

In the name of Allah the Most Merciful, the Most Compassionate



The periodic report for the month of January 2011, issued by the Southern Observatory for Human Rights (SOHR)

The Southern Observatory for Human Rights (SOHR) while doing its task in monitoring the persecutions and violations committed against the citizens in southern Yemen, it is indicating that the public rights and fundamental freedoms of the citizen are almost missing. They are deprived from the enjoyment of even the priorities of those rights. Their right of living safely is now under consideration, since they live in a state of fear for their lives because of what can happen to them as a result of heavy security deployments, and the many military checkpoints at the crossroads, that aims to ambush everyone draws their attention, and to provoke the feelings of the citizens, and giving them the humiliation and degradation. Moreover, some crowded cities and villages are targets of the weapons of the Yemeni armed forces everyday, and which are exposed to bombardment and siege to destabilize the cities cruelly. This is the situation that prevailed in southern Yemen during the month of January 2011. All because of that the southern citizens flinch from their slumber, demanding dignity and get rid of what is perched on their chests, expressing their longing to liberty and freedom from restraint, and unleashing their hopes for their right to self-determination and self-rule.

Since the first day of the current year, the forces of the Yemeni authorities aimed at people's homes in Radfan districts, including all of its cities and villages using artillery, mortar, and other heavy and medium weapons, not for anything, but just to bring down its people and to practice collective punishment against the residents for their demands of freedom and the return of the independent state of the south. The city of Habilityn, center of Radfan districts, was exposed throughout the month of January to shameful attacks, caused tens of dead, wounded, and demolition of houses on the heads of their occupants, in addition to the damage to private and public property, including places of worship, schools, and hospitals, in addition to the consequences of the military and supply siege, which led to deterioration in public services and breach of living conditions. Forcing thousands of families to become vagrant in the valleys and mountains. What then, if these attacks are not a continuation of the 1994 war launched by Yemeni forces on the territory of the south, how it would be explained then? Is it then a war of extermination? The authorities' forces determined to commit, which is already as well, or it is the practice of state terrorism against peaceful citizens in their homes? The fact is that they are no follies, but are crimes committed against human beings, whatever the justifications are.

What if the staging of a peaceful march composed of a few hundreds of citizens who do not have anything except their voices for expression, have made the officials worry, mixing their affairs, and made them in a quandary, and what about the matter of artillery, which penetrates the windows of the safe families, and what about those shots fired every hour, and the deprivation of a sip of water or electricity, or even a pill to relieve their pains. This is what faced by children, women and elders of the districts of Radfan, and what they suffer in their daily life. For what sin was the mother Adba al-Jamali killed? And wounding her two little children Yahya, and Amal who did not exceed one year, and injuring the rest of the family members as a result of the destructing their home on their heads. What was the sin of the citizen Nadra Saleh Nasher, who was killed by shrapnel wounded her head. And the child Neima Jamal Barjila who is groaning of the pains of her wounds till the moment?

These acts of aggression their victims are the civilians including children and women, and they are a shame on those who committed them, who are armed with the weapons of death, and under the command of the political and military leadership claiming the protection of security and safety in the cities and villages of civilians. Those attacks cropped the lives of three citizens in Radfan districts, and thirty other children, women and elders were wounded, and damaged many houses and facilities.

The Southern Observatory for Human Rights calls the Yemeni authorities to stop the agitation of its troops, and to hold accountable the perpetrators of those crimes including every one participated or ordered to commit those crimes against humanity, and the compensation for the injured and to work seriously to meet the demands of citizens.

The Southern Observatory for Human Rights during the month of January 2011 and at the level of the south, have been able to document ten cases of extrajudicial killings, up by seven cases from the previous month and 84 cases of attempted murder led to the injuries, up by 69 cases from the previous month, as well as 245 cases of arrests to activists of the peaceful movement in the south; up by 165 cases of the previous month, as well as to destroying and damaging 53 houses and 7 private and public facilities.

And in this statistic the persecutions and violations committed by the forces of the Yemeni authorities during the month of January is growing and doubling, in comparison with the previous months.

From the side of the Southern Observatory, all those persecutions will remain in account, so that the perpetrators receive sentences of law, and they will continue to be considered by the international community as live facts to the suffering of the southern citizen caused by the forces of murder and wanton destruction.

Violation against the right of life by killings outside the scope of law:

What can be kept for a person of the rights and freedoms, as long as the right of life on earth has been violated by murders and displacement from existence. This is what happened to many people in the south of Yemen, who are without legal right or even

warnings, exposed to tricky killings. Their guilt is that they are the residents of upraising cities, or because they went out to express their views in a peaceful march, or adopt opposing views.

The methods of the Yemeni authorities' forces of killing the innocent people have become a school to the Egyptian forces to kill the opponents. The incident of running a security patrol over the female citizen, Sadia Abdul Sattar Al Maktoof, in the city of Mukalla in Hadramout on Jan. 13, as well as the young person, Visan Ahmed Bakhit, who was run over by a military vehicle, on January 16, became role models of suppressing the Egyptian demonstrators.

At the dawn of Sunday, January 30, Colonel Abdul Latif Thabit "Baoa" was killed by a shell fired from a tank belongs to the military forces stationed in the west of the city of Habilyn, which turned him into pieces, Altaif News website said the that Baoa is one of the first officers who worked on the establishment of an association of retired soldiers and participated in many of the peaceful demonstrations of the Southern Movement.

Following the offensive bombing by the regime forces, on Thursday, January 27, on the city of Habilyn by DShK machinegun shots hit a house belongs to Hisham Askar Al Yafiae, who was shot dead on the spot, in addition to injuring the child Muaheb Mohamed Ahmed after firing artillery shell on her family's home. Witnesses said to Marib Press website that Hisham Al Yafiae, whose family had left the city before his death, was killed after a number of shots of DShK, entered his bedroom and hit him in the head and chest and he was found a corpse in the morning in his home.

The young person Louai Taha Mohammed, a collegian in the fourth year at the Faculty of Engineering, was killed at the night of Saturday, January 22 by bullets fired by the Yemeni regime's forces, and Sada Aden website said that the martyr Louai is one of the people of the of district of Crater, and he was killed in the neighborhood of Alsalam after participating in a wedding of a relative held there. While it is due to a troops tried to get out residents of one of the near homes in the neighborhood for the purpose of destroying it in the middle of the night, and after the resistance of this provocative attempt, one of the soldiers of the Yemeni authorities dared to shoot young people of the neighborhood, which some of those shots caused the death of the young engineer martyr, Loai, and injuring several others.

The citizen, Nadra Saleh Nashir Al Radfani was killed on Friday, Jan. 21, after being injured by shrapnel of a shell fired by the Yemeni forces on Celik village, located on the outskirts of the city of Habilyn, which led to her serious injuries in the chest, and was transferred to hospital, then to the Aden, suffering from coma till death.

A family composed of six members was entirely injured, on Tuesday, January 18, it is the family of Mohammed Shaif Muthana, whose family suffered various injuries after the exposure of their house to artillery shells fired on the area of Alkasha in Radfan. The correspondent of Sada Aden news website, Sadan Al Yafiae, said that among the injured there are women and children exposed to fragments of shells in different parts of their bodies.

The website reported their names as follows:

Shaif Muthana Mohammed - the father – (serious injuries all over his body, especially the chest, abdomen and legs).

Baligh Mohammed Muthana – son – (serious injuries in the chest and entire body).

Abdel-Fattah Mohamed Muthana – son – (slightly injured in limbs and throughout the body).

Sonia Mohammed Muthana - daughter – (seriously injured).

Sonaida Mohammed Muthana – baby girl – (seriously injured).

The wife of Mohammed Shaif Muthana - elderly – (minor injuries).

The traffic policeman, Hamdi Tawfik, was killed on Monday, January 17, after imprisoning and torturing him in the prison of the Criminal Investigation Department in Khormaksar district in Aden, according to reports by human rights source to the Aden News Agency, which explained that "Hamdi Tawfik," from Khalifa Street in Mansoura district in Aden, was arrested after he taking off his uniform, and then trampling them and saying that they are their clothes and that he does not want them.

The source told the Aden News Agency that the martyr "Hamdi," died because of wounds he suffered as a result of torture in the building of the prison of the CID.

The mother, Adhba Yahya Al Jamali, joined the convoy of martyrs of the south after her death on Monday evening, January 16, because of wounds caused by rocket-propelled grenade fired by the forces of authorities on her house in the city of Habilyn, as a result of the random bombing on the city from various types of weapons.

The Aden News Agency (ANA) reported that four of the children of the martyr were seriously wounded, in addition to a fifth female person was in the house.

1 Mohammed Saeed AL Jamali (8 months)

2 – Amal Saeed Al Jamali (3 years)

3 - Majid Saeed Al Jamali (11 years)

4 Hanan Said Al Jamali.

5 Lina Salem Al Jamali.

While the citizen Sadia Abdul Sattar Al Maktoof was participating in a procession march of females, organized by women from Mukalla district in Hadrmout governorate, on Thursday, January 13, to revive the day of reconciliation and forgiveness and to demand the release of their detained sons, a security vehicle heading towards the participants ran over the citizen, Sadia Al Maktoof, without taking into account even the moral values . On the impact of that crime, martyr Sadia gave her last breath to join the martyrs in the south, while the others have survived physically, except the fear and panic and fear of the terribleness of that experience.

The young Barakat Mohammad Naji Mukbil (Alaukbi) was killed on Tuesday, January 11. It was reported that the martyr had left a quarter of an hour before the accident, heading to the city of Al-Dhali, but that he did not arrive on time. Later, at four o'clock in the morning, he was found dead in the back alley next to the well of "Aldab" and there were traces of bullets entered from the head and exited from the neck. The website, Sada Aden, reported that the dead was wanted to the security, and named in the authorities' list

of the wanted Southern Movement activists.

Following the launching a protest march by people from the town of Al-Tawila neighborhood in Crater district of the governorate of Aden on Saturday, January 8, against the provocative practices of the Yemeni forces towards the young people of the neighborhood, and the non-release of some of them after their detention as a result of an altercation erupted with opponents of them belong to regions in the north, in addition to releasing the opponents in a discriminatory manner, the deadly bullets of the regime's forces shot at the demonstrators wounding four of them, including Najib Abdul Sattar, aged 60, who died on Thursday, January 13 in hospital to join the convoy of martyrs of the south.

Deprivation of liberty by arbitrary arrests:

The southern citizen is exposed to arrests and deprivations from liberty in an arbitrary manner in case of adopting an opposing policy to the ruling authorities', except if those views were spoken or expressed in a peaceful protest. The prisons of the authorities' forces are full of detainees against the backdrop of the Southern Movement's peaceful activities.

In the province of Hadramaut, according to lists by the Council of the Peaceful Movement in the governorate, prepared by the Monitoring Committee, it was found that there were 81 detainees, including many children and the elderly people without legal protection, noting that the authorities refuse to divulge the exact number of detainees nor the places of detention, According to Sada Aden website, the number much higher than that. (See statistical list of detainees).

The Yemeni authorities' forces have used to launch disgusting and provocative campaigns of arbitrary arrests against many of the activists of the Southern Movement from time to time. Those forces raided a number of houses in the cities of Sayaun, and Al-Ghurfa, arresting some of their inhabitants, on Thursday and Friday January 27, and 28. The Aden News Agency (ANA) said that those campaigns were marked by barbarism, have included the arrests of several activists of the movement, including: Abdul Hadi Paziad, Khaled Samror, Hani Bahhuan and Mohamed Hanin, as well as Ibrahim Mohammed Ba'jammal and his company, Abdul Hadi Ba'abad and Muthana Badharis who were arrested by a security unit hit their car before arresting them. The power's forces are still looking for the activist Irfan Al-Hajri and Abdullah bin Shamlah.

In a Preliminary statistics by the Aden News Agency (ANA), the number of the victims of the regime's forces against the backdrop of protests in the governorate of Aden on Friday, January 21, included a martyr and wounding 9 people and more than 12 detainees, the names of some of the detainees is as the following:

- 1 - Muhammad Ali Kzim.
- 2 - Walid Jeabl Laisa
- 3 - Ammar Mansour Alkatiri
- 4 - Abu Ammar Mansour Alkatiri (wounded and taken from the hospital to the Political

Security Prison).

5 - Ayman Mansour Alkatiri (wounded and taken along with his brother and nephew to the Political Security Prison).

6 - Omar Awad Hussein Farhan.

7 – Adel Al Sayad

8 - Mohammed Alawi Mohammed Althreya.

The Aden News Agency (ANA) reported that the authorities' forces stationed in the governorate of Shabwah proceeded a campaign of arrests against a number of students who were chanting slogans against the authorities at a festival of the ruling party, on Monday, January 17, they are:

1 - Tarek Mansour Hadi.

2 - Sheikh Abdullah Mohammed

3 - Hassan Ahmed bin Tnha

4 - Ahmed Abdullah Bahuda (al-Oumi)

5 - Ahmed Ali Ahmed bin Haifa

6 - Adel Salem Lahum Bafayyad

7 - Abdullah Bin Salem Mahmoud Bin al-Kasr.

Soldiers of a security checkpoint in Al Husaini area in Lahej governorate, arrested Sheikh Tawfiq Al Alawi, one of the prominent sheikhs of Radfan's tribes, on Tuesday, January 4, without any reasons.

According to sources close to Sheikh Al Alawi spoke to the Aden News Agency (ANA), the Al Alawi tribes held an urgent meeting to condemn the arrest of Sheikh Tawfiq, demanding the authorities to release him quickly. Describing the arrest of Sheikh Al Alawi as an arrest without justification, warning of going too far in the commission and the practices of what they called the works that serve the enemies of the homeland and seeking to drag the people to take hostile positions against the regime.

Physical, psychological torture and degrading treatment:

Arresting the political opponents is not the only task of the Yemeni authorities' forces, but they practice physical and psychological torture, subjecting their victims to humiliating and degrading treatments without respect for the dignity of humanity and for the religious sensations of mercy and compassion. Shafiea Dukik, from the city of Mukalla in Hadramout, was severely beaten and terribly tortured by members and officers of the Police Department of Mukalla for seven days; the period of his arrest. Gulf of Aden news website said that a number of the released prisoners reported that the detainee "Dukik" was subjected to severe physical torture in prison since his arrest on Wednesday, January 5, many people of al-Mukalla showed fear of repeating the scenario of torture, which subjects the people of Hadramout in detention, especially young people, such as what happened to the child martyr, al-Hadad, who died under torture in prison earlier.

Mohammad Al-Shenini, a soldier in the Yemeni army, was violently beaten with rifle

butts and kicking with shoes by gunmen belong to the CID director of the northern Yemeni governorate of Taiz, which has led to breaking bones and fracture in skull. Sada Aden reported the story that soldiers from the south who are still working with the Yemeni regime in Taiz, had gathered on Monday, January 3 in front of the Office of the Governor of Taiz to protest against what happened to their colleague, Aelchenini, by soldiers belonging to the director of CID. They said in their letter that these actions increase the hatred that already exists in the hearts of people of the South in general and Abyan in private.

The right to a life of security and attacks on southern cities:

Cities and villages of the districts of Radfan under fire.

Throughout the month of January 2011, the city of Habilyn and other cities and villages of the districts of Radfan, including Althumeir, Almalha, Ruwaid Alsauda, Salik, and AlRabuah, were exposed to armed attacks launched by armed forces of the authorities stationed on the heights of the region, using various heavy and medium weapons in bombing on the people's homes and shaking their stability and security, which led to the killing and wounding of several people in the region, including children, women, and elders, and damaged many homes and private and public buildings. Also imposing a military and supply siege on the districts, depriving residents from their right to live in security, and enjoy a normal and stable life, but the practices of the regime's forces have caused terror and fear among people for their lives and the lives of their families from treacherous bullets directed to their chests.

On Sunday, January 30, in Habilyn city, intermittent shelling was launched, raising the ire of people and increasing tension in the severity of the situation, since the bombardment resulted in losses in lives and property, citing that a citizen was killed and three other people from the region were wounded, in addition to wounding three travelers, who were traveling in a civilian bus.

The Aden News Agency (ANA) reported that thousands of families have fled to safer areas due to the intensification of the siege and indiscriminate shelling, while the communications are still suspended from the city for the twenty-fifth day, and power cuts continue for eight hours a day, in addition to the lack of drinking water but rarely.

According to Sada Aden website, the Yemeni army has committed massacres on 1/18/2011 through the terrible indiscriminate shelling on the city of Habilyn in Radfan, in Lahej governorate. Southern sources said the city had been under a random sparse bombing on several neighborhoods, where many houses were destroyed. Eyewitnesses said in the possibility of the existence of dead under the rubble, in addition to many of wounded in critical conditions.

The city of Habilyn had been subjected in Sunday morning, January 16, 2011, to indiscriminate shelling by the Yemeni regime's forces besieging the city of Habilyn, major city of Radfan districts. Witnesses said that the indiscriminate shelling on the city from several fronts is continuing, saying that the intensity of the shelling comes from the

direction of Hawshabi station in the south of the city and in front of the power plant west of the city towards the military sector of the regime.

Southern media sources said the heavy shelling reached many houses and caused injuries among many citizens; here are some of their names:

- 1 – Akil Thabit Jaber (shot in the left leg).
- 2 - Mohamed Ahmed Qasim (shot in the left thigh).
- 3 - Rizwan Fadel Ahmed Ali (shrapnel in the legs and abdomen).
- 4 – Saleh Muhtam Khasim (fragments scattered in the body).
- 5 - Arif Mohammed Suhaibi (shrapnel in the head).
- 6 - Bassam Mohammed Mukbil (shot in the abdomen and the other in the hand)
- 7 - Ahmed Hassan Alhalmi (serious injury
- 8 - Mohamed Mohsen Nasser (two bullets hit him and break the man's right)
- 9 - Abdullah Mohsen Ali (shrapnel in the back)
- 10 - Mohammed Saif Aldaari (shot injury and broken right hand
- 11 – Wife of the deceased Saeed Hussein Al Jamali (seriously injured by shrapnel in her abdomen).
- 12 – Wife of the deceased, Mohammed Saeed Hussein Al Jamali, (injured by shrapnel scattered in the body).
- 13 - Majid Mohammed Saeed Hussein Al Jamali (injured by shrapnel in different parts of the body).
- 14 – The child, Saeed Mohamed Saeed Al Jamali (injured by shrapnel).
- 15 - Amal Mohammed Saeed Al-Jamali (injured by shrapnel).

Later in the evening the same day, the injured wife of the deceased, Said Hussein Al Jamali, died because of her wounds.

Habilyn on that day was completely closed by the Yemeni army forces that existed on the outskirts of the entrances to the city, which prevented the entry and exit to it. Sources confirmed that there are a lot of injured people whose homes were exposed to the indiscriminate shelling and were in serious conditions.

Since the dawn of Saturday, January 8, the Central Security crawls and develop military sites on the lands and pastures of the citizens in the area of Ruwaid, west of the city of Habilayn, which was exposed to artillery fire with heavy machine guns, damaging six houses yesterday morning, including one considerable damage. The resumption of bombing the villages led to injuring the citizen, Mukhtar Ali, by a DShk gunshot in his thigh and damaged four houses in Ruwaid and Alznib, and killing a number of cattle. The operations continued till the afternoon of the same day causing the wounding of another citizen named Saif Tmbh. Witnesses spoke about blocking the road by the army in the area of Alanad and the prevention of the movement to and from Radfan, and hearing firing artillery shells on the mountains between the regions of Habilyn and Al-Milah.

According to the Al-Jazeera Sky website, the result of the bombing on the districts of Radfan during the month of January is three martyrs, including two women and 30

wounded and destroying dozens of homes, displacing 76 families, the supply and drug siege, cutting the electricity, roads, and communications.

Dead citizens because of the bombing of the army and the Central Security on the districts of Radfan during January 2011:

- 1 - Colonel Abd al-Latif Thabit "Baoa."
- 2 – Adba Yahya Hussein Al Jamali.
- 3 – Nhdra Saleh Nashir.

Injured citizens because of the bombing of the army and the the Central Security on Radfan during January 2011:

- 1 - Layla Mohamed Hassan - five years – fragment in head 06/01/2011 (Executing body: Central Security Sector - west of Radfan).
- 2 – Amer Mohammed Tmbh – 25 year - fragment in hand 08/01/2011.
- 3 - Abdel-Fattah Alhalmy – 28 year – fragment in leg 19/01/2011.
- 4 – Saeed Asaad - 53 years - fragment in head 01/09/2011.
- 5 - Abdul Nasser Alzamari – 25 year- fragment in palm.
- 6 – Mukhtar Ali Muthana - 22 years - gunshot in thigh 01.09.2011.
- 7 - Ghassan Mohammed Saleh – 32 year- fragment in foot 1/10/2011.
- 8 - Saeed Alwahdi – 51 years - shrapnel in mouth 15 - 1-2011.
- 9 - Muhammad Mahdi Saeed – shrapnel in head.
- 10 - Mohamed Saleh Awad – 22 year head - 15/01/2011.
- 11 – Khaid Thabit Jaber -52 years- gunshot in leg 16.01.2011.
- 12 - Bassam Mohammed Mukbil - 31 year- gunshot in abdomen –Habilyn.
- 13 - Saleh Muhtam Khasim – 75 years - gunshot in palm.
- 14 - Arif Mohammed Suhaibi -16 years - fragment in face.
- 15 - Mohamed Mohsen Nasser – 36 years- gunshot and shrapnel in abdomen.
- 16 – Radwan Fhadil Ahmed – 32 years - fragment in leg 16/01/2011.
- 17 - Mohamed Ahmed Khasim - 37 years fragment in abdomen.
- 18 - Ahmed Hussain Ahmed – 51 years – fragment in abdomen and chest.
- 19 - Muhammad Saif al-Mahi - 15 years - gunshot in hand.
- 20 - Majed Saeed Al Jamali – 12 years old – gunshot in hand.
- 21 - Hanan Saeed Al Jamali - 18 years – fragment in abdomen.
- 22 – Lina Salem Nasser – 26 years- fragment in abdomen.
- 23 – Neima Jamal Bargela – 5 years- fragment in hand.
- 24 - Anis Waheeb Hadi – 6 yeaaars- fragment in leg- 17/1/2011.
- 25 - Abdullah Mohsen Ali - 62 years - gunshot in hand -----
- 26 - Mohammed Shaif Muthana - 48 years - fragments in abdomen and leg 01/18/2011
- 27 – Paligh Mohammed Shaif – 18 years – fragments.
- 28 – Suneidah Mohammed Shaif - 15 years - fragments in abdomen.
- 29 - Sonia Mohammed Shaif -11 years-
- 30 - Abdel-Fattah Mohamed Ahmed- 33 years- fragments in abdomen and chest.

Homes and places affected by bombing of the military and the Central Security in the districts of Radfan during January 2011:

Damages to the homes and properties of the following owners:

- Abdullah Hossein Nasr
- Ali Hassan Alkharishi.
- Muhsin Muhammad Taiwih
- Mohammed Abdullah Mohammed
- Mohamed Kassem Ali.
- Thabit Atef.
- Abdullah Mohammed Qasim.
- Rashid Mohammed Ahmed.
- Othman Taiwih
- Mukbil Abdullah Ali.
- Saleh Mohammed al-Haj.
- Mohammed Salam Fhadil.
- Mohsen Mohamed Salem.
- Poultry farm Muhssein Al Saranja and Majaballah Mohammed, in addition to three houses in Alksha – Althamri - - Alznib - Althumair village in the south of the city of Habilyn.
- Three schools exposed to indiscriminate bombing - Sheba Alrwaid Alaksha schools - Almelah - Radfan Model School Habilyn.

31 families were displaced from the village of Alrwaid to Hubail Jaber and Habilyn beginning from January 12.

As well as displacing (approximately 19 families from Habilyn to Aden), 9 families to Halimyn, 22 families to the mountainous areas and to Hubail Jabr and al-Bakri, and 16 families to areas of Yafie.

Economic and social impacts resulting from the blockade laid on the districts of Radfan:

- Huge material losses happened to the traders in the city of Habilyn as a result of preventing them from delivering the business requirements as well as the keeping them for long periods in the road and make them pay large sums of money to pass through all the checkpoints and the newly-developed checkpoints counted 7.
- Suspending the services of fuel supply, vegetables, fish, and stopping water coming from the water projects because of lack of fuel.
- The operations of displacement against the citizens that force them go from the suburbs of Habilyn to the center of the city on foot for more than a kilometer is resulting in physical and psychological harms.
- Suspending the telecommunications and isolating the population from each other and the outside world and their results of the material damage to the owners of shops of communications.

- The Yemeni forces launched a violent attack in the early morning of Monday 24.01,2011, on the city of Habilyn and many villages on the outskirts of the city, leaving many damages to inhabited and others uninhabited houses after the terrible exodus of the inhabitants.

The western military sector, the most serious since it is located over the hills. it carried out the attack towards the down direction to the city, causing serious damages resulted in many victims, while shots of DShK machinegun hit the power transformers of the city of Habilyn to live in a dangerous situation till the moment with the exodus of families that has never been seen in the city before, and it is almost empty except from those who have no food or vehicles to move from the city for lack of petrol and its derivatives and the siege on the city and the suspension of communications and the military march to the city.

Sada Aden news website reported that on the impact of armed incidents took place on Friday, January 7, in the town of Lawder, in Abyan governorate, and the following breakdown of security and the apprehension of the authorities' forces of targeting, those forces proceeded to shoot the houses of the citizens randomly in the north of the district of Lawder. Those forces shelled the houses of the citizens causing wounded woman,, a man, and a child.

The Southern Observatory for Human Rights reported on abuses committed by the forces of the Yemeni authorities in the districts of Radfan to the international organizations concerned with the protection of human rights (see communications section of the Observatory).

Violations related to freedom of press and the media:

The authorities still committing massive violations affecting many journalists and media professionals and activists in the southern areas of Yemen against the backdrop of transferring the fact of the views of the Southern Movement and its activists, and those violations include blocking the news websites and the confiscation of local newspapers and attacks on reporters of the satellite channels and the threats of arrest, and prevention of transferring and coverage of events carried out by the Southern Movement, which has legitimate demands.

The Southern Observatory has documented during the month of January a number of cases in which the rights of journalists were a subject to violations.

- Forces on Monday, January 10, arrested the journalist Fuad Rashid, the former assistant editor of the newspaper of Almasala, while he was covering a demonstration in the city of Mukalla organized by masses of women demanding the release of detainees. It is worth mentioning that the journalist Fouad Rashid has founded a news site on the internet, known as "al-Mukalla Press," but the authorities have blocked it because it covered activities and protests organized by the Southern Movement. The Committee of Protecting the Journalists, located in New York, called the Yemeni authorities to release the journalist Fouad Rashid, and the Yemeni government responded positively to that.

- The Authorities' forces on Saturday, January 15, targeted the journalists Bent

Almokamel and Abu Mohammed al-Hadrami, the correspondents of Aden Live Channel, the pro-Southern Movement channel, during covering a funeral ceremony of the martyr, Masada Al Maktoof, who was killed when a security patrol ran over her. Althagheer website mentioned that the incident occurred when the forces tried to disperse the citizens who attended the funeral of the victim, Masada, in the city of Mukalla in Haramout.

- Forces of the Yemeni authorities, stationed in Arashi Mountain in the district of Al-Dhali, on Tuesday, January 18, opened fire on the home of the journalist, Ahmed Harmal, causing medium holes in its walls, and causing panic and fear to his family. According to the Aden News Agency that this is the sixth incident of its kind, since the home of the journalist Harmal was previously exposed to fire by the forces of power, to force him to cease his criticism about them.

- Journalist Fhdil Mubarak, the correspondent of Al-Jazeera channel in southern Yemen, was threatened by the director of Abyan Security Department, on Friday, January 21, against the backdrop of covering the events of the Southern Movement in the governorate of Abyan on 18, 19.20 of January.

The Aden News Agency (ANA) reported that the threat came via an sms, containing the following text: ((You have forgotten the honor of the profession and lost credibility, and rather than serving Al-Jazeera, you have become a servant of the operatives of subversion and the enemies of the homeland through your false news and reports that make you assume a high seat on the wanted list of security)).

- Three military vehicles carrying soldiers in civilian clothes and policewomen arrested the journalist and human rights activist and supporter of the issue of southern Yemen, Tawakul Abdul Salam Kerman, the president of Women Journalists Without Chains organization, at midnight on Sunday, January 22, when she was returning along with her husband to their home in the district of Sana'a, and was taken to the Central Security's prison, and then released after the people's demonstrations in Sana'a, condemning the incident. The Organization of Women Journalists Without Chains said that armed group took the cell phone and laptop of Kerman, and they had no order from the prosecution justifying those actions.

- The home of the media activist, Adeeb Saleh Mubarak, located in the village of Alhazm in the district of Bayhan in Shabwa, was exposed to thick fire by individuals associated with the Yemeni authorities, and Al-Taif website said that the attack was at one pm of Thursday, January 27, and that the young people of the village went there to seize the attackers, but they could escape to the gate of the military brigade 19 stationed there.

- The house of journalist, Sadan Al Yafie, a reporter who works for the "Aden Live Channel" and a number of news websites and news agencies, was wounded when Yemeni forces, stationed in Habilyn, shot him with the machinegun (DShK), on Saturday, January 29. the journalist, Sadan Al Yafie, told the Aden News Agency (ANA) that "the western military sector of the Yemeni army stationed in the city of Habilyn wages intermittent bombings on the houses of the city of Habilyn which reached his home more than once, and that his house was exposed to fire in broad daylight and night,

even if there is no heavy shelling on the city."

- Members of the Political Security and intelligence employees belong to the armored brigade 33 beat Iyad Imad Ghanem, the reporter of Aden Live channel, on the afternoon of Sunday, January 30, while he was on his way to the city of Aden. The website, Sada Aden, told the story saying that "a gang of four members took him by a car to the area of code Alebadl on the highway, pointing their guns to his face threatening to kill him, and they had a wireless phone used by men of intelligence and Political Security, were communicating through codes, swearing at him by tough words and phrases, and told him that Aden Live Channel and Althawri Newspaper that which you write to, won't avail you, and they robbed all his possession including amounts of money estimated at ten thousand riyals, memory stick, a CD, and university handouts, belong to the Faculty of Arts where he study, in the Department of Press. According to the site that Iyad Ghanem added that the gang told him that "if you enter Aden, you would get out of it carried on the shoulders, and neither Althawri nor the Adenie movement will avail you."

- Almrsad website was exposed to an attack of piracy just a week after the launch. A statement issued by the editorial board of the website, which is headed by Iskander Shaher, published on Sunday, January 30, accused the Yemeni authorities of blocking it inside Yemen.

[A variety of other violations:](#)

1. Al Jazeera Channel mentioned that a young man suffered serious burns after setting himself on fire in the city of Sheikh Othman, in southern Yemen, on January 27, 2011. Relatives of the young man, Fouad Sultan (25 years), said that he was unable to support his family from the return of his work, as a caller at a bus station, but it was not clear if the suicide attempt was to imitate the work of a similar incident in Tunisia, which sparked a people's uprising.

2. Soldiers from the local police in Al Houta city, in Lahej governorate, on January 26, fired on the car of the leader in the local authority, Dr. Amal Khumri, according to local sources in Al Houta, and tried to arrest a number of her companions. According to Colonel Abdullahi Mozei, the police tried to arrest a number of companions of Dr. Khumri in charges of belonging to the Southern Movement, local media reported. (Aden Alghad)

3. In statements published by the Yemen News Agency "SABA" on Sunday, 23/01/2011, the Yemeni Interior Minister, Maj. Gen. Mutahar Rashad al-Masri, warned any organization or political party of conducting "marches or demonstrations," stressing that will undergo them to measures of accountability.

4. Citizens in the city of Habilayn in Radfan in the governorate of Lahej, on Wednesday, found an unknown body in a ravine near the city. Witnesses said that the citizens were on their way to the market when they found the body that had a broken neck. The body was taken to Radfan General Hospital and then to the refrigerator of Ibn Khaldun Hospital in

Al Houta without knowing the identity of the body.

5. According to Aden Times (19/01/2011), a meeting between parents of the martyr Ahmed Darwish and their lawyer and some activists of the Southern Movement who showed solidarity with the family, and the head of the prosecution on behalf of the appeal file of the case of the martyr Darwish, which was returned by the Attorney-General of Sana'a who refused to refer the case to trial under the pretext of lack of evidence for a criminal offense of murder as a result of torture leading to death.

6. Journalist Yasser Alia, the correspondent of Marib Press in Radfan, was attacked by a substance believed to be acid, which led to burns and pains led him to take treatments in a hospital in Radfan, in addition to burning his shirt and underwear.

Violations against the right of collective expression through staging public events, and participating in marches and peaceful demonstrations.

Monthly general strike launched in many southern cities:

A number of cities and regions in the south, on Monday, January 3, witnessed a general strike included all aspects of public life, according to a plan of people's protests of the Supreme Council of the Peaceful Movement.

Sources have confirmed to the Gulf of Aden news website that the cities of Al-Dhali, Alawabl, Habilayn, Al Houta, Kersh, Labaus, Zanzibar, Lauder, Mudia, Azzan, Bayhan, Mukalla, Shahr, and Sayaun witnessed total general strikes, while it was partially succeeded in most of the southern cities and regions, including Aden.

The implementation of the programme of the general strike made the majority of the southern state employees refuse to go to their works and students not attend their schools and families remained at their homes during the six hours of implementation from 6 am until 12 pm, and all the shops and educational facilities, government and major markets closed doors, and the movement of transportation between cities and provinces was paralyzed, particularly the movement of the highway links between the areas of Shuaib – al-Dhali - Habilayn - Lahej – Aden.

In anticipation of this, the authorities' forces deploy troops heavily in attempts to thwart the general strike of the Southern Movement, which is implemented on the first Monday of each month.

Fifth anniversary of the Day of Reconciliation and Forgiveness, January 13:

People of the southern governorates in a number of cities marked the fifth anniversary of the "Day of the Southern Reconciliation and Forgiveness," which is marked on January 13 of each year through organizing people's marches, festivals and public events to express their seeking to overcome the pains of the past, and to look towards the future with open minds and achieve the high target set in front of them represented in the attainment of freedom and re-independent state.

It was reported that a number of southern cities organized rallies, on Thursday, January 13, on that day of forgiveness that expresses the determination of the southerners to overcome the effects of the political crises of the past, not just that, but converting them to incentives towards the supreme target, including the cities of Aden, Jaar, Alhouta, Al-Dhali, Habilyn, Azzan, Alsaeed, Nessab, Lawder, Shukra and Tur-Albaha, Shahr, Mukalla, Gail Bawazir, Dees, Karesh, Amasimir, Rusud, Labaus, Ghaida, embodying the desire of civilized behavior to overcome the political conflicts that had killed the southern citizen. On this occasion, a number of speeches and poems were delivered to represent the spirit of tolerance and reconciliation of as a great historical value in the lives of the people of the south and their way of freedom, calling to practice that behavior on the ground. The speeches warned of what the authorities seek; to broadcast and incite tribal feuds and make the southerners revenge against each other. In addition to that, slogans of reconciliation and forgiveness called the people of the south to consolidate the values of forgiveness and reconciliation and their supreme principles. On that day, the authorities' forces tried to suppress those activities by deploying troops heavily in front of the demonstrators, provoking feelings, and arresting several activists, while fierce clashes broke out between them in some cities, particularly in the governorate of Hadramout.

In the city of Bayhan, in Shabwah, citizens marked, on Thursday, January 13, the anniversary of reconciliation and forgiveness by a mass march started from the Freedom Square and ended by organizing a massive festival. The speakers expressed their absolute solidarity with the cities of al-Dhali and Radfan. In a speech by the Forum of Reconciliation and Forgiveness it was called to prompt to hold those high and great principles as useful weapons to achieve the goals of the south. It was reported that this festival, which gathered crowds came from different areas of the governorate, marched climbing Raydan Mountain, painting the flag of the south on the highest top, which sent a message to express the intention to continue the struggle until liberation.

In the province of Hadramout, Aden News Agency reported that the governorate witnessed a demonstration staged by women in the courtyard of the martyr Afif Alwahiri, on Thursday January 13, in al-Mukalla, attended by large crowds of women and school students, embodying the principle of reconciliation and forgiveness and marking their fifth anniversary. The Aden News Agency indicated that the authorities' forces surrounded the women to intimidate and disperse them, but one of the nobles continued to deliver her speech with courage raising her voice, and pointing out that the acts of intimidation and terror will not deter the people of the south, men and women, to continue the peaceful struggle until independence and the restoration of the occupied state.

The Web site, Sada Aden, cited that a woman was crushed to death by a security vehicle, while she was participating in that demonstration.

The Day of the "Southern Rage" .. Tuesday, January 18:

In response to call made by former President, Ali Salem al-Beidh, and the field leader of the Southern Movement, Hassan Ba'oum, to the masses of the south to launch on

Tuesday, January 18, demonstrations of anger to condemn the policies of the Yemeni authorities towards the land and people of the south, which called this day the day of "Southern Rage" against the heinous crimes carried out by forces of Yemen in the south. The call was responded by lurching angry demonstrations and protests attended by thousands of people, condemning the policies of the Yemeni authorities and the crimes perpetrated against them and against and the denial of self-determination. The forces dealt with the demonstrations and protests by excessive force, including firing bullets and tear gas into the crowds of participants.

Aden governorate:

Like the rest of the southern governorate, people in the governorate of Aden organized, on Tuesday, January 18, angry protests, in which participants expressed their discontent and anger, raising slogans of the Southern Movement, and photos of the martyrs, and demanded the return of the independent southern state.

The Aden News Agency mentioned that the rallies began in Albraiqa, Sheikh Othman, Mansoura, and Crater districts in Aden governorate, where the people roamed the streets of these districts, chanting slogans of the Southern Movement; demanding liberation and independence. Forces proceeded to face those marches, using excessive force to disperse them, shooting and bombing tear gas, and units of the military had been deployed heavily in various regions, and campaigns of arrests were launched against dozens of young participates. The Aden News Agency (ANA) described the march of anger as "having revolutionary unparalleled passion expressing the will of the masses who are yearning for freedom, independence, and the restoration of the southern state.: Sada Aden Website reported that the demonstrators were forced to defend themselves by throwing stones at the forces of the authorities in exchange for targeting those young people by live ammunition, causing many wounded among the participants. (see injured section).

The first of those events was in the city of Mansoura, where hundreds marched in a main street near the clinics neighborhood, chanting slogans against the unity of Yemen and raising flags of the former state of the South. In the city of Crater, tens rallied a march after the Isha prayer, roaming the Aban street, and then headed to Arwa Street, where the demonstrators burned tires and put stones on the roads to block the street.

In the neighborhood of Khormaksar, a number of demonstrators blocked the road at the traffic circle of the Republic Hospital to make their march fuse with another march coming from the district of Al-Arish in Khormaksar.

The city of Salah al-Din witnessed similar protests, when tens of people marched in the city's streets raising flags of the Southern Movement.

In the district of Tawahi, a peaceful march held by the people of the Hell Mountain neighborhood, as a result, forces of the Yemeni authorities suppressed it violently, using bullets and tear gas, which led the residents of the neighborhood to block the road, preventing the security units from entering their rebelling neighborhood.

At the same time, young people in Sheikh Othman demonstrated in the center of the city; in the yard called Al-Hashimi, where participants chanted for liberation and the return of the state of the south. Meanwhile, people of Memdara area in Sheikh Othman, witnessed a similar demonstration, and where clashes occurred and pushed the people to block some roads and burn tires.

The Aden News Agency (ANA) quoted from the human rights activist, Ahmed Rabizi, who said that the forces of power arrested, on the "Day of Southern Rage," more than 40 activists, including 11 from the Hell Mountain in Tawahi, 8 in the district of Crater, and 8 from the district of Al-Arish, in addition to 13 detainees **from the city of Al-Houta**.

Lahej governorate:

In many cities of the southern province of Lahj, people accepted the call of the President Ali Salem al-Beidh and field leader Hassan Ba'oum to launch a day of rage, to demand the liberation and the return of the independent state of the south.

In the cities of Halimen and Habilyn in Radfan, which are under a continuous siege and bombardment for more than a month caused many dead and wounded, thousands of angry protesters march in the highway of Habilyn city, waving green flags and flags of the state of the south and photographs of the President Ali Salem al-Beidh and others of martyrs and wounded. The protesters set up a demonstration of challenge downtown; in a platform called "the martyrs' platform," where many speeches were delivered, expressing withstanding on the day of rage.

In the city of Al-Dhali, tens of thousands of people marched around the streets of the city, chanting slogans of solidarity with the people of the areas of Radfan. It was considered one of the major protests on that day, according to the Aden News Agency, the procession passed through all the security checkpoints had been prepared to seize it.

In the centre of Lahej governorate, Al-Houta, the forces of the Yemeni authorities fired live bullets and tear gas on a mass march organized by the Southern Movement in the city on Tuesday morning, to comply with the call. Witnesses said that some injuries occurred when security forces carried out a campaign of arrests and chases.

In Tur-albaha region, a demonstration was organized in harmony with the "Day of Southern Rage," when demonstrators chanted the slogans of the peaceful Southern Movement.

Abyan governorate:

In the governorate of Abyan, people responded to the call of the former President, Ali Salem al-Beidh, and field leader, Hassan Ahmed Ba'oum, when angry demonstrations were organized in several districts of the province, including Al-Wadie, Zanzibar, Jaar, Al-Mahfed, Shukra, and other cities.

In Al-Wadie district, a demonstration proceeded by a procession was held by a large number of attendees, chanting angry slogans calling for the departure the Yemeni army

forces from the south, and expressing their solidarity with the people of Radfan, Al-Dhali, Aden, and Hadramout. And affirming their adherence to the principles of reconciliation and forgiveness and the southern unity, and the option of independence and restoration of the state of the south as a strategic objective of the Southern Movement.

Shabwah governorate:

It was reported that masses in Shabwah rushed to comply with the call to launch a day of anger, on Tuesday, January 18, in which they expressed their rejection and condemnation of all the crimes committed by the Yemeni authorities against the rights of the south and its people, and expressed their determination to continue the struggle until liberation. The angry demonstrations were launched in the cities of Alsaeed, Gardan, Haban, Nesab, Al-Musaina, Kora, Bayhan, Aram, and Azzan in Mayfa'a.

In Azzan district in the province of Sabwah, citizens organized a mass march of anger, on Tuesday, January 18, chanting a number of slogans, expressing the public's insistence on moving forward in the struggle until the disengagement and independence and the restoration of the state of the south. The Aden News Agency (ANA) indicated that the people roamed the streets marching in the city of Azzan and continued on its course to the triangle of freedom, where a demonstration was held, and in which several speeches by Southern Movement activists were delivered.

Hadramout:

In the province of Hadramout people responded to the call by organizing a "Day of Southern Rage." Masses demonstrated in the cities of Mukalla, Shahr, Gail Bawazir, Sharj, Dees, in addition to the city of Cutn in the Valley region, Al-Hami and other cities. In the city of Mukalla, the center of Hadrmout governorate, the Aden News Agency mentioned that the masses engaged in hit and run clashes with the police forces that tried to suppress their demonstration. Because of the momentum of the rally, which spread through the city, the commercial activity and public life were paralyzed.

In the district of Gail Bawazir, specifically in the town of Shuheir, a march was organized by women and young people faced by the security forces by live ammunition resulted in an injured activist, Ali bin Shuhna, the leader of the Youth and Student Movement.

And in the center of the city of Gail Bawazir the agency reported that the people made angry protests, in which they burnt down the headquarters of the ruling party, the General People's Congress, in the district.

Media sources in the city of Shihr said that the Political Security arrested more than 10 children in a campaign of arrests against the backdrop of participating in a demonstration organized on the "Day of Rage" by the movement in the city.

In the city of Cutn, in the region of the Valley, the Youth and Student Movement organized a mass demonstration, in which protesters clashed with security forces tried to disperse them by force, and using excessive force.

The Aden News Agency mentioned that young people in the town of Al-Hami, located on the international highway between the provinces of Hadramaut and Mahara, blocked

the international road with stones and burning tires, while people from Shir city clashed with street vendors from northern areas, who fired live ammunition at the demonstrators, according to what reported by local sources, saying that those vendors are just officers of the National Security and the Political Security Departments (intelligence).

The Aden News Agency (ANA) said that the security forces arrested groups of young people in the cities of Mukalla, Shihr, and Gail Bawazir, exceeded the number of (60) prisoners distributed to several prisons and some of them are in difficult conditions as a result of torture.

With regard to the wounded on the "Day of Southern Rage," many activities in the southern governorate of Hadramout were injured as a result of the use of violence against them.

Al-Mahra governorate:

On the other hand, the Aden News Agency (ANA) mentioned that the city of Ghaydah, center of Al-Mahra governorate, a "Day of Southern Rage," in response to the call issued by the President / Ali Salem and the leader / Hassan Ahmed Ba'oum. The agency noted that the masses of Al-Mahra launched in the morning of January 18, a procession, wandering around the main streets of the center of the governorate.

The demonstrators chanted, calling for granting the state of the south the freedom and independence, and expressing their solidarity with the people of Radfan, Hadramout and AL-Dhali, and calling to lift the siege and war waged on the cities of the south, and stop the brutal massacres committed by the army against children, elders, and women of the peaceful people of the south.

The weekly events and the "Prisoner's Day" by the movement:

The right to express opinion or claim rights whether through the individual interaction, the press or group interaction, participation in rallies, or demonstrations and in any public events, is a legitimate right guaranteed by all laws, and it is inherently a public right and unlimited as long as it is through peaceful means, so there must be no law that restricts the freedom to enjoy this right. The argument to obtain "prior authorization" is only one of the methods used by authorities to restrict this right, and which make it a justification to perform the operations of suppressing the demonstrations, and penalization of opposing politicians, especially because of that text is filled with inflammatory conditions of the opinion, do not correspond with their right to organize mass demonstrations. So, it did not happen one day that a "permission" has been granted to the southerners to organize a demonstration they determined to launch, but on the contrary, any request of that kind is completely rejected. Bringing to the conviction of the futility of applying a similar demand, using the right granted to them under international law to demonstrate and practice their right of the collective and peaceful expression in any suitable way. Therefore, any peaceful group is entitled to express its views through organizing marches without prior permission, noting that the legislator when making such a text, it is intended to make the administrative authorities aware of what is going on, and take note of their actions, which allows them to regulate traffic process and the other administrative

measures, not related to the content and objectives of the peaceful march.

Therefore, the human world is surprised by the practices of the security authorities to crack down on peaceful demonstrations, since that is a breach of one of the fundamental rights which the humanity endeavor to achieve. It is not surprising that The United States of America expressed support for the right of Yemenis to "express themselves and assemble freely," stated by the agency "AFP" in the words of Mr. Philip Crowley, State Department spokesman, said: "We know that there are protests taking place in Sana'a and other cities of Yemen, and our message is one. "

However, the Yemeni authorities continued to suppress the peaceful marches and demonstrations, provoking their activists and dragging them to facilitate the clashes to not to be suppressed by precautionary methods, but by the deadly bullets at them, not taking into consideration the laws, religion, nor morals, but committing murder cold-bloodedly, in defiance of the local and international community.

Aden:

During escalation peaceful protests adopted by the Southern Movement and the continuation of launching events, young people from Aden governorate organized on Monday and Saturday, January 31 and 29, protesting events in a number of districts, in particular in Sirah in Crater district, and the cities of Dar-Saad, Abdel-Aziz and Remi in the district of Sheikh Othman, as well as in the district of Tawahi, where hundreds of participants demanded the release of political prisoners and stop the assaults on the city Habilyn and lifting the siege. The demonstrators also expressed their solidarity with the Egyptian people in their ordeal, in order to get rid of the regime. The Web site, Sada Aden, reported that the forces of power proceeded to disperse the demonstrators by force, as well as thickening their presence in front of the Egyptian consulate in the area of Khormaksar.

The Web site, Aden Alghad, cited that the demonstrators caused a number of roads to be blocked by burning tires, while the Aden News Agency (ANA) said that the authorities carried out raids and arrests against a number of activists.

- Citizens in Mansoura city organized a protest after the Friday prayer January 28, demanding the Yemeni authorities to leave from the south. The agency added that the Yemeni forces seized the demonstrators who stationed in the neighborhoods where the march was organized, in Blocks 10 and 11 of the city of Mansoura, and used excessive force against them and the absolute live bullets and tear gas canisters to disperse them.

- The protest against the methods of repression by using live bullets, leading to the killing of citizens, students of the Faculty of Engineering, University of Aden on Sunday, January 23, marched to express solidarity with the family of the martyr Louai Taha, the student in the college in the fourth grade, who was killed in the district of Khormaksar, when the regime's forces shot demonstrators of children of Alsalam neighborhood. They expressed their condemnation of the murder of their colleague, denouncing the policy of repression of the peaceful demonstrations by live bullets, as well as committing the violations against the rights of people of the south.

- After holding the funeral of the martyr Najib Abdul Sattar, who was killed by the hands of the authorities on January 8, hundreds of citizens on Sunday, January 23, launched a peaceful march in which the participants denounced the killings committed by the forces of power against the people of the south, raising slogans and flags of the south. The people marched roaming a street leading from the cemetery towards the stadium of Hubaishi to Queen Arwa Street. The participants were surprised by troops firing live ammunition on them suddenly and without warning, caused a number of wounded among the participants, according to the reports by Sada Aden news website.

A number of districts in the governorate of Aden are witnessing since January 17, daily marches to condemn the abuses against people, and for the expression of solidarity with each other, demanding for the release of political prisoners arrested against the backdrop of their activities supporting the Southern Movement, as well as expressing solidarity with the City of Habilityn which exposed to armed attacks by the Yemeni army. A demonstration emerged on the evening of Saturday, January 22, in both the cities of Sheikh Othman and Khormaksar, specifically in the neighborhood of Alsaada, where the young man Louay Ba'hakam fell dead by bullets fired by Yemeni forces. In the face of those peaceful protests, the forces of power, with all the arrogance, dare to fire live bullets at the demonstrators without hesitation. This increases the determination of the demonstrators to engage in peaceful struggle no matter what it takes.

- In continuation of the responses of the citizens of the governorate of Aden with their brothers in the other governorates, the Friday, January 21, after Friday prayers, witnessed many people's demonstrations, chanting their demands to release the political prisoners, and stop the armed attacks on the city Habilityn, including lifting the siege on it and the rest of the cities and villages of the south . The Aden News Agency (ANA) said that the demonstrators spread in most of the cities and districts of the governorate of Aden, including the cities of Sheikh Othman (Al-Hashemi), Albraiqa, Mansoura, Khormaksar (neighborhood of Alsaada) Al-Tawilla neighborhood, Alsalam neighborhood. The Yemeni forces also used violence to disperse the demonstrations, without taking into account the safety of human beings.

The neighborhood of Al-Memdara witnessed on the same day a protest march, in which the roads were blocked by burning tires, which interfered with by forces of power to suppress them by force, arresting some activists. In the neighborhood of Alsaada a number of demonstrators were injured by shots of the authorities' forces which did not hesitate to use it, and did not hesitate to use violence to suppress a protest organized by the young people of the neighborhoods of Almadina-albaida'a and Jamal in Khormaksar. The Web site, Sada Aden, cited the story that in the same evening clashes between southern protesters in Alsalam neighborhood pushed to defend the house of one of the people of the neighborhood, which security forces tried to get his owner to destroy the house arbitrarily by force in the middle of the night, so the people throw the soldiers accompanying the bulldozer with stones with caused the soldiers to retaliate by shooting live ammunition, caused the fall of martyrs and wounded. In the neighborhood of Iron Mountain in front of Reigel Cinema, groups of people blocked the passage in Khormaksar using roadblocks and burning tires, and were attacked by more than five security units, thrown by stones which caused the frames of the military vehicles to smash and flee back again, and later fire live bullets to disperse protesters.

The Aden News Agency (ANA) said that the number of victims of the repression of the authorities' forces against the activists and protesters in the cities of Aden that day, reached one dead and 9 wounded, and more than 12 detainees.

On Thursday, January 20, the cities of Aden, specifically Crater, Khormaksar and Albraiqa, and the neighborhoods of al-Ahmadi and Al-Arish, which witnessed protests and demonstrations, faced by clashes with the forces of power, that used excessive violence to disperse them through using live bullets and tear gas bombs. The participants in those demonstrations burned tires to protest against the actions of the authorities. Those demonstrations coincided with the "Southern Prisoner's Day," which the supporters of the Southern Movement used to launch it in various southern provinces.

The Aden News Agency reported that the regime's forces closed the neighborhood of Alsaada in Khormaksar, developing checkpoints around the neighborhood, which was the scene of confrontations between the regime forces and demonstrators over the past three days

The people's demonstrations continued in the province of Aden for the second day in a row. Wednesday, January 19, corresponded the call by the leaders of the Southern Movement to the southern people to launch protests of anger in the streets on Tuesday, which made the people to extend their protest on the following day, when crowds of people in the districts of Sheikh Othman, Mansoura Crater, Khormaksar and Al-Arish, expressed their demands of freedom and independence, denouncing the violations of civil rights of the southern citizens, the raids and arrests of the activists of the Southern Movement and the forces besieging the southern cities and bombing them brutally. According to the correspondent of Aden News Agency (ANA), the authorities carried out campaigns of arrests against dozens of activists in those demonstrations.

- In response with the young people of Al-Tawila neighborhood and to express solidarity with them, young people from Dar-Saad city in Aden organized a solidarity protest, in addition to the neighborhood of the Hell Mountain in Al-Twahi district witnessed a similar protest in which young people, on Wednesday, January 12, gathered condemning the violations of the Yemeni authorities' forces, sticking logos of the Southern Movement on the walls, caused the authorities' troops to shoot hysterically, injuring one of them seriously, and arresting a number of them.

- In solidarity with the young people of Al-Tawila neighborhood in Crater district, groups of young people in dar-Saad district in denounced that through organizing a protest march on Sunday, 9 January. The web site of Sada Aden said that the demonstrators chanted slogans of the peaceful southern revolution, and raised flags of the state of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen.

- As a result of the resistance of the people of Sirah to the forces of power to discourage the arrest of a number of activists in the neighborhood, forces of power, on Saturday, January 8, laid a siege on the neighborhood and engaged with youth who had nothing to retaliate but throw the soldiers of the authorities with stones, and what called those forces to fire live ammunition, injuring four people, one of them died later, called Najib Abdul

Sattar.

To commemorate the first anniversary of the armed attack on the building of al-Ayyam Newspaper, which happened on the fourth of January last year, against the backdrop of protests in solidarity with the newspaper, a group of southern journalists and intellectuals, with the participation of groups of civil and human rights activists to protest against the suspension of al-Ayyam Newspaper for more than eight months, on Tuesday, January 4 groups of young people of Aden from Alsaada neighborhood conducted a demonstration of solidarity with the newspaper, as well as with the issue of the martyr Ahmed Darwish and the case of Ahmed Omar Abbadi Almrakashi, the bodyguard of al-Ayyam Newspaper, who was sentenced to death aggrievedly, as well as with the issue of young Faris Abdullah, who was also sentenced him to death against the backdrop of the bombings of Al-Wihda Sports Club, chanting slogans against those sentences, and demanding to repeal them and not to confiscate the freedom of speech, and to refrain from fabricating accusations of judicial sentencing.

Lahej governorate:

- To commemorate the "Southern Prisoner's Day" citizens in the city of Al-Dali organized a massive protests, on Thursday, January 27 in addition to January 20 and 6, attended by hundreds, roamed the streets of the city carrying photographs of the southern martyrs and others of President Ali Salem al-Beidh and flags of the state of the south, demanding the release of political prisoners arrested against the backdrop of the Southern Movement's activities, and expressing their denunciation about the attacks on the areas of Radfan, Lawder and Azzan, al-Mukalla, and Aden, calling the troops of the Yemeni authorities to leave from the south, and to grant them independence. It is noteworthy that people from Al-Dali revived the memory of the reconciliation and forgiveness on Thursday, Jan. 13.

- To condemn the acts of the power's forces committed against the south's citizens and activists of the movement, crowds in the city of Al-Dhali, on Monday, January 24, demanded the immediate release of all the activists of the Southern Movement. The Aden News Agency (ANA) reported that the demonstrators denounced the arrest of human rights activist and political activists, Tawakul Kerman, who was released later, and condemned the threats against the journalist, Fhdil Ali Mubarak, the Al-Jazeera correspondent, by the director of the security of the southern governorate of Abyan. The people of the city of Al-Dhali launched a similar march on Friday, January 21.

- Hundreds of people of Al-Dali City, on Monday, January 10, conducted a demonstration in solidarity with their fellows, the people of the district of Al-Melah, in Radfan, and the people of Al-Tawila in Aden. The demonstrators raised flags of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen and photographs of the martyrs and prisoners, and chanted slogans demanding the departure of the Yemeni forces and condemning the genocide carried out by those forces against the innocent and defenseless citizens.

- Masses of the people Al-Houta in the governorate of Lahej gathered, on Sunday, January 30, staging a demonstration and marching around the streets of the city, declaring their solidarity with the step of the Egyptian people, calling people in the south to support their demonstrations, and to take a lesson from the Tunisian and Egyptian peoples. The website of Sada Aden said that the authorities' forces proceeded to disperse them by force.

The movement organized a protest in the southern city of Al-Houta, on Monday, January 17, a censuring demonstration against perpetrations of the regime's forces through the armed attacks on the city of Habilyn. The protesters blocked the road in the city, in return, the authorities' forces dispersed the demonstrators by force.

- In the district of Karesh, on Tuesday, launched a spontaneous demonstration organized by angry unemployed youth who threatened to commit a collective suicide to protest about their living conditions.

The website of Sada Aden reported that the young people marched around the city's streets and the market raising slogans condemning the recruitment policy of corruption, the marginalization, exclusion, and deprivation in their district, and employing people comes from the northern regions instead of them. The authorities' forces rushed to suppress the demonstration using violence.

- The southern movement in the Labaus district in the government of Lahej, on Thursday, January 27, organized a mass rally, in a revival of the "Southern Prisoner's Day," in which thousands of the people of the district and its environs participated in it. At the festival. In the demonstration, the prominent politician, Hassan Ahmed Ba'oum, the president of the Supreme Council of the Southern Movement, delivered a speech ignited the enthusiasm of the crowds, and in which he stressed on the importance of uniting the efforts of the southerners to achieve the lofty goal of liberation and the restoration of statehood and independence. In the final communiqué of the demonstration emphasized on the peaceful way of the revolution of the south with the exception of the right of self-defense.

- The website, Sada Aden, said that the masses of the city of Labaus in Lahej governorate received, on Wednesday, January 5, the brother Hassan Ahmed Ba'oum, the president of the Supreme Council of the Peaceful Movement, chanting revolutionary slogans, and flags and pictures of the martyrs and leaders of the south. In the festival which was organized on this occasion, brother Hassan Ba'oum, delivered a speech to thank the people for their warm welcome and steadfastness as well as their fellows in the other southern governorates in the process of peaceful struggle, stressing that there will not be a victory, except through the unity of the people of the south.

On the other hand, students in the district of Hada, on the same day, organized a demonstration demanding not to accept the elections being prepared by the regime of Sana'a, according to what reported by the website of Al-Taif.

- The citizens in the city of Habilyn have used to stage weekly people's marches followed

by demonstrations called the "Southern Prisoner's Day," to express their demands to release prisoners of the Southern Movement, denouncing the policies of the authorities towards their region, condemning all acts of aggression committed by the Yemeni forces against the city and the instable security.

Despite the continuous shelling and the siege imposed on the city of Habilyn, the citizens continued to organize demonstrations weekly, with thousands of supporters of the Southern Movement on the days Thursday, January 6, 13, 20, 27, demonstrating to condemn the attacks against their city, and to demand the release of the prisoners, raising during the demonstrations photographs of the martyrs and the slogans call for independence and the restoration of the former state of the south, appealing the international community to stand by "the people of the South" to grant them the right of self-determination.

- People in Habilyn city organized, on Tuesday, January 25 and Friday January 21, two angry demonstrations in protest against the constant bombardment unleashed by forces of power on the city, where it has been under such ongoing attacks for several weeks. The Aden News Agency (ANA) reported that the city of Habilyn and the areas of Radfan districts were exposed to constant bombardment by the military and a total blockade for nearly a month, with intermittent clashes with armed tribesmen in defense of their areas, which resulted in casualties on both sides, and the destruction of homes and displacing hundreds of families from the city. The agency noted that "the demonstrators demanded the international community to look at the massacres perpetrated by the regime's forces against the people of the south and bring the perpetrators to the courts of international legitimacy and the pressure on the Sana'a regime to give the southerners the right to self-determination, and the full and expeditious independence."

At a rally organized by the Southern Movement in the city of Habilayn on Sunday, January 16, to denounce the bombing and armed siege imposed on the districts of Radfan, forces proceeded to fire live ammunition on the participants, which led, according to Sada Aden website, that three of the participants were killed and injuring more than 9. The districts of Halimyn and Habilyn organized, on Tuesday, January 4, a reception event of the prominent politician, Hassan Ahmed Ba'oum, the president of the Supreme Council of the Southern Movement and his comrades coming from the district of Al-Dhali, after being released from the prison in the northern governorate of Ibb, on January 1. The Aden News Agency reported that the demonstrators carried the leader, Baoum, on the shoulders, as well as raising the flags of the state of the south, calling for independence.

Abyan governorate:

- In Mukayras city, in Abyan governorate, the Southern Movement organized, on Friday, January 28, an angry demonstration to condemn the policy of militarization of civilian life, demanding the release of political prisoners of the movement. The website, Aden Press, said that the demonstrators also expressed their solidarity with the people of Radfan, Hadramout, Aden, who are exposed continuously to suppression of the authorities and attacks on their cities and civic life.

The website noted that a similar protest was also organized by the movement during the

same week in the city of Oreib followed by a demonstration in the memory of the poet and activist, Ali Abdullah Al-Yosufi, and in solidarity with their brothers; people of Radfan, Hadramout, Aden and all of those who were arrested against the backdrop of the peaceful movement, stressing that the protest was established to express the continuation the way of the southern peaceful struggle until the achievement of the desired goal.

- The movement organized in the southern city of Lawder, on Thursdays, 27, 20, 13, as well as on Saturday, 15, massive processions, followed by demonstrations, attended by thousands of members of the district of Lawder and people from the Central Region (Al-Wadie, Dathina, Mudia, Mukayras, Jaishan) in the governorate of Abyan. The slogans raised during demonstrations images of the martyrs of the movement, chanting slogans expressing their opposition to the militarization of the southern cities, demanding the departure of the armed forces on their lands, affirming their rejection of elections scheduled for next April.

- The Aden News Agency reported that Abyan governorate witnessed, on Thursday January 20, four demonstrations in Rusud and Mahfed and Jaar and the central area of the Central City Lawder in solidarity with the people of Radfan whose homes were exposed to armed aggression by the forces of power. It is noted that the citizens of the cities of Zanzibar, Jaar, also organized two marches took place, on Friday, January 21, the participants raised the flags of former South Yemen, chanting slogans of the Southern Movement, expressing their solidarity with the people of Radfan.

- The district of Mudia in the Central Region in the governorate of Abyan, on January 17 and 10, also conducted two demonstrations, in which participants raised slogans denouncing the acts of the forces of authorities against the cities of the south, and expressed surprise about overlooking the acts of the killings, repression and the imprisoning against the people of the south by the Gulf Cooperation Council, the Arab League, and the United Nations, blaming them for ignoring those violations. The website, Sada Aden, said that the leader in the movement, Abbas Al-Asal, gave a speech in which he expressed "unlimited solidarity with President Ali Nasser Mohammed who was exposed to campaigns of platitudes of media against Ali Nasser by the propaganda of the Yemeni regime" and people chanted slogans of solidarity with President Ali Nasser Muhammad and the people of Radfan, blessing the unification of the factions of the movement."

- In the city of Mahfed, the Council organized a peaceful demonstration and march procession, on Saturday, January 1 and 15, to express solidarity with the people of Hadramout and Radfan. Speakers also expressed their condemnation and denunciation of the security's suppression of the peaceful political activities and the chases and arrests against several activists of the movement in the southern governorates of Hadramout and Lahej, in addition to Radfan districts. They affirmed their solidarity and stance together with the people of those areas and regions, and of the south in general, and stressed on "continuing the peaceful nature of the struggle."

On the same days, January 1 and 15, the city of Imayn, people launched people's marches followed by demonstrations organized by the Southern Movement. The speeches denounced the militarization of the southern cities and condemned the killing of a woman crushed to death in the city of Mukalla by wheels of a security vehicle.

- In Al-Wadie area of Abyan governorate, a demonstration of solidarity, on Tuesday, January 11, in which flags of the former southern state were raised, stressing the need to preserve the unity of the south, and on that the south's demand of independence, and that "the Southern Movement is a people's movement demanding independence, and who does not demand independence is not belong to the movement".

Shabwah governorate:

The Aden News Agency (ANA) said that the forces of power transformed the city of Attaq, the center of Shabwah, on Wednesday, 26 January, into a military barracks, when it was reinforced by dozens of security units and about 25 tanks, armored vehicles, and military helicopters carrying paratroopers and flying in the sky of Attaq city, in addition to deploying soldiers of brigade located near Attaq, and the developing new checkpoints at the entrances to Attaq, preventing the masses from the neighboring areas to enter the city to stage a demonstration in response to the call of the Southern Movement leader, Brigadier Nasser Ali Nubia, the president of the National Organization for the Liberation of the South to express their peaceful demands of complete independence and total departure of the regime's forces from all over the southern lands occupied after the war in the summer of 1994. According to the agency, the authorities' soldiers fired heavily into the sky, using DShK machineguns, and that when the procession approached from the point of the convergence at the crossroads. The authorities' forces suppressed the procession of Bayhan's people, which acceded to the crowds gathered from all regions of Bayhan, was on its way to Attaq to participate in the demonstration, where they were exposed to the shooting, causing some Southern Movement activists to be wounded. In Attaq, the authorities carried out raids and arrests against dozens of activists of the Southern Movement and students in schools and colleges who were trapped in their schools and were prevented from leaving until 2 pm.

-The city of Azzan witnessed also a mass rally on Thursday, January 27, to revive the "Southern Prisoner's Day". Participants called for the release of political detainees, rejecting any attempt to any elections conducted on their land, since these elections do not concern them.

- In a notable attempt, supporters of the Southern Movement in the city of Attaq in Shabwah could turn a festival prepared by the Yemeni authorities, on Monday, January 17, to be turned into to a festival to their advantage, which prevented the presence of the Prime Minister in this festival. The Aden News Agency (ANA) reported that the forces of the authorities launched a campaign of arrests against a number of students who were chanting at the festival of the ruling party slogans against the regime of the Yemen Arab Republic, calling for the withdrawal of its troops from the territory of the south and stop the siege and shelling against the southern cities of Radfan.

- The Supreme Council of the Southern Movement in the southern governorate of Shabwah on Thursday, January 6, a demonstration was organized in the city of Al-Rauda through which the protesters expressed their rejection of the elections that intended to be conducted by the ruling authorities, stressing the independence option and the restoration of the southern state. The website Sada Aden said that the masses marched in mass rallies and walked around the streets of the city back and forth carrying photographs of the martyrs and the flags of the south, and chanting slogans condemning the bombing during the siege on the areas of Radfan.

Hadramout governorate:

In response to what the authorities' forces did, through turning the city of Cutn into a military barracks through deploying soldiers heavily in neighborhoods of the city, children from the city, on Saturday, January 29, could disturb them and intimidate them through a striking epic, represented by launching a spontaneous and orderly procession, shakes the body and the national feelings, calling for the freedom of their city and the departure of the power's city, where the children, who numbered 200, roamed around the city, according to the Aden News Agency (ANA), waving flags of the south and the President Ali Salem. The authorities' forces proceeded to disperse the march, and threatened the parents of the children.

-The city of Sayaun in the governorate of Hadramout, on Thursday, January 27, witnessed a march on the occasion of the "Southern Prisoner's Day," when participants called the regime's forces to release those arrested against the backdrop of the Southern Movement and to desist from prosecuting the peaceful movement activists in the city. The Aden News Agency (ANA) said that this march was the second of its kind in one week, but the forces of power worked to suppress them firing live bullets and tear gas, forcing the participants to throw those troops with stones to defend themselves.

- On Sunday, January 23, citizens in the city of Sayaun, after hearing about the heavy deployment of security forces in the city of Cutn, they increased pressure through demonstrating and blocking the roads force the authorities draw their forces from the city of Cutn.

The Aden News Agency indicated that the Rescue Police fired bullets into the air to disperse young demonstrators, who responded by throwing stones and firecrackers in a way that embodied the size of the public anger and challenge of the youth of the Valley Region in Hadrmout, which led to smashing a number of car frames.

- Masses in Cutn, in the Valley Region, on Saturday, 22 January, conducted a peaceful protest in which people marched around the city streets to denounce the crimes committed by the brutal forces of power in the governorates of Lahej, Aden, and Hadramout, demanding the independence and the restoration of the occupied state of the south.

The Aden News Agency said that the security and military authorities acted in a brutal and reckless way with the protesters, and closed the public streets by more than fifty

military units reinforced from the camp of Al-Khasa'a (50 km away from Cutn). The outages of electricity was suspended in the city and its suburbs at noon to the next day, as a collective punishment on the residents of the town, who try to express their views peacefully.

- A protest was held, on January 22, by masses of women, in Hadramout Governorate attended by a number of young male participants to express their support to the independence and the restoration of state of the south.

In a speech delivered by the well-known southern activist, girl of Mukalla, on behalf of women, she stressed that the south can not fly with one wing, but it can fly through the two wings of men and women, pointing out that women of Hadramout stand side by side with their brothers in the struggle for independence and the restoration of the southern state.

- For the first time on Friday, January 21, a march was launched in Sayaan in response to the Southern Movement that calls for independence of the south. The participants raised slogans calling for the release of detainees. The Aden News Agency (ANA) reported that the forces of power deployed soldiers heavily and turned the city into a military barracks, and established a number of provocative checkpoints of security at the entrances to the city and its streets to arrest the young people participating in the march.

- In the city of Shahr, citizens continued to conduct their peaceful demonstrations, when they organized, on Thursday, January 20, a mass rally, and in which people blocked public roads. The Aden News Agency said that the forces of power, after hit and run with the demonstrators, proceeded to hit passers-by of children and elders using batons, breaking in a shop of video games, wounded a person named "Mohammed Saad Al-Sawad" and was arrested bleeding from his head. The forces also launched a campaign of arrests against dozens of demonstrators, another demonstration was previously organized on the same day in the city of Eastern Dees and repressed by the regime's forces through excessive force.

- Because of firing live bullets at the demonstrators, a Southern Movement activist was injured, on Monday, January 17, while taking a part in a mass rally launched on the same day in the city of Shahr, to condemn the killings and arrests of women and young people in Hadramout.

- On Sunday, January 16, the marches Hadramout continued to move to Shibam and Sayaan in the Valley Region of Hadramout, as well as Gail Bawazir. The demonstrators raised flags of the previous state of the south and pictures of Hassan Ahmed Ba'oum, the president of the Supreme Council of Movement as well as raising the images of the number of victims of the people's protesting movement in the south who were killed by the Yemeni forces.

The Aden News Agency reported that security forces in the city of Mukalla arrested a number of young people after the repression of demonstrations after the funeral of the martyr, Masada Al-Maktoof, on the afternoon of Sunday, January 16. However, the protests continued intermittently in the neighborhoods of the city until the late evening.

- In the city of Mukalla, on Saturday, January 15, marches were staged for the third day to condemn the running over an elderly lady while she was attending a demonstration organized by women. In the village of Al-Hami, The Aden News Agency reported that that protesters blocked the roads with stones and burning tires. The security forces attempted to disperse the protesters, and arrested a number of protesters, including Abdul Rahman Mohammed Kalali, Mubarak Saeed Bakraf, in addition to three children under fifteen, called: Fahd Khamis Quni, Mohammad Omar Bin Orwa, Asaad Awad Saad.

- To condemn the killing of the martyr Sadia Abd-ALSattar (from the family of Al-Maktoof) in which a security vehicle run over her, on Thursday, January 13, in the city of Mukalla, causing her immediate death, protests began after the Friday prayers January 14, emerged from different mosques in the city of Mukalla, including the Mosque of Omar, Al-Rawda, and the mosques of Shahr. After those marches, The Aden News Agency said that the authorities' forces embarked on attempts to suppress them hysterically, using live ammunition and tear gas, and carried out arrests, reached a number of activists of the Southern Movement, among them the leader, Abdel-Majid Wahdein, as well as the two activists, Basidik and Yasser Al-Nakhibi.

- To continue their struggle and to assure their sticking to the path of freedom and independence, women in the city of city of Mukalla, conducted a demonstration on January 13, attended by many school boys which raised its enthusiasm, followed by delivering speeches by a number of activists. Despite the peaceful nature of the demonstration, forces of the security attempted to disperse them by force. The Aden News Agency (ANA) mentioned that when a female activist was delivering her speech despite the threats of the policemen, a security vehicle came rushing, and running over an elderly woman, called Sadia Al-Maktoof, which caused her immediate death.

- In a notable demonstration, mothers and sisters of detainees from the city of Mukalla in Hadramout, organized, on Monday, January 10, a demonstration to demand the release of their detainees in the prisons of the authorities, and denounce arresting the political activist, Zahra Saleh. The Aden News Agency said that soldiers of the the Yemeni authorities carried out an attack on the paticipants (verbal and physical), through beating them with sticks and swear words, but the demonstraors continued their march to the gate of the Governmental Department, where they were abused for the second time, by they continued the march until the building of the Security Department of Mukalla. The security troops for the third time assaulted them, and one of the female participants was choked by a soldier, when she chanted slogans against the unity of Yemen."

- In harmony with the release of the prominent political Southern Movement leader, Hassan Ba'oum, the President of the Supreme Council of the Southern Movement, people in the cities of Shihr, and Shuheir, Ghil, and the Estern Dees in the governorate of Hadramaut, on Saturday, January 1, people marched in solidarity, expressing pleasure at his release and his colleagues', after spending nearly two months in detention. In the city of Mukalla the authorities' forces prevented the citizens to stage similar marches to express their welcome of the release of the detainees, by firing bullets in the air and chasing the young activists. The fact that the citizens could organize a massive

march on Monday, January 3, in which they expressed their disapproval of what the authorities' did previously, and expressed their indignation and blocked the roads and with burning tires. Prompting the troops of the authorities to use excessive force to disperse them, and again lead them to shoot bullets. As forces moved in the Al-Omal neighborhood spreading out patrols at the entrances to the city, and deploying groups of troops to prosecute the protesters, according to the reports by Sada Aden website.

Al-Mahra governorate:

In the context, the Aden News Agency (ANA) reported that the city of Ghaydah, center of Al-Mahra governorate, witnessed on Tuesday, January 18, a "Day of Rage," in response to the call issued by the President / Ali Salem and the leader / Hassan Ahmed Ba'oum. The agency noted that the masses of Al-Mahra marched in anger in the main streets of the city, chanting for the restoration of the former state of the south, freedom, and independence, expressing their solidarity with the people of Radfan, Hadramout, and Al-Dhