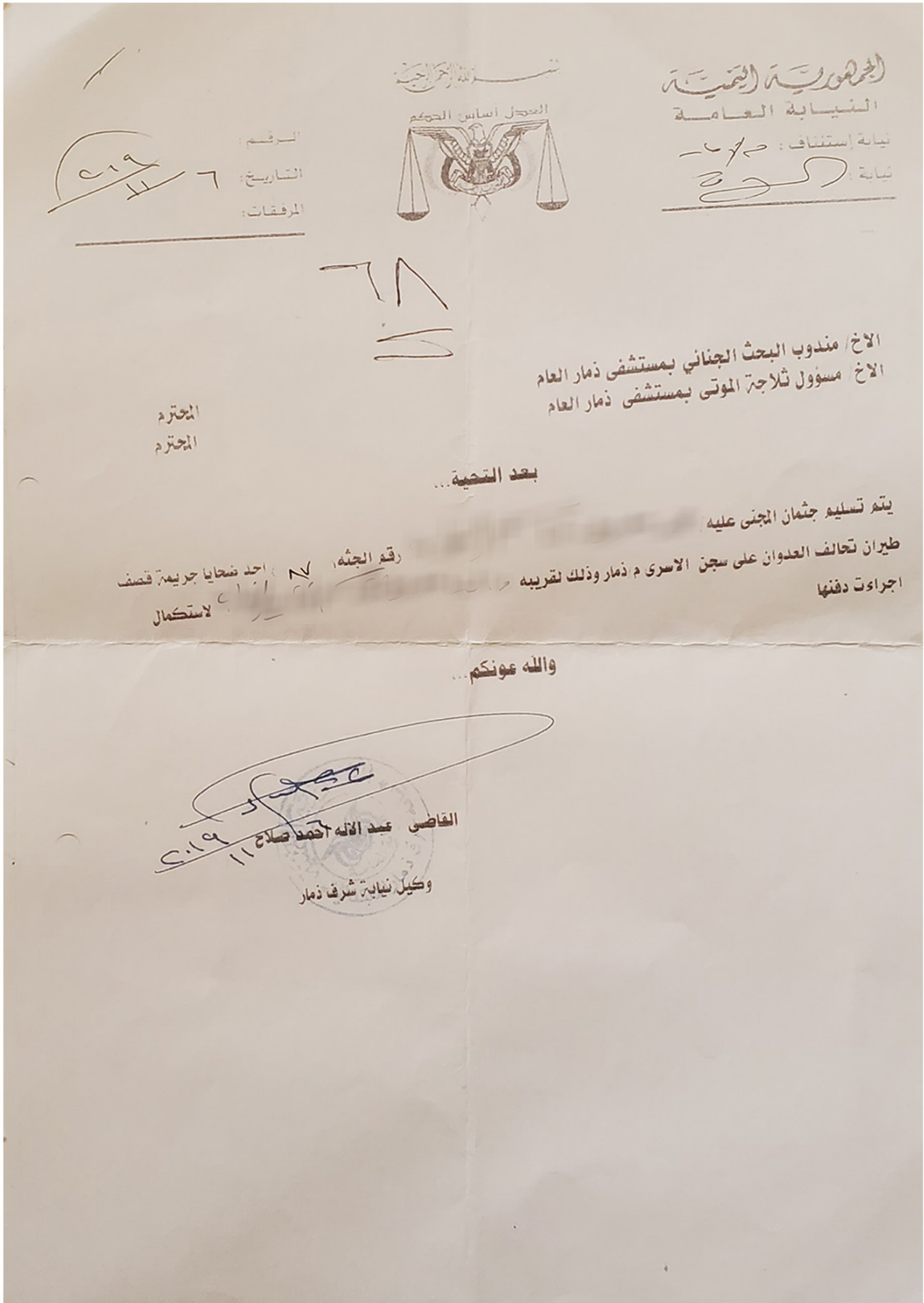
نحيطكم علماً" بأن المذكور أعلاه يعاني من الآتي :-

- التهاب في الكبد و اصفرار شديد بالعينين و الجسم و الم في منطقة الكبد و أجريت له الفحوصات الطبية للكبد و اتضح انه يعاني من التهاب الكبد المناعي .
- يحتاج المذكور الى :-
- اجراء أشعه تلفزيونيه للكبد .
- متابعة علاجه لدى اخصائي امراض الكبد و لمدة تتراوح بين سنتين الى ثلاث سنوات متواصلة .

