



هنا قتل ولدي

Here where my
son has been killed



رابطة أمهات المختطفين
Abductees' Mothers Association

THE GREAT GRAVE

REPORT ON
THE MURDER OF DOZENS OF ABDUCTEES
IN DHAMAR COMMUNITY COLLEGE PRISON

NOV / 2019

Dedication and Consolation

To the hearts of mothers who have sacrificed since birth until death ... We are with you.

To the hearts of wives that have remained loyal since the first meeting until the pain of farewell ... We are with you.

To the hearts of the sisters who were the best support in life and in death ... We are with you.

To the hearts of our beloved children ... You will grow up one day, and you will make love and peace after all.

To the human conscience whose glow is not extinguished, and does not lose its values and principles ... Support the victims.

To the human rights advocates, today you are facing a complex crime and several criminals... Don't tolerate them and allow it to be repeated.

To our friends, solidarity colleagues, jurists and lawyers ...

Families have not been able to rest since September 1, 2019. Help them to restore their peace and smile.

Do not leave the perpetrators and all those behind this crime unpunished.

To the perpetrators of this crime ... The crime is not subject to the statute of limitations.

Association of Mothers of Abductees



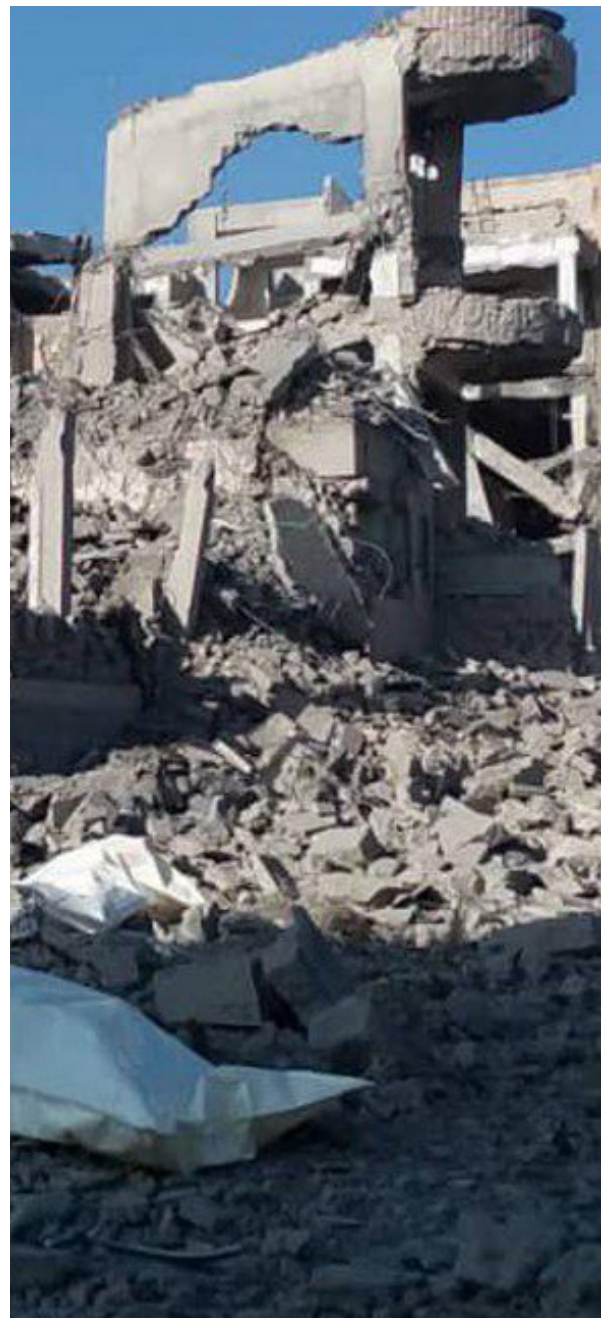
Introduction

Since the Houthi militias took control of the capital Sana'a in September 2014, the armed group has begun abducting its opponents and committing various abuses against them. The pace of kidnappings has escalated since the Arab Coalition interfered in March 2015 (Decisive Storm Operation) to defeat the coup and restore the legitimate government.

Official prisons were full of their opponents. The Houthi militia used educational buildings, religious places, and houses of the opponents to hide the abductees and brutally torture them, leading many to their deaths.

One of the buildings used by the Houthis in hiding and torturing the abductees is the Dhamar Community College in the Dhamar Governorate, southeast of the capital Sanaa.

This report, issued by the Association of Mothers of the Abductees, aims to shed light on the devastating crime committed there. This crime was the bombing of the Dhamar Community College by coalition aircraft and then shooting the fleeing abductees who tried to escape the torrential bombing. The result was the death of 137 abductees and the wounding of 45. Details are inside this report.



Methodology of the Report

The Association of the Mothers of the Abductees (AMA) counted dozens of cases of abduction and enforced disappearances inside the Community College detention center in the Dhamar governorate by the Houthi armed group before the bombing of the Arab Coalition. AMA documented cases of abuse against the abductees and listened to the testimonies of a number of released people confirming these violations. AMA also included the dozens of cases regarding the victims of the bombing of the detention center in the Dhamar Community College by the Arab Coalition and its repercussions on the families of the victims.

These violations were included in this report in order to provide a reference for human rights organizations and international forums, so that such violations are not forgotten or lost, so that their perpetrators do not go unpunished.

In preparing this report, the Monitoring Team of the Association conducted field visits to the victims' families in the governorates of Taiz, Ibb, Dhamar, Lahj, Al Bayda, Sanaa, and Abyan. They documented their testimonies, collected data, photos, and videos. The team listened directly to the testimonies of the survivors. Their testimonies were documented and verified according to the methods applied by the international organizations in monitoring, documenting and verifying data and in accordance with the terms of international human rights law, international humanitarian law and international conventions and treaties, in particular the Geneva Convention.

The team also conducted field visits to the site of the incident at the Dhamar Community College and inspected the building where the abductees were being held. The place had become a pile of rubble due to the airstrikes. The team listened to witnesses from the province who discussed the moment of shelling and the number of raids. The team also visited Dhamar General Hospital and was briefed on the procedures of handing over the corpses of the victims to their families, and the way the corpses are kept in the mortuary.



Background

The Houthi militants transformed the Dhamar Community College from an educational building to a weapons depots and a military center to train its personnel. The college building was bombed by Arab Coalition warplanes on 7/6/2015 and parts of the college buildings were destroyed, however this did not prevent the Houthis from using the place again for military purposes. They have designated one of the buildings as a detention center for hundreds of their opponents knowing the danger of it being bombed. This violates customary rules of international humanitarian law, in particular rule 121 which states 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 also states in article 83, that: “The Detaining Power shall not set up places of internment in areas particularly exposed to the dangers of war”. This act has been repeated by the Houthis, leaving no doubt that it is not occurring unintentionally. In October 2017, approximately 200 abductees were transferred from several prisons and secret detention centers to the Military Police building, which had been bombed by coalition aircraft earlier, only to be bombed again on 13 December 2017, resulting in the deaths of 34 abductees and 32 missing as their bodies could not be identified.

Coalition Forces bombarded the security headquarters of al-Zaidiyyah District in the Hodeidah province on 30/10/2016. These raids killed 70 people, including a number of abductees, most notably Ahmad Musawi Haj, Ahmad Malhan, Hassan Hasan Yaqoub Al-Khasham and Salem Kanbash.

Al-Zindani farm at al-Salaif in Hodeidah governorate was also shelled. This farm was turned into a detention center by the Houthis and the attack resulted in dozens of casualties.



On August 8, 2016, Coalition aircraft bombed the Political Security building (The Yemeni Intelligence Agency) in Hodeidah governorate and then bombed it again for the second time in 2017. Every bombing led to dozens of civilian casualties, their names being Abkr Abdullah Abdu Barkhali, Tariq Ahmed Saeed Khalaf, Ghazali Ali Hassan Al-Mahdabi and others who were not identified because of the lack of investigation into these crimes against the abductees.

In May 2015, the Houthi group detained dozens of abductees in the Jabal Har-ran Garden building in Dhamar, which the Houthis used as weapons depots. The building was shelled on 21/5/2015 and resulted in the death of 11 abductees, most notably the young journalists, Abdullah Mohammed Qabil and Yousef Abdullah Hussein Al-Eizari, and the political activists Amin Naji Al-Rajawi and Ali Nasser Al-Sabari.



Dhamar Community College

Dhamar Community College was established by the government to accommodate the increasing demand to join universities. It comprises of five government buildings and is located three kilometers from the entrance of the city of Dhamar. The students had started to study there, but due to the lack of facilities, they were forced to move to the University of Dhamar to continue their studies there. When the Houthis seized the city, they turned the abandoned college it into a weapon depot and a military center to train their members. It was bombed by coalition aircraft on 7/6/2015 and large parts of the building were destroyed. Houthi militants continued using one of the buildings as a detention center to hide and torture their opponents while the other buildings were used as weapon depot and military supply.

The building that is used by the Houthis as a detention center to detain their opponents consists of two floors. Each floor contains one ward with an approximate area of 16 x 8 meters in which approximately 100 to 160 abductees were stacked. There were about 200 abductees in this building, in addition to interrogation rooms and solitary confinement in which they practiced brutal methods of torture against the abductees.



1 - Overcrowding and Poor Ventilation

The abductees were piled up in a narrow space compared to their large number. One of the abductees who was detained in the Community College Detention Center spoke of the overcrowding they were suffering from: “We were so crowded that there were 160 people in the ward, so that each of us was breathing from his colleague’s mouth. Going to toilet was very difficult as you have to go through all the crowd until you reached the toilet”.

2. Enforced disappearance and no visits

The families of the abducted persons were not allowed to visit them in this detention center no matter how long they were held there. Many of the families of the victims were not aware that their relatives were detained in Dhamar Community College. They only found when their names were included in the lists of the bombing victims.

Shamsan Ali Farea Gharafa (36 years) - Ibb

Shamsan was kidnapped by an armed group from his house and in front of his children on 11/12/2018. 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 promised they would return him immediately after writing the pledge. However, his family was surprised that he was transferred to the Criminal Investigation Prison in the Ibb governorate. His brother was able to visit him and saw he was covered in scratches and wounds, which indicated that he was tortured. Shamsan then was transferred to the central prison in Ibb and then disappeared. His family did not know anything about him until they were surprised by his name on the list of those killed in the bombing of the Dhamar Community College. They went to Dhamar and found no body or even body parts and they were told that he was among the bodies they had buried en masse.



Abductees at the Community College were allowed one call every two months, asking their parents to send money, telling them the name of the person whose money was sent to him (a member of the Houthi security group) and preventing them from telling their families where they were being held.

This violates Article 7 (1) (i) of the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court, which considers enforced disappearance a crime against humanity. As stated in Article (1) of the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance. “No exceptional circumstances whatsoever, whether a state of war or a threat of war, internal political instability or any other public emergency, may be invoked as a justification for enforced disappearance.”

3. Deprivation of Health Care

Deterioration of health services and the refusal of the staff of the Dhamar Community College detention center to help patients and the deliberate negligence of their health concerns has caused many of abductees to suffer from chronic diseases and deaths, such as the death of Sadiq Qaid Farhan al-Haidari from the province of Taiz on 6/5/2018.

As a result, tuberculosis infections spread among the abductees. Hilal Al-Jurf, one of the detainees, died of tuberculosis on 22/2/2019 and other eleven abductees were infected (three of them died in the bombing).



A.M, from the Dhamar governorate, said:

“I was transferred to the Community College Prison and I got tuberculosis while I was being held in Al-Saleh Prison in Taiz. Signs of the tuberculosis began to appear on me, and the prison was overcrowded with poor of ventilation.

Four months later, my condition worsened, and I became bedridden and those who saw me thought that I was dying as I could neither sit nor stand or walk. I was in a state between life and death. My colleagues informed the prison officers of my condition, but they did not care about it. My colleagues declared their solidarity with me, and they went on hunger strike until I was taken to a doctor. The examination revealed that I had tuberculosis and they sent me back to the prison in a solitary room with neither nutrition nor medicinal care. I suffered the most from pain, brutality and insomnia. Months passed while I was in that situation. We were told that the Red Cross would visit the prison and I was surprised that they took me to Sana’a and held me in a basement in Al-Quds Military Hospital so that the Red Cross delegation would not see me. I stayed there for 10 days and when they brought me back to the Community College Prison, they did not allow me to go through examination because a nurse asked me where I was being held and I told her that I was being held in the Community College prison.

4. Deterioration of living conditions

The abductees were complaining about the lack of food and the poor quality of their items. To make matters worse, visits were prohibited, and their families were not allowed to bring food to them.



Mohammed Ma'arof, 25 years old, from Dhamar Governorate:

Mohammed was a street vendor selling ice cream and went to work in Marib (controlled and run by the legitimate government) because it was a hot province and the ice cream will be popular there.

When he wanted to return to Sana'a to visit his family there, he was held at Abu Hashim check point in Radaa (49 kilometers (30 mi) east of Dhamar) on January 5, 2019. He was held in Radaa Prison for two months and then transferred to Dhamar Central Prison. His father managed to visit him twice there and he called his mother complaining of severe food shortages in the prison.

One month later, one of the security officers in the Dhamar Central Prison contacted the abductee's family and asked them to send YR 53,000 in exchange for his release.

The abductee's family sent the money but was surprised that their son was taken to the Community College prison, where visits are prohibited and phone calls are very rare. The victim suffered from tuberculosis as a result of the infection that spread in the prison. He contacted his family two weeks before the bombing and told his mother about his suffering from the disease and the loss weight due to lack of nutrition.

After the bombardment, his father went to look for him and found his son's photo among the dead on the walls of the hospital. He asked the Houthi supervisor about his son's body, but the Houthi supervisor told him that they would call him when the victims were buried en masse. However, the family has not been notified since then.



What's Happened?

On Sunday, September 1st, 2019 at 12:06 am, Coalition aircraft bombed the community college buildings, including seven raids on the two-story building where the Houthis held one hundred and eighty-two abductees as well as the adjacent courtyard where the raids targeted survivors attempting to escape. Those who survived were followed by bullets from Houthi militants who tracked the fugitives down to return them to the detention center.

Here is a testimony of one of the survivors:

At twelve midnight, after the lights went out, each of us was on his bed as coalition aircraft hit the college with 3 rockets at a time until the top building fell down. On the second floor, there were 95 of the abductees who were believed to all be killed. I was in the first floor near the windows that had broken from the bombings, so I went out with some fellows 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 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 fear of being sent back to prison if the Houthis knew my whereabouts, that was until I read my name on the death list and then I managed to reach areas under the control of the legitimate government.

Article 88 in the 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". Even though the Community College Detention Center lacked the basic protective facilities, the Houthi gunmen shot at the survivors.



The Victims

There were 182 abductees in the Dhamar Community College Detention Center on the night of bombing. 137 abductees were murdered and 45 were injured at that night according to AMA. We have attached to this report a list of all the victims.

Most of abductees in the Dhamar Community College Detention Center were abducted at checkpoints set up by the Houthis at the entrances to the governorates and in the districts under their control. The abductees were accused of moving between the governorates under the control of the legitimate government and the governorates still under their control.

Dozens of victims were abducted from their homes and workplaces, while a handful of them were detained in the battlefield fighting the Houthis.



The Civilian Internees

Although international laws and treaties prohibit the holding of civilian internees in one place with prisoners of war, we found that the Houthi militants abducted dozens of civilians and held them with a number of prisoners of war. They were then called the prisoners of war, as mentioned in the memorandum of the Houthi Prisoners Committee.

Examples of civilian internees include:

Yasser Ahmed QaidAl- Ja'ashani, 43 years old, governorate of Ibb:

Houthi gunmen detained Yasser at his home as he was preparing to head to his school on 19/3/2017 where he worked as a headmaster. They took him to the Political Security building (Intelligence Agency Branch) in the Ibb governorate.

He was then forcibly disappeared for two months until his family was allowed to visit him. After spending one year and seven months in the political security detention center, he was transferred to al-Saleh prison in Taiz and then to Dhamar Community College.

When the family learnt about the bombing, they went to Dhamar and found his name among the victims' list but did not find his body. For 10 days, they searched for a body or body parts but found nothing.

A.A.A, 40 years old, Al- Bayda governorate

He was working in a sheep husbandry. He was surprised by Houthi gunmen in civilian clothes ordering him to leave his sheep and join them in the vehicle they were traveling in. He then was taken to the Political Security building in Al-Bayda governorate on 28/6/2018, where he was forcibly disappeared for an entire month. After searching and investigating, his family was notified about his whereabouts and allowed to visit him.

The victim was transferred to the Dhamar Community College Prison on 8/12/2018 and his family did not meet him until the date of the bombing of the prison. When they knew about bombing, members of his family went to ask about him. They found him among the injured survivors in the hospital and was released on 30/9/2019 as part of the Houthis initiative, in which all the wounded of the Dhamar Community College prison were released.



Young People

According to the memorandum submitted by the Chairman of the Prisoners Committee of the Houthis to the Attorney General mentioning the names of the victims, dead and injured, in the Dhamar Community College Detention Center (85 names indicating their ages), we can see that most of the victims were young, between the ages of 17 and 29.

According to the memorandum, it turns out that there were:

- 10 victims under the age of 20;
- 38 victims in their 20s.
- 26 victims in their 30s.
- 11 victims in their 40s.

Among the young people who were held in Community College were:

Emad al-Din Abdul Nasser al-Wahashi, 17 years old, governorate of Al- Bayda 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 Bayda as his family later learned, and they did not allow Emad to contact his family.

He was transferred to the Political Security Detention Center and then returned to the Central Prison. His family did not know about these movements or their dates because they were not allowed to visit or communicate with him. He was then transferred to the Dhamar Community College Detention Center and was allowed to call his father, telling him that there was a close exchange of prisoners and abductees under the auspices of the Red Cross.

When Emad's father heard about the bombing of the Dhamar Community College building, he went to Dhamar to search for his son, but he found neither his son among the survivors nor his body amongst the dead.



One of the Houthis militants called the father and asked him for money. He tried to deceive the father by telling him that his son Emad was in Sana'a attending a training course. On the fifth day, however, Emad's father received confirmation from his son's fellow detainees that Emad was among the victims of the shelling. One of Emad's colleagues helped them identify his body, which had been changed because it remained under the rubble for four days, and then placed in the hospital mortuary freezer of the dead in Dhamar General Hospital, which was not working. Some corpses were decomposed. Emad's family took his body and buried him in his hometown in Al- Bayda.

Some of these young men were abducted because of their fathers' political affiliations or military services.

Asaad Said Hakimi, 21 years old, Abyan governorate, Khanfar district

Asaad was a student at the Faculty of Commerce and during his 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 was working in the military corps with the legitimate government forces. He remained there for four months and was later transferred to the Dhamar Community College Detention Center. His family learned of his transfer only from one of the released abductees, however they were 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, especially as he saw the spread of tuberculosis, which killed many of his fellow inmates. 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, but instead 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.



Patients With Psychological And Mental Disorders

A number of abductees held in the Dhamar Community College Prison were suffering from psychological and mental disorders and did not receive any care required by their psychological or mental conditions.

Hassan Mahyoub Saleh, 43 years old, Taiz province

Hassan Mahyoub Saleh 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 of supporting the resistance or as they called them (Daesh).

For a year and a half, Hassan was held in Al-Saleh Prison and then transferred to the Central Prison in Sana'a, as it had a sanatorium for those suffering from mental and psychological disorders and spent two and a half years there. He was returned to al-Saleh Prison and then transferred to the 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.



The Position of the Arab Coalition Forces

In a press conference, the spokesman of the Arab coalition forces Colonel Turki al-Maliki on 2/9/2019 presented the aerial photography taken by the aircraft during the bombing. He said that the raid targeted weapons stores and drones.

In a phone call with Al-Hadath News TV on 1/9/2019, Al- Maliki said that the Houthis were trying to exploit the suffering of the Yemeni children and everything in Yemen. He added that the misleading media of the Houthis stated immediately after the bombing that the coalition targeted Dhamar Community College.

Even though the prison of Dhamar Community College was known to the Red Cross and other international organizations, the Arab Coalition Forces did not respond to the incident dutifully and seemed indifferent to dozens of victims. This crime was one of the grave breaches of international humanitarian law defined in the 1977 Additional Protocol I (arts. 11 and 85): “The physical or mental health and integrity of persons who are in the power of the adverse Party or who are interned, detained or otherwise deprived of liberty as a result of a situation referred to in Article 1 shall not be endangered by any unjustified act or omission” . “the following acts shall be regarded as grave breaches of this Protocol, when committed willfully, in violation of the relevant provisions of this Protocol, and causing death or serious injury to body or health: (a) Making the civilian population or individual civilians the object of attack; (b) Launching an indiscriminate attack affecting the civilian population or civilian objects in the knowledge that such attack will cause excessive loss of life, injury to civilians or damage to civilian objects, as defined in Article 57, paragraph 2 (a) (iii)”.

Moreover, coalition warplanes targeted survivors who had escaped the Detention Center with several missiles, killing many of them, according to testimonies of some of the survivors whose testimony was heard.

The Arab Coalition forces have not yet announced any investigation into this crime, as customary rules of international humanitarian law state that the countries have to investigate war crimes allegedly committed by their citizens or armed forces on the territory of others or on their territory and prosecute the suspects. They should also investigate other war crimes within their jurisdiction and prosecute suspects where appropriate.



How the Houthi Group dealt with victims and their families

1. Delay and inaccuracy of information:

The families of most of the victims waited for days without knowing the fate of their sons.

Several contacted the Red Cross, which in turn reported that they had not received the lists of victims from the Houthi group. A week later on 7/9/2019, an official memo was submitted by the National Committee for Prisoners Affairs of the Houthis to the Attorney General, with the names of the dead and injured abductees. The death toll according to the list was 142 dead and 42 injured, but this list was not accurate. It was revealed later for instance, that some survivors' names were included in that list such as Dawod Noman Saif Al- Haddad, who was only injured, but his name was included among the dead abductees.

The list also included names of abductees who were not in Dhamar Community College Prison at all. A wife of one of the abductees said: ``When the air strikes hit the community college prison, people came to express condolences on the death of my husband, because his name was among the dead and I went into a severe crying shock.

But my husband then called and told me that he is in Al-Shamaliyyah Prison in Dhamar and not in community college prison. A month later, I read in the official gazette of the Houthis that my husband's name among the missing under the rubble. I was worried again because we were unable to contact nor visit him, so we were unsure of his well-being.

Another abductee, J. S., who was in a hospital in Sana'a, was also named among the dead. We have also mentioned earlier the story of one of the survivors whose name was among the dead. The list did not include the abductee's name "Ibrahim Fouad Obaidan"



2. Slow Debris Removal and Exhumations

The process of lifting the rubble was clearly slowing down, and a number of bodies remained under the rubble until the seventh day and many cases of deaths were recorded without a corpse or body parts.

Abdo Yahya Mohsen al-Faqih, 22 years old, Mahweet Governorate.

He was detained in Al-Hawban checkpoint 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 them 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.

Mukhtar Ahmed Hazzaa Marei, 20 years old, Taiz Governorate

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

He stayed there for one and a half years and was then transferred to Dhamar Community College Detention Center. 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.



3. Detention of relatives of victims

Some of the families of the abductees were detained when they came to identify and receive the bodies of their loved ones. AMA received three reports of the detention of relatives of victims who came to search for the bodies of their relatives, causing many families of the victims to refrain from traveling to Dhamar for fear of detention.

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



On 23/8/2019, the family received their last call from Anas. He 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 Dhamar 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, it was reported that there were no corpses or even body parts.



4. The families of the abductees were subjected to financial blackmail

The Houthis deceived the families of the victims with false information that their relatives were still alive and that they knew their whereabouts, as in the case of (the young boy Emad al-Din al-Wahashi) mentioned earlier and many more cases.

Zaid Ali Ahmed Moati, 33 years old, Ibb Governorate.

He was on his way back from shopping at 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 shopping with him.

His friend was held for a month and then released, while Zaid was transferred from the Central Prison in Ibb after spending two months in political security to the Dhamar 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 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, and then buried him.



Efforts AMA:

The Association of Mothers of the Abductees had begun seeking the release the abductees since we received the first report on the abuses and suffering of the abductees inside Dhamar Community College Prison and listened to the testimonies of the released abductees who were detained for various periods inside it. The Association works with human rights and humanitarian organizations to enable the abductees to get their afforded rights.

The Association opened its office in Taiz to make it easier for victims to present their testimonies and to form a team with a number of released abductees to support those still inside the prison.

The Association has carried out many activities before and after the bombing of the Community College Prison by the Arab Coalition, to find out who was responsible. These activities include:

- On May 14, 2018, the Association held a protest in Taiz condemning the violations against the abductees in the Dhamar Community College Prison. One of the victims was ‘Sadiq Qaid Farhan al-Haidari’ who was subjected to systematic physical torture, was deprived of health care in Dhamar Community College Prison. The Association called the Red Cross to visit the abductees in Dhamar prisons and to enable them access to their natural human rights.
- On March 2nd, 2019, the Association carried out a standing protest in Taiz city. In their statement, it appealed to the UN envoy, the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights, and the Red Cross to rescue abductees inside the prison of the Dhamar Community College following the death of ‘Hilal Al-Jarf’ because he was deprived of medical care after suffering from tuberculosis. As tuberculosis disease threatened the life of a number of abductees, the association called the Red Cross to visit the Dhamar Community College and take the necessary measures to rescue the abductees inside.



- On March 10th, 2019, the Association sent an official letter Mr. Peter Maurer, the President of the International Committee of the Red Cross, providing information about the deteriorating situation in the Dhamar Community College Detention Center and the spread of tuberculosis there. The Association appealed to the Red Cross to visit the prison to save tuberculosis patients and to take the necessary medical measures to protect the rest of the abductees from the risk of infection.
- On March 24th, 2019, - The Association in Sana'a held a meeting with the Red Cross about Dhamar Community College Detention Center and the possible measures to save the patients in it.
- The Association arranged separate meetings for a number of released abductees from Dhamar Community College prison with the Commission of Eminent Experts of the Human Rights Council and the experts of the Security Council Commission of Inquiry.
- On September 1st, 2019, after the bombing of the Dhamar Community College Prison, the Association visited the site of the incident and Dhamar General hospital. The Association met with the Houthi official who was responsible for the delivery of bodies. The Association then inspected the bodies of the victims.
- On September 1st, 2019, following the bombing of the Dhamar Community College Prison, the Association issued a statement condemning the Arab Coalition warplanes that targeted Dhamar Community College Detention Center and the killing dozens of abductees and enforced disappeared persons. According to the statement, the Arab Coalition and the Houthi armed group held full responsibility for this crime.
- On September 3rd, 2019, the Association of Mothers of the Abductees held a protest in front of the International Committee of the Red Cross in Sana'a demanding an urgent international investigation and accountability for the perpetrators of this crime.



- On September 7th, 2019, the Association carried out a protest in Taiz, denouncing international and human rights silence about this heinous crime, and demanding the speedy establishment of a human rights commission to investigate and hold perpetrators accountable.
- The Association met with the Red Cross in Sana'a to discuss the actions taken by the Red Cross regarding the victims of the bombing of the Dhamar Community College.
- On September 15th, 2019, the Association sent a letter to the President of the Red Cross and the office of the International Committee of the Red Cross in Yemen calling on him to support the families of the victims of the bombing of the Dhamar Community College Prison against the violations and difficulties they faced while searching for their sons after the bombing.
- On September 27th, 2019, while attending the General Assembly of the United Nations, the Association sent a letter to the Yemeni Foreign Minister Mohammed Al-Hadrami, about the suffering of the abductees and their families, including the crime of the bombing of Dhamar Community College Prison to be presented in front of the international community, and to work with clear mechanisms to rescue the abductees.
- On October 12th, 2019, the Association commemorated in Taiz governorate the 40th day of bombing Dhamar Community College Prison. It appealed to the Red Cross and the United Nations to intervene quickly to support the families of the victims who could not receive the bodies of their sons. It called on the Security Council to hold the perpetrators and perpetrators accountable and press for the unconditional release of all abductees.
- On October 13th, 2019, The Association commemorated in Ibb governorate the 40th day of bombing Dhamar Community College Prison despite the tight security measures in the governorate. The Association, in its statement, revealed the number of victims from Ibb governorate in the bombing.
- The Association in the Taiz governorate followed up with the Red Cross- Taiz and the prisoners and abductees committees to help families identify the bodies, receive them, and bury the bodies of their sons.
- The Association visited the families of the victims in Taiz, Ibb, Sana'a, Al-Bayda and Dhamar, and offering them psychological support and received many of them in the Association office in the Taiz governorate.



The pain of farewell... Where are you my son?

Sadness overwhelms us. Our sons and relatives were abducted without any legal justification. They tasted the scourge of torture day and night. We have been waiting for years. We have not met our sons for years. The Houthi armed group hid them in prisons and detention centers.

We needed them during every moment of weakness. We were unable to stop the greed of the Houthi officials and their financial blackmail. We received promises after promises to release them however they were lies and false truths. We have weaved beautiful colors for the future with their safe return to us. The rockets fell down to make everything around us dark. Today we live the most difficult and painful days of our lives.

A.M.S, a member of the Mothers of the Abducted Mothers' Association in Sana'a, says:

“It hurts us most to convey to all those in solidarity with our just cause, the Red Cross and the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights and the news of the murder of the abductees infected with tuberculosis patients (Badr Hassan Ali al-Zuhri, Mohammed Maarouf Qaid Al-Nuwab and Muslim Abdullah Ghalib Saif) under the bombing of the Arab Coalition to the community college prison. This was after a long struggle in which we tried to save their lives and break the wall of silence and helplessness that doubled their disease. They left this world that filled their hearts with pain, after having lived between tuberculosis and shelling”.

A.M.A, a member of the Association of Mothers of the Abductees says:

“Every day, we received new reports and the number of martyrs is increasing. I burst into tears inside the office of the Association. I saw them even in my dream. These innocent civilians, why has nobody saved them and why has nobody done justice for them ?!”



- R.B.A, a member of the Association of Mothers of the Abductees says:

“When we visited some of the victims’ families, the road was very mountainous and rugged. We travelled by car for an hour, then we had to walk another hour. We listened to the mothers’ stories full of wailing. We burst into tears with them. I went home and stayed a week I could not sleep or eat normally, and I had a fever three days.

Honorable people, the mothers, wives and children of the martyrs’ victims are in a great psychological collapse, and their hearts are saddened.

O God! be with them in their great distress”.

- When the team of the Association went to visit and console the wife of Abdulmutallab Idrissi, she embraced the head of the team, and began to cry strongly and her eight-year-old son was hiding behind her crying, as if the world’s aches had gathered in his little heart. Abdulmutallab’s wife says: “I received the news of my husband’s martyrdom under the bombing of the Community College prison, I did not believe, my heart refused to accept this tragedy. I remained confident that my husband was still alive, the graduation of my son in his school was on the same day, I decided to go to my son’s party and not leaving him alone without a mother and father. I said to myself: it is enough of the absence of his abducted father”.

Yasser al-Ja’ashni’s wife says: “I was awaiting the moment of my husband’s release. He told us that there was an exchange deal and he would be released. However, I received news of his martyrdom under the shelling. I did not even see his body”. The mother of Yasser was traumatized. She cries every day. Every night, she stands at the window crying and calling: “Yasser answered me, where are you, my son?” Anyone who tries to calm her down, she shouts loudly: My son is not dead. If he died, where is his body? Bring me his body to believe you . No one could console her yet.



- Walid al-Hathouri's mother says: " I am lost today, I was waiting for my son to hug and smell him. I bought him new clothes when I got the promise to release him. He was sending me regards and saying: Tell my mother to forgive me. God willing, I will go out and return to her and compensate for all the moments of longing, fatigue and sadness that she experienced because of my abduction. She says in tears: I forgave him. I wish he could return. Life without Walid has no taste. It was difficult for me to leave my son. How now?! he was martyred and will not return! I could not embrace my son alive and I could not embrace him dead. I could not even say goodbye to my son.

His sister says: "I stayed looking for him for four days among the bodies of martyrs. I saw his body but acted as if I did not see him because of the intensity of the shock. I go and then come back. We could not even touch him as his immaculate body was intolerable and even untouchable.

Every day we wait for my brother Walid to return to us entering the door with our arms in his arms".

Umm Muhammad Al-Wasabi said: `` He was calling me to tell me, my mother, I am sick, I am hungry. I was collecting what I could and sent it to him, and it was not a large sum. I am destitute, and my son Mohammed was the one who sought to earn a living. My hope was that my son would compensate me for the bitter days I lived as I have endured a lot of trouble all my life.

His father had a stroke and I had a disease that left me unable to move. A few months after his kidnapping, he called me once from Dhamar Correctional Center and told me that he was hungry. A Houthi official called us and took 53 thousand riyal. He promised that my son would sleep in my lap that night, but they took him to the community college prison! Muhammad went and did not return. Even his scattered body parts have not yet been gathered. He was not buried. I did not see him and will not see him again. However, he does not leave my eyes and beats in my heart.



Um Muhammad al-Basbas said:

“After being kidnapped, I searched for my son a lot. I sold everything I have even the home gas cylinder to pay the money for the mediation. I was waiting for him every day, but they just turned their back on me. I did not see his face and kiss him before he died”.

Mukhtar Al- Juma'i's sister said:

“My mother had a heart problem. I traveled to Dhamar to search for my brother's body. I stayed for seven days until I spent all of what I had, and I couldn't stay there anymore. On the eighth day, I returned to Taiz with hope filling my heart that my brother was still alive. When I arrived Taiz, they called me that they had found my brother's body, but I was not able to go back to Dhamar to receive the body. I did not have the costs of traveling and taking my brother's body to Taiz. Therefore, the grief with our hearts has doubled. “



Recommendations

- 1.To enable the victims of detention to fully enjoy their human rights and to stop inhuman violations and practices against them.
- 2.Immediately release all abducted and forcibly disappeared persons without legal justification.
- 3.Hold accountable the perpetrators of the crime of bombing the Community College prison in Dhamar and bring them to a fair trial.
- 4.Compensating the victims of the bombing and their families.
- 5.Open a national and international investigation into the crimes of the bombing prisons and places of detention.
- 6.Forcing the leadership of the Arab Coalition to investigate with their armed forces in the crimes of bombing prisons and places of detention that constituted war crimes.
- 7.Force the Houthis and the leadership of the Arab Coalition to adhere to the international conventions and treaties regarding places of detention and civilian abductees.
- 8.The conflicting parties should provide all useful information on the geographical locations of the places of detention to neutral parties.
- 9.Prisons and places of detention should be included in protected civilian places.
- 10.We urge all organizations working in the field of psychosocial support to provide psychological support to the victims of the bombing of the Community College prison survivors, and the families of the dead victims.



*List of names of those killed in the bombing of the Community College prison in Dhamar

S	Name	Age	Governorate	District	Status	State of the Body
1	Ibrahim Hizam Abdu Al-Alimi	25	Taiz	Al-Ma'afir	Killed	Whole Body
2	Ibrahim Abdulaziz Farhan Al- Wedhahi	21	Taiz	Shara'ab Al-Salam	Killed	Missing
3	Ibrahim Fuad Ali Abdu Obaidan	22	Taiz	Mawiyah	Killed	Missing
4	Ibrahim Mohammed Ali Al-Masqari	24	Dhamar	Al-Hada	Killed	
5	Ibrahim Nassir Hizam Al-Ghayyathi	32	Sanaa	Al-Hassaba	Killed	
6	Al-Ezzi Mohammed Qaid Al- Kumani		Dhamar	Al-Hada	Killed	
7	Ahmed Mohammed Abdullah Al- Dhafri		Al- Bayda	Al-Toffah Al-Dhafriyyah	Killed	Whole Body
8	Ahmed Mohammed Abdullah Al- Maqtari	19	Lahj	Al- Maqatrah	Killed	Missing
9	Ahmed Mohammed Abdu Ali Al- Emad		Dhamar	Wusab Al- Aali	Killed	
10	Ahmed Nabil Mohammed Saleh Al- Aswadi		Taiz	Taiz City	Killed	
11	Adeeb Ali Mohammed Ahmed Al- Futaih		Taiz	Shara'ab Al-Salam	Killed	
12	Assad Saeed Mohammed Salim Al- Hakimi	21	Abyan	Khanfar	Killed	The Upper Part of the Body
13	Ashraf Nasr Ibrahim Yahya Al-Adani		Aden	Dar Saad	Killed	
14	Aseel Khalid Ahmed Munasser Al- Othmani		Lahj	Yaf'e Al-Muflihi	Killed	
15	Ameen Ahmed Nasir Salih Al- Majnahi		Dhamar	Otmah	Killed	
16	AnasYassin Ahmed Al-Hammadi	25	Taiz	Al- Mawasit	Killed	Missing
17	Ayman Mohsin Hamod Al-Qahil	19	Al- Dhal'e	Qa'atabah	Killed	
18	Badr Hasan Ali Saleh Al-Zahri	21	Taiz	Mawiyah	Killed	
19	Basheer Abdulqadir Ali Al-Shamiri		Taiz	Maqbanah	Killed	
20	Bakeel Obeed Nasir Ajmed Basheer	30	Al Dhal'e	Qa'atabah	Killed	
21	Bilal Abdu Qasim Al-Shara'abi		Taiz	Shara'ab Al- Ra wnah	Killed	
22	Baleegh Mohammed Ali Ibrahim Al- Fageeh	41	Taiz	Jabal Habashi	Killed	Missing
23	Jalal Mohammed Ali Mahyoub Al- Sawwaq	24	Taiz	Mash ra'ah	Killed	Whole Body
24	Jamal Mohammed Ibrahim Al- Ansi		Dhamar	Jabal Al- S harq	Killed	
25	Jameel Hameed Ali Ahmed Al- Kadhi		Taiz	Saber	Killed	
26	Hosam Mohammed Qaid Ibrahim Al- Awadhi		Taiz	Al- Taiziyyah	Killed	



27	Haasna Mahyoub Saleh Al-Demhi	43	Taiz	Jabal Habashi	Killed	Missing
28	Hussein Mohammed Hussein Al- Ziadi		Dhamar	Al- Hada	Killed	
29	Hamdi Ahmed Saleh Al-Maljami	35	Al- Bayda	Al- Malajim	Killed	Whole Body
30	Khalid Abdulelah Ali Abduh Hafeedh	43	Ibb	Hubaish	Killed	Missing
31	Khalid Mohammed Hassan Saif Al- Ma'afri	42	Taiz	Jabal Habashi	Killed	Missing
32	Khalid Mohammed Abduh Ghanem Al- Sabri	31	Ibb	Al- Sayyani	Killed	Missing
33	Rakan Ahmed Mohammed Hussein Al- Sawadi		Dhamar	Al- Hada	Killed	
34	Raid Ali Mohammed Al-Mansori	22	Al- Bayda	Radman	Killed	
35	Rashwan Mohammed Ghaleb Al- Sofi		Lahj	Al- Musemeer	Killed	
36	Raad Ibrahim Bilal Al-Awadhi				Killed	
37	Rafeeq Thabet Mohammed Al- Abdali	40	Lahj	Radfan	Killed	
38	Riyadh Mahdi Hussein Al-Tahiri		Dhamar	Otmah	Killed	
39	Zaid Ali Ahmed Hasan Mo'ti	33	Taiz	Al- Mawasit	Killed	Whole Body
40	Salman Abdulmalik Abdullah Amer		Taiz	Thi Sufal	Killed	
41	Sulaiman Yassin Ahmed Al- Hammadi	23	Taiz	Al- Mawasit	Killed	Missing
42	Shakir Razzaz Ma'amoon Al- Maghbashi		Taiz	Al- Mudhaffar	Killed	Missing
43	Shamsan Ali Far'e Gharafah	36	Ibb	Al- Qafr	Killed	Body Parts
44	Sadiq Ali Mohammed Al-Kedhi		Al- Dhal'e	Qa'atabah	Killed	
45	Saleh Saleh Nasir Saleh Al-Ammari	30	Amran	Al- Sodah	Killed	
46	Saddam Bajjash Ghailan Jubeerah Al- Bukri		taiz	Al- Waze'iyah	Killed	
47	Saddam Mohammed Al-Jaadi	22	Al- Dha;e	Qaataba	Killed	
48	Saddam Mohammed Fadhl Hussein Shaleel	28	Aden	Al- Mansorah	Killed	
49	Saqr Salah Faisal Al-Maqdashi	20	Dhamar	Ans	Killed	
50	Salah Abdulmuhsin Al-Hubaishi		Ibb	Hubaish	Killed	
51	Tariq Abdulwahid Hahim Al- Madhaji	39	Taiz	Al- Shamaecten	Killed	Upper Paer without the left arm
52	Adel Mohammed Haider Nassir Al- Rabe'i		Ibb	Al- Qafr	Killed	
53	Asem Abdulraqeeb Farhan Dabwan		Ibb	Al- Mashannah	Killed	



54	Amer Hussein Ali Al-Ziyadi		Dhamar	Al- Hada	Killed	
55	Abdrabbuh Hussein Ali Al-Juthaini	42	AL- Bayda	Thi Na'em	Killed	
56	Abdulhaq Mohammed Hussein al- Najjar	32	Mareb	Mahliyyah	Killed	
57	Abdulahakeem Abdulelah Al- Lathe'		Dhamar	Maefa'ah Ans	Killed	
58	Abdulrahman Ahmed Mohammed Al- Haddad		Al- Mahweet	Al- Khabt	Killed	
59	Abduh Yahya Mohsin Ahmed Al- Faqeeh	22	Al- Mahweet	Bani Saad	Killed	Whole Body
60	Abdulrahman Mohammed Far'r Al- Amri		Dhamar	Wusab Al- Aa;i	Killed	
61	Abdulaziz Ahmed Qasim Al- Shar'abi		Taiz	Shara'ab Al- Rawnah	Killed	
62	Abdulaleem Qaid Far'r Al- Saeedi		Taiz	Al- Rawnah	Killed	Missing
63	Abdulqadir Ahmed Mohammed Abdulqadir		Taiz	Bani Hammad	Killed	
64	Abdulkareem Mohammed Al- Ezzi Al- Osta		Dhamar	Dhawran	Killed	
65	AbdullahAqlan Mohammed Qasim Al- Sabri		Taiz	Saber Al- Mawadem	Killed	
66	Abdullah Modhish Al- Ezzi Mohammed Al Nwaihi	52	Taiz	Jabal Habashi	Killed	Whole Body
67	Abdullah Naif Qaid Abdullah Al- Sha'abi		Taiz	Shara'ab Al- Rawnah	Killed	Missing
68	Abdulmutallib Mohammed Abdullah al- Edrisi	41	Taiz	Al- Shamaecten	Killed	Whole Body
69	Abdulmalik Modhish Al- Ezzi Al- Nwaihi	49	Taiz	Jabal Habashi	Killed	
70	Abduh Aqeel Fare'Al- Bahri		Dhamar	Otmah	Killed	
71	Abduh Naji Mohammed Al- Boqe'i	43	Al- Dhale'	Qa'atabah	Killed	
72	Azzam Saif Mohammed Abdullah Al- Buraihi		Taiz	Jabal Habashi	Killed	
73	Azeez Faisal Ali Ateeq Al- Shareef	32	Taiz	Jabal Habashi	Killed	Whole Body
74	Ali Salem Hasan Mohammed Al- Amri	28	Al- Baydha	Thi Na'em	Killed	
75	Ali Abdullah Ahmed Ghaleb Al- Kulaibi		Taiz	Maqbanah	Killed	Missing
76	Ali Nasir Mohammed Harharah	36	Al- Baydha	Thi Na'em	Killed	
77	Emad Al- Deen Abdulnasir Saleh Al- Wuhashi	17	Al- Baydha	Al- Baydha	Killed	Upper Part of the Body
78	Ammar Ahmed Saeed Mohammed Al- Shuja'a		Taiz	Salah	Killed	Missing
79	Omar Ahmed Naji Al- Badawi	23	Ibb	Ba'adan	Killed	
80	Eissa Ahmed Abdulrahman Al- Barakani	32	Taiz	Jabal Habasi	Killed	Missing



81	Ghamdan Abdulsalam Sultan Al- Saba'i		Taiz	Al- Misrakh	Killed	
82	Faroq Saeed Mohammed Saeed Ali Al- Saneed		Ibb	Al- Qafr	Killed	
83	Faiz Ali Abdullah Al- Arami	27	Al- Baydha	Qaifah	Killed	
84	Fadhl Ali Mohammed Ahmed Al- Nwaihi	38	Taiz	Jabal Habashi	Killed	Missing
85	Fahd Hizam Mohammed Hassan		Taiz	Jabal Habashi	Killed	
86	Fahd Saleh Abdullah Al- Fahd	20	Al- Dhale	Al- Dhale	Killed	
87	Fahd Ali Abdullah Al- Qadri		Dhamar	Jabal Al- Sharq	Killed	
88	Faisal Ahmed Moammed Ismail Al- Haddad		AL- Mahweet	Al- Khabt	Killed	
89	Qasim Abdullah Mohammed Qasim Al- Mudhaffari	19	Al- Baydha	Al- Baydha	Killed	
90	Qaid Saeed Hameed Al- Theeb Al- Wusabi	38	Dhamar	Al- Dunn	Killed	
91	Qahtan Ibrahim Mohammed Saif Al- Saba'e	20	Taiz	Al- Misrakh	Killed	
92	Majid Abdullah Muharraq Al- Barakani		Al- Baydha	Mukairas	Killed	Whole Body
93	Majid Ali Sultan Abdullah Al- Jahlani	34	Taiz	Salah	Killed	
94	Mahir Mohsin Mohammed Tahir		Dhamar	Al- Manar	Killed	
95	Mohamad Ahmed QAid Al- Mosighi		Dhamar	Wusab Al- Aali	Killed	
96	Mohamad Hasan Ali Mohammed Al- Dhahiani	22	Al- Dhale'	Al- Majaneh	Killed	
97	Mohamad Hussien Salah Al- Ansi		Dhamar	Jabal Al- Sharq	Killed	
98	Mohamad Hussein Obad Al- Aizari		Dhamar	Ans	Killed	
99	Mohammed Hamoud Mohammed Shoaib	40	Al- Dhale'	Al- Husha	Killed	
100	Mohammed Saad Saleh Ali Al-Hassani		Ibb	Al- Saddah	Killed	
101	Mohamed Said Mohamed Al- Sorori				Killed	
102	Mohammed Abdullah Ayash Faradi	29	Al- Dhale'	Qa'atabah	Killed	
103	Mohammed Abdo Ghaleb Al- Asadi	19	Ibb	Al- Qafr	Killed	Whole Body
104	Mohammed Ali Ahmed Thabet Al- Aatifi	19	Taiz	Al- Taiziiyah	Killed	
105	Mohamed Ali Ahmed Mohamed Al- Juma'i	30	Ibb	Ba'adan	Killed	Missing
106	Mohammed Ali Abdo Ahmed Al- Basbas	36	Taiz	Al- Mudhaffar	Killed	Feet Only



107	Mohammed Maroof Qasim Qaid AL- Nwwab		Dhamar	Wusab Al- Aali	Killed	Hand and leg
108	Mohammed Mansour Mohammed Al-Sharabi	25	Taiz	Shar'ab Al-Rawnah	Killed	
109	Mokhtar Ahmed Hazza Marei		Taiz	Al- Qahirah	Killed	Whole Body
110	Mokhtar Abdo Ali Ahmed Al-Sharabi	20	Taiz	Shar'ab Al-Rawnah	Killed	
111	Mokhtar Mohamed Taha Almoizabi		Ibb	Al- Qafr	Killed	Missing
112	Mokhtar Mohamed Mohamed Aqlan Al-Haidari		Ibb	Al- Odain	Killed	
113	Marzouk Abdulkarim Ahmed Srouy	24	Taiz	AL- Wazi'yyah	Killed	
114	Muslim Abdullah Ghalib Saif Hamri		Taiz	Sharab Al-Salam	Killed	Whole Body
115	Mustafa Kayed Ghaleb Othman Al - Hashemi	21	Taiz	Al- Ta'iziyyah	Killed	
116	Musleh Saleh Hassan Ahmed Al - Ziadi		Dhamar	Al- Hada	Killed	
117	Muath Qasim Saleh Al Qasimi		Ibb	Al- Odain	Killed	
118	Forbid Mohammed Hussein Malhani		Al- Mahweet	Malhan	Killed	
119	Moath Nasr Abdullah Salam		Taiz	Al- Selw	Killed	Missing
120	Mufeed Saif Mohammed Abdo Alsami		Taiz	Same'e	Killed	Missing
121	Monser Saleh Ahmed Al-Yarimi	23	Al- Dhale'	Juban	Killed	
122	Nader Abdullah Mohammed Fattahi	18	Al- Dhale'	Qa'atabah	Killed	
123	Nadeem Mohammed Abdul Khaliq Al - Wafi	27	Taiz	Jabal Habashi	Killed	
124	Noah Ibrahim Yahya Saeed Al Karami	27	Taiz	Saber Al-Mawadim	Killed	Missing
125	Haroon Rashed Mohammed Hassan		Dhamar	Wusab Al- Aali	Killed	
126	Hani Mohammed Saeed Alotheo		Lahj	Tawr Al- Bahab	Killed	
127	Hazza Mohammed Ibrahim Shuaibi		Dhamar	Wusab Al- Aali	Killed	
128	Hisham Kayed Mohammed Naji Iskandar	20	Taiz	Salah	Killed	
129	Haytham Abdullah Saleh Al - Somai		Al- Baydha	Thi Na'em	Killed	Body Parts
130	Waleed Ahmed Mohammed Al Hadhour	27	Ibb	Thi Al- Sufal	Killed	Whole Body
131	Walid Saleh Hussein Albulaili		Dhamar	Al- Manar	Killed	
132	Waleed Aqlan Abdo Al - Alimi		Taiz	Al- Mawasit	Killed	Missing
133	Yasser Ahmed Kayed Al-Jashni	43	Ibb	Thi Al- sufal	Killed	Missing



134	Yasser Abdullah Mohammed Sinan Sharia		Dhamar	Wusab Al- Aali	Killed	Missing
135	Yassin Abdul Jalil Qasim Al-Azani		Taiz	Saber al- Mawadim	Killed	Missing
136	Yousef Ahmed Mohammed Al- Samawi	31	Dhamar	Otmah	Killed	Whole Body
137	Younis Hamoud Abdullah Mahyoub Al - Majidi	20	Taiz	Al- Taizziyyah	Killed	Missing

•According to the letter submitted by the Committee of prisoners of the Houthi group to the Attorney General with some amendment and additions as documented by the Association for these cases.



The names of the injured abductees in the bombing of Dhamar Community College prison in

S	Name	Age	Governorate	District
1	Ibrahim Ahmed Abdo Al- Sharia	24	Sanaa	Al- Hasabah
2	Ibrahim Sabri Qassem Alndhary	35	Taiz	Al- Turbah
3	Adam Saleh Ali Naji Ottoman	22	Ibb	Yareem
4	Ahmed Ali Mohammed Alnahmi	32	Ibb	Hubaish
5	Osama Ahmed Mohammed Al Mahdi	30	Taiz	Al- Mudhafar
6	Aseel Qaid Abdo Fadhil Majidi	18	Taiz	Mawiyah
7	Akram Abdul Majid Abdul Jabbar Al- Kalai	25	Taiz	Maqbanah
8	Anwar Abdullah Abdo Jassar Al- Rub'e		Taiz	Shar'ab Al- Salam
9	Bassam Ali Mohammed Thabet Alsnawi	30	Taiz	Al- Ma'afir
10	Bassam Fadel Muthanna Hussein Al - Rashidi	25	Lahj	Yafe'
11	Bashir Abdo Ahmed Al - Muthani	28	Dhamar	Wusab Al- Aali
12	Bilal Saleh Ahmed Ali Sabr	20	Ibb	Al- Radhmah
13	Jamal Ahmed Hameed Ahmed Hashishy	31	Al- Baydha	
14	Hafez Ahmed iDirham Mahyoub		Taiz	
15	Hassan Sami Hassan Al- Qwati	21	Dhamar	Wusab Al- Aali
16	Daoud Noaman Saif Ghaleb Al Haddad		Taiz	Jabal Habashi
17	Rassam Mohammed Ali Al- Dubili	45	Ibb	Al- Naderah
18	Raad Hassan Naji Alreini	25	Al- Dhale'	Al- Husha
19	Ramzi Abdul Ali Aldubaie	30	Taiz	Al- Turbah
20	Sami Saeed Rashed Noman Al Salwi	30	Taiz	Al- Selw
21	Saad Abdul Qawi Mokbel Saeed	19	Taiz	Shara Al- Salam
22	Sulaiman Abdul Rahman Mohammed al-Qaisi	24	Ibb	Al- Saiani
23	Sadiq Ali Mohammed Mufleh	44	Taiz	Saber Al- Mawadem
24	Taha Mohammed Hassan Noman Alnomani	40	Taiz	Jabal Habashi
25	Adel Mohamed Ahmed Al- Maqsa'	26	Dhamar	Otmah
26	Assem Mohammed Ismail Al - Sa'bali	19	Dhamar	Wusab al- Aali
27	Abdul Habib Razzaz Ahmed Hakimi		Taiz	Al- Taizziayyah
28	Abdul Alim Noaman Mohammed Ali Al- Sagheer		Lahj	Al- Qabaitah



29	Essam Mohamed Abdrab Al- Qabaty	41	Lahj	Al- Qabaitah
30	Ali Ahmed Ahmed Saleh Alabsi	40	Al- Baydha	Al- Toffah
31	Ali Ahmed Nashir Nasser Alkabsi	32	Al- Dhae'	Al- Husha
32	Ali Abdul Qawi Bajjash Taher Al Shamiri	22	Taiz	Maqbanah
33	Ali Mohammed Ahmed Saif Al- Beheiri	28	Taiz	Al- Misrakh
34	Fadel Abdul Hamid Fadel Al- Ra'awi	25	Taiz	Al- Maafir
35	Mohammed Hamoud Mohammed Abbad	35	Ibb	Al- Saddah
36	Mohammed Abdulrahman Abdulqawi Al- Zuhri	27	Taiz	Ssalah
37	Mohammed Mansour Naji Al Rajhi	28	Taiz	Sharab Al- Salam
38	Murad Abduljalil Saeed Al- Ghafari		Taiz	Jabal Habashi
39	Muammar Khalid Abdul Qader Moqbil Anam	30	Taiz	Sharab Al- Rawnah
40	Malhi Mohamed Ahmed Abdullah Al-Silani	40	Taiz	Maqbanah
41	Munir Othman Ali Yusuf Al- Hashemi	29	Taiz	Al- Aiziyyah
42	Nazem Abdo Thabet Saleh	27	Lahj	Al- Qabbaitah
43	Najeeb Sultan Ahmed Al Jamal	30	Taiz	Maqbanah
44	Najeeb Mahyoub Abdul Rahman Al Rashdi	34	Taiz	Jabal Habashi
45	Noufal Mohammed Mokbel Darwash	22	Taiz	Al- Waze'iyah





رابطة أمهات المختطفين
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