هذا ما لزم الرفع به لإفادتهم وتقبلوا خالص الشكر و التقدير

د / رفيق الشرعي
 الطبيب المعالج

مدير مستوصف شعوب الإسلامية المركزية



الجمهورية اليمنية
وزارة الداخلية
الإدارة العامة للمهجر والمغتربين
قسم تحديد جنس المستحقين للمعاملة

الافواه مستحقين لتولية الامتياز من خروج جنه
على ماقبل موافقة
مستحق توكيدات

نيابة شرف ذمار

التفليح التلايح الهلايح

16/11/2019

18/11/2019

الجمهورية اليمنية
النيابة العامة
ساحة استئناف مع اذعما -
ساحة صرف ذعما -

التاريخ: 2019/11/16
المرافقات:

التجار اساس الصوم

الاخ مسؤول تلاجية الموتى بمستشفى ذمار العام

المحترم

بعد التحية...

من معاينه جثة ابنه /

يتم تمكين
للتعرف عليها والاعادة

والله عونكم...

القاضي عبد الاله احمد صلاح
وكيل نيابة شرف ذمار



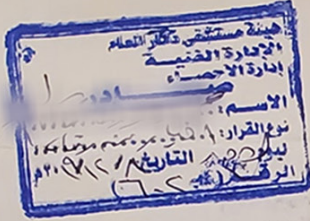
Republic of Yemen

Ministry of public Health and publication
Dhamar General Hospital Commission



الجمهورية اليمنية

وزارة الصحة العامة والسكان
هيئة مستشفى ذمار العام



شهاده اخبار عن حاله وفاه

(ياسرى العدوان)

الاسم /

العمر / (٢٠ سنة)

أوصل المذكور اعلاه الى قسم الطوارئ يوم السبت الموافق ٢٠١٩/٨/٣١ م جثة هامدة اثر تعرضه لقصف طيران العدوان السعودي لأسراه في كلية المجتمع محافظة ذمار وادع الثلاجة في حينة حتى تقرر دفن الجثث بتاريخ ٢٠١٩/١٢/٣ م بحسب توجيهات النيابة العامه... اعطيت هذه الافادة بناء على طلب اهله...//

وهذا للعلم،،،

التائب للشؤون الفنية

د. عبد الله الحذاء

مساعد رئيس الهيئة

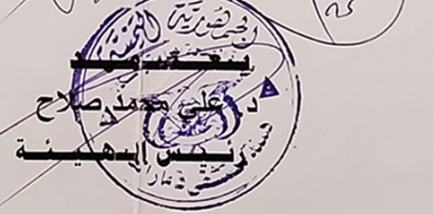
رئيس قسم الطوارئ

د. سليمان المنتصر

د. عماد المهدي

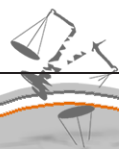
الطبيب المعالج

د. سليمان المنتصر

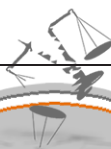


منطوق الحكم في قضية ال ٣٦

- ١- رفض الدفع بعدم الاختصاص النوعي للمحكمة المقدم من محامو الدفاع
- ٢- رفض الدفع بعدم قبول الدعوي الجزائية شكلا المقدم من محامو الدفاع
- ٣- عدم قبول الدعوي الجزائية في الواقعتين المسندتين الي المتهمين في الفقرتين ١٩ و ٢٠ من البند الاول من قرار الاتهام.
- ٤- ادانة المتهمين : (نصر محمد السلامي ، يوسف صالح البواب ،خالد داوود النهاري ، معاذ أحمد نعمان ، وليد قاسم الزين ، قابوس يوسف الشامي ، صدام حسين الروحاني ، محمد عبدة الرياشي ، سعد حسن النزيلي ،يونس سنان الجرادي ، محمد إبراهيم الاهدل ،رائد محمد الرميث ،عبدالله على المسوري، يوسف محمد الحوري، صدام محمد دخان، نبيل علي العنسي ،عثمان عبدة النويرة ، مفضل محمد الشرفي، ماجد صالح الجوداوي ، حسام عبدالولي المعلمي ، رافت أمين الحميري، عبدالله محمد روبع، محمد عبدالوهاب الحداد ، عزام عبدالغني الضبيبي ، همدان محمد الصيفي ، يوسف ناصر الكميم ، محمد يحي عكيري، عبدالعزيز أحمد الحكمي، محمد صالح مياس، محمد حزام اليميني) بالجرائم المسندة إليهم في قرار الاتهام.
- ٥- - ادانة المتهمين (معاذ أحمد نعمان – قابوس يوسف الشامي – يونس سنان الجرادي) بجريمة القتل العمد بالتالمالوا.
- ٦- ادانة المتهمين الثلاثين المذكورين في البند رقم ٤ و هم (نصر محمد السلامي ، يوسف صالح البواب ،خالد داوود النهاري ، معاذ أحمد نعمان ، وليد قاسم الزين ، قابوس يوسف الشامي ، صدام حسين الروحاني ، محمد عبدة الرياشي ، سعد حسن النزيلي ،يونس سنان الجرادي ، محمد إبراهيم الاهدل ،رائد محمد الرميث ،عبدالله على المسوري، يوسف محمد الحوري، صدام محمد دخان، نبيل علي العنسي ،عثمان عبدة النويرة ، مفضل محمد الشرفي، ماجد صالح الجوداوي ، حسام عبدالولي المعلمي ، رافت أمين الحميري، عبدالله محمد روبع، محمد عبدالوهاب الحداد ، عزام عبدالغني الضبيبي ، همدان محمد الصيفي ، يوسف ناصر الكميم ، محمد يحي عكيري، عبدالعزيز أحمد الحكمي، محمد صالح مياس، محمد حزام اليميني) بجريمة التفجير للأموال الثابتة والمنقولة العامة والخاصة وجريمة الشروع في التفجير والشروع في القتل وحياسة المفرقات.
- ٧- ادانة المتهمين الثلاثين في البند ٤ و هم (نصر محمد السلامي ، يوسف صالح البواب ،خالد داوود النهاري ، معاذ أحمد نعمان ، وليد قاسم الزين ، قابوس يوسف الشامي ، صدام حسين الروحاني ، محمد عبدة الرياشي ، سعد حسن النزيلي ،يونس سنان الجرادي ، محمد إبراهيم الاهدل ،رائد محمد الرميث ،عبدالله على المسوري، يوسف محمد الحوري، صدام محمد دخان، نبيل علي العنسي ،عثمان عبدة النويرة ، مفضل محمد الشرفي، ماجد صالح الجوداوي ، حسام عبدالولي المعلمي ، رافت أمين الحميري، عبدالله محمد روبع، محمد عبدالوهاب الحداد ، عزام عبدالغني الضبيبي ، همدان محمد الصيفي ، يوسف ناصر الكميم ، محمد يحي عكيري، عبدالعزيز أحمد الحكمي، محمد صالح مياس، محمد حزام اليميني) بجريمة اعانة العدو.
- ٨- ادانة المتهم محمد يحي محمد حسن عكيري بالتحريض على اعانة العدو.
- ٩- الحكم بالعقوبات وفقا للتالي:



- أ- الحكم بإعدام المتهمين (معاذ أحمد نعمان – قابوس يوسف الشامي – يونس سنان الجرادي) بالإعدام قصاصا وحدا وتعزيرا.
- ب- الحكم علي المتهمين المذكورين في البند ٤ و هم (نصر محمد السلامي ، يوسف صالح البواب ،خالد داوود النهاري ، معاذ أحمد نعمان ، وليد قاسم الزين ، قابوس يوسف الشامي ، صدام حسين الروحاني ، محمد عبدة الرياشي ، سعد حسن النزيلي ،يونس سنان الجرادي ، محمد إبراهيم الاهدل ،رائد محمد الرميث ،عبدالله على المسوري، يوسف محمد الحوري، صدام محمد دخان، نبيل علي العنسي ،عثمان عبدة النويرة ، مفضل محمد الشرفي، ماجد صالح الجوداوي ، حسام عبدالولي المعلمي ، رافت أمين الحميري، عبدالله محمد ربيع، محمد عبدالوهاب الحداد ، عزام عبدالغني الضبيبي ، همدان محمد الصيفي ، يوسف ناصر الكميم ، محمد يحي عكيري، عبدالعزيز أحمد الحكمي، محمد صالح مياس، محمد حزام اليمني) بالإعدام حدا و تعزيرا
- ت- مصادرة المضبوطات لمحرزة في النيابة وفقا لمحاضر الضبط التي تمت مع المتهمين المحكوم عليهم.
- ث- الحكم ببراءة المتهمين (محمد على الشيبيري – محمد محسن عشال – بشير مقبل فرحان – نجم الدين محمد الذيب – عبد الله عبد الباسط الشامي - محمد عبد الله الجوفي)
- ج- اعادة المضبوطات الخاصة بالمتهمين المحكومين ببراءاتهم ورفض الدعوة الجزائية ضدهم.
- ح- و- إلزام المحكوم عليهم الثلاثين و هم (نصر محمد السلامي ، يوسف صالح البواب ،خالد داوود النهاري ، معاذ أحمد نعمان ، وليد قاسم الزين ، قابوس يوسف الشامي ، صدام حسين الروحاني ، محمد عبدة الرياشي ، سعد حسن النزيلي ،يونس سنان الجرادي ، محمد إبراهيم الاهدل ،رائد محمد الرميث ،عبدالله على المسوري، يوسف محمد الحوري، صدام محمد دخان، نبيل علي العنسي ،عثمان عبدة النويرة ، مفضل محمد الشرفي، ماجد صالح الجوداوي ، حسام عبدالولي المعلمي ، رافت أمين الحميري، عبدالله محمد ربيع، محمد عبدالوهاب الحداد ، عزام عبدالغني الضبيبي ، همدان محمد الصيفي ، يوسف ناصر الكميم ، محمد يحي عكيري، عبدالعزيز أحمد الحكمي، محمد صالح مياس، محمد حزام اليمني) بدفع مبلغ ثلاثة مليون ريال لورثة المجني عليه عبدالله مصلح الرصاص كمصاريف قضائية توزع بين المتهمين بمقدار مائة الف علي كل واحد محكوم عليه.
- خ- عدم قبول الدعوي المدنية المقدمة من المدعين عبد الغني المروني و عبد الكريم المروني شكلا.



SN	Name	Age	Date of abduction	Place of detention	Period of enforced disappearance	Violations	Occupation
1	Hussam Abdul-Wali Ahmed al-Mualmi	25	25/10/2016	The Political Security Apparatus	3 months	Physical and psychological torture, and storming into his house twice	Student
2	Khaled Dawood Ahmed al-Nahari	40	25/09/2016	The Political Security Apparatus	4 months	Physical and psychological torture	School principal
3	Raid Mohammed Haidar al-Rumaish	37	09/10/2016	The Political Security Apparatus	5 months	Physical and psychological torture	Accountant
4	Rafat Ameen Haza'a al-Hemyari	31	20/10/2016	The Political Security Apparatus	5 months	Physical and psychological torture, and storming into his house twice	Soldier
5	Sa'ad Hassan Mohammed al-Nuzaili	52	09/11/2016	The Political Security Apparatus	4 months	Physical and psychological torture	Chief of Teacher Syndicate
6	Sadam Hussein Hizam al-Rawhani	28	25/09/2016	The Political Security Apparatus	5 months	Seizing his father and three brothers to force him surrendering himself	Accountant
7	Saddam Mohammed Mohammed Dakhan	26	29/09/2016	The Political Security Apparatus	2 weeks	Breaking into his house; kidnapping his father and three of his brothers as hostages until he surrendered.	Student
8	Abdul-Aziz Ahmed Mohammed al-Hakami	33	29/11/2016	The Political Security Apparatus	2 months	Physical and psychological torture and deprivation of treatment	Pharmacist
9	Abdullah Ali Hussein al-Maswari	26	10/07/2016	The Political Security Apparatus	6 months	Physical and psychological torture	Student



SN	Name	Age	Date of abduction	Place of detention	Period of enforced disappearance	Violations	Occupation
10	Abdullah Mohammed Ghalib Rawba'a	25	19/10/2016	The Political Security Apparatus	4 months	Physical and psychological torture	Student
11	Othman Abdu Hizam al-Nowairah	22	15/10/2016	The Political Security Apparatus	4 months	Physical and psychological torture	Student
12	Azzam Abdul-Ghani Ali al-Dhubaibi	22	10/10/2016	The Political Security Apparatus	3 months	Physical and psychological torture	Student
13	Qabous Yousf Haidar al-Shami	26	28/09/2016	The Political Security Apparatus	6 months	Sever physical and psychological torture, and a solitary confinement for five months	Student
14	Majed Saleh Ahmed al-Jawdawi	26	10/10/2016	The Political Security Apparatus	3 months	Sever physical and psychological torture	Soldier
15	Mohammed Ibrahim Sulaiman al-Ahdal	36	31/08/2016	The Political Security Apparatus	6 months	Sever physical and psychological torture	Worker
16	Mohammed Hizam Ahmed al-Yamani	40	30/01/2017	The Political Security Apparatus	3 months	Sever physical and psychological torture	Road worker
17	Mohammed Saleh Ahmed Mayas	35	31/12/2016	The Political Security Apparatus	8 months	Physical and psychological torture and storming into his house	Electronics engineer
18	Mohammed Abdul-Wahab Mahdi al-Hadad	23	10/04/2016	The Political Security Apparatus	3 months	Physical and psychological torture	Student
19	Mohammed Abdu Ali al-Reyashi	30	09/09/2016	The Political Security Apparatus	7 months	Physical and psychological torture	Worker



SN	Name	Age	Date of abduction	Place of detention	Period of enforced disappearance	Violations	Occupation
20	Mohammed Yahya Mohammed Okairi	46	17/11/2016	The Political Security Apparatus	3 months	Physical and psychological torture	Educated instructor
21	Moadh Ahmed Abdul-Wahab Nuaman al-Sabri	25	09/09/2016	The Political Security Apparatus	6 months	Sever physical and psychological torture, storming into his house, and seizing his sister and children for one night in in the Political Security Apparatus	Student
22	Mufadhhal Mohammed Ali al-Sharafi	26	15/11/2016	The Political Security Apparatus	3 months	Physical and psychological torture and solitary confinement for six months	Student
23	Nabeel Ali Rashid al-Ansi	29	09/09/2016	The Political Security Apparatus	3 months	Physical and psychological torture	Soldier
24	Nassar Mohammed Mohammed al-Salami	44	27/09/2016	The Political Security Apparatus	4 months	Physical and psychological torture and storming into his house twice	Worker with CAC Bank
25	Hamdan Mohammed Mohammed al-Saifi	28	26/10/2016	The Political Security Apparatus	3 months	Physical and psychological torture	Student
26	Waleed Qasim al-Zain	37	19/09/2016	The Political Security Apparatus	3 months	Physical and psychological torture and surrounding his house after his abduction	Worker with Saba Bank
27	Yusouf Saleh Ali al-Bawab	45	20/10/2016	The Political Security Apparatus	3 months	Sever physical and psychological torture and storming into his house	University professor
28	Yusouf Mohammed Abdullah al-Houri	26	08/05/2016	The Political Security Apparatus	3 months	Physical and psychological torture	Teacher



SN	Name	Age	Date of abduction	Place of detention	Period of enforced disappearance	Violations	Occupation
29	Yusouf Nasser Ahmed al-Kumaim	31	04/05/2016	The Political Security Apparatus	3 months	Physical and psychological torture	Government employee
30	Yunis Sinan Qaid al-Jaradi	21	09/09/2016	The Political Security Apparatus	4 months	Physical and psychological torture, storming into his house, and abduction of his father, uncle and brother-in-law	Student



No	Name	Age	Date of abduction	Place of abduction	Place of detention
1	Tawfeeq Mohammed Thabit al- Mansouri	34	06/09/2015	Qasar al- Ahlahm Hotel	The Political Security Apparatus
2	Hassan Abdullah Yahya Annab	41	06/09/2015	Qasar al- Ahlahm Hotel	The Political Security Apparatus
3	Abdul-Khaliq Ahmed Abdu Emran	37	06/09/2015	Qasar al- Ahlahm Hotel	The Political Security Apparatus
4	Harith Saleh Saleh Humaid	33	06/09/2015	Qasar al- Ahlahm Hotel	The Political Security Apparatus
5	Akram Saleh Musid al- Walidi	35	06/09/2015	Qasar al- Ahlahm Hotel	The Political Security Apparatus
6	Salah Mohammed Ahmed al- Qaedi	36	28/08/2015	A real estate office next to Al-Fateh Mosque.	The Political Security Apparatus
7	Essam Ahmed Ameen Belghaith	31	06/09/2015	Qasar al- Ahlahm Hotel	The Political Security Apparatus
8	Hisham Ahmed Saleh Tarmoum	32	06/09/2015	Qasar al- Ahlahm Hotel	The Political Security Apparatus
9	Hisham Abdul- Malik Abdul- Razaq al- Yousfi	29	06/09/2015	Qasar al- Ahlahm Hotel	The Political Security Apparatus
10	Haitham Abdul-Rahman Saeed al- Shihab	29	06/09/2015	Qasar al- Ahlahm Hotel	The Political Security Apparatus



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Abductees Mothers Association rally statement in Hajjah protesting against torturing abductees to death at Houthi prisons

Abductees' Mothers Association in Hajjah condemns torturing abductees, Yeheya Al-Nemsha and Zayed Al-Nemsha, to death. While both of them had been abducted in Hajjah, Yeheya was tortured to death at a Houthi prison in Ammarn last week, just two weeks after his abduction, and Zayed died due to brutal torture in Sana'a

Yeheya Al-Nemsha's, an educator, palms had large holes and his body had turned blue, which indicate that his palms were pierced and hanged and he was brutally electrocuted.

At Abductees' Mothers Association, we had monitored the abduction of 377 civilians in Hajjah and the forced disappearance of dozens of them within the last three months, after the armed clashes the occurred in the governorate .

We hold Houthi armed group fully responsible for the torture, abduction, forced disappearance of abducted civilians, and call upon the United Nations and its Special Envoy to urgently intervene to unconditionally release all abductees and to save the them from Houthi prisons in Hajjah. We demand Security Council to impose the deterring punishments and penalties upon the perpetrators of such crimes which continue to take the lives of our abducted sons daily. We extend our calls to lawyers to take such cases to local and international courts to make sure culprits are properly punished for their crimes .

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Abductees Mothers Association call for help condemning the assault of journalists by Political Security Prison officers

While Muslims around the world live the peace of Ramadan, Houthi armed group verbally and physically assaulted the abducted journalists held at Political Security Prison, last night, May 14th, 2019. The assaulted journalists are; Akram Al-Waleedi, Al-Hareth Humaid, Hasan Annab, Salah Al-Qa'edi, Haithem Al-Shehab, Hesham Al-Yousufi, Essam Belghaith, Hesham Tarmoum, Abdulkhaleq Amran, and Tawfiq Al-Mansouri .

The abducted journalists have been repeatedly subjected to abuse and torture, at Political Security Prison, by Houthi armed group since mid-April. The latest abuse was last night when prison warden, Yeheya Sare'ea, verbally and physically assaulted them, and took away their clothes and medications .

In this call, we, abductees' mothers, hold Houthi armed group fully responsible, before the law, for the lives and safety of the journalists held at Political Security Prison. We call upon the United Nations Special Envoy to Yemen to create the necessary pressure to unconditionally release them, as Stockholm Agreement has been derailed and the violations against abductees have been intensified .

We, also, call upon the High Commissioner Office for Human Rights to urgently intervene to save the abducted journalists held at Houthi prisons, and to abide by its humanitarian and legal duties. We demand bringing all the perpetrators of torture to justice .

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Abductees Mothers Association Demands Saving Abductees Lives at Beer Ahmed Prison in Aden

It has been reported to us, at Abductees' Mothers Association in Aden, that the health of our abducted sons detained at Be'er Ahemd Prison had severely deteriorated and they had repeatedly fallen unconscious due to their continuous hunger strike.

After three years of illegal abduction and detention, Public Prosecution ordered the release of 6 abductees. Yet, the orders have not been carried out. Legal processing of the other abductees have postponed. For more than three years, Abductees' Mothers Association has documented 38 cases of forced disappearance, and 56 cases of arbitrary arrest inside Be'er Ahmed Prison. On December 12th, Human Rights Watch published a report stating that there have 40 cases of arbitrary arrest and detention since the armed conflict between government forces and Southern Transitional Council forces in August and September.

We, at Abductees' Mothers Association, demand the government to carry out its legal duties and release all the abductees who had be exonerated, and all the other arbitrary detainees. We call upon Pro-Legitimacy Coalition committee responsible for implementing Jeddah Agreement to include forced disappearance and abduction victims as a priority in the preparations of appointing a new security administration in Aden in order to end abductees' and our suffering.

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Urgent report condemning abduction women by Houthi armed group in Al-Hudaydah

While we look forward to a fair resolution for our abducted sons' case and the implementation of Stockholm Agreement, Houthi armed group carry their violations against humanity too far, breaking Yemeni customs which appreciate and protect women .

On April 3rd, 2019, Houthi armed group abducted two women and three girls in Al-Hudaydah governorate. The abductees are; Fatem Ahmed Shareebah, 72 years old, Jaberah Hasan Awad, 30 years old, Haleemah Qasem Hebah, 4 years old, Rahmah Qasem Hebah, 5 years old, and Faten Talal Hebah, 5 years old. The bus, the victims were on, was stopped at Al-Kadan checkpoint around 9:30pm. They were taken to a house, which had been turned to a prison by Houthis, in a humiliating way. One day later, the little girls were released after their families paid a ransom of 200 thousand. Both Fatem and Jaberah were kept detained in a hot and poorly conditioned room. Their money was confiscated and they were subjected to psychological torture. Despite her old age and chronic diseases, Fatem went on a hunger strike.

The arrogance of Houthi armed which never takes into considerations any humanitarian and moral measures, must be stopped by the whole population in order to stop the violations against men and women. We call upon the UN Special Envoy to pressure Houthis in order to unconditionally release both detained ladies. We call upon the High Commissioner Office for Human Rights to abide by its humanitarian and legal duties in order to release them. We, also, call upon all activists and feminists to support us in our effort to release the abducted women in Yemen .

In this statement, we, abductees' mothers, hold Houthi armed group fully responsible for the abducted women, and demand their unconditional release and the punishment of culprits .

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Abductees Mothers Association Statement on Stockholm Agreement Signing Anniversary

It has been a year since Stockholm Agreement was signed. The agreement stated that war prisoners, abductees, detainees, and individuals who are forcibly hidden and put under house arrest shall all be exchanged between warring parties. The agreement itself was signed under the auspices of the United Nations and its Special Envoy to Yemen. All Yemeni parties and Arab Coalition approved on the articles agreement as a commitment to peace making principles which was mainly based on releasing all prisoners, abductees, forcibly hidden individuals, and people put under house arrest, from all parties, in regards to armed conflicts with no conditions or exceptions. Yet, no party has implemented the principle causing abductees' and families' suffering to double and turning hopes into pain and sorrow.

The association has documented, since signing Stockholm Agreement, various violations against human rights, namely abductions and arbitrary arrest and detention, committed by Houthi armed group. There have been 1222 abducted civilians, 11 individuals of whom are women, 104 cases of brutal physical torture, 24 cases of death inside prisons and detention centers due to torture and healthcare negligence, and 134 abducted civilians killed by bombing detention centers. Additionally, 57 abductees have unfairly brought to court, 47 of whom have been sentenced to death. The association has, also, documented 29 cases of abducting civilians committed by government security forces.

It was brought to our attention, and has been documented by the association that there are 38 forcibly hidden individuals and 56 detainees held by security and military organizations in Aden. These abductees were not included in Stockholm Agreement. Yet, their case shall be nationally and internationally highlighted in order to end their misery.

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Abductees' Mothers Association greatly appreciate the initiatives of releasing prisoners and abductees from all parties as Houthi armed group had released 290 war prisoners and abductees, and Arab Coalition released 200 war prisoners. Today, we are in a great need for good intentions and great will to carry out fully unconditional release procedure for all victims of abduction, arbitrary arrest, and forced disappearance, which preserve Yemeni population's dignity and freedom.

Prisoners exchange agreement has been hampered at the fourth and fifth stages of implementation mechanism which are the remarks on the lists and its responses. Clearly, warring parties detain and abduct civilians. Thus, they have full knowledge of the full lists and detention centers, which makes it their duties to release all abductees, detainees, and forcibly disappeared persons, making them fully responsible for their lives. In accordance with the agreement principles, the association recommends the following;

- 1- The warring parties shall hand over lists of civilian prisoners, detainees, or kidnapped persons, held either at official or secret detention centers, in relation to the events, to the Office of the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for Yemen. All civilian abductees and detainees shall be unconditionally released.
- 2- National meditations shall be included in the efforts made by OSESGY to implement the agreement.
- 3- OHCHR and national organizations related to abductees shall be involved in submitting the written remarks on the lists presented by warring parties.
- 4- All procedures taken by warring parties towards abductees, and arbitrarily detained and forcibly disappeared persons, mainly trials and death sentences in

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5- A media platform regarding Stockholm Agreement shall be provided in order for abductees' families and sympathizers to keep an eye on implementing the agreement. Warring parties prohibits responding to families leaving them victims to emotional and financial extortion.

We call upon UN Security Council to oblige all Yemeni parties to release all civilian abductees, detainees, forcibly disappeared, and to impose penalties upon violators in regards of arbitrary arrest and detention and forced disappearance. We, at Abductees' Mothers Association, underline our sons, who had been abducted and arbitrarily detained based on their opinions, political affiliation, and believes, right to unconditional freedom as stated by all national and international laws. We call upon all human rights activists to make their best humanitarian effort to save the abductees and forcibly disappeared persons in our country, and to improve human rights implementation.

May peace be upon our beloved home country and may all abductees, detainees, forcibly disappeared persons be free.

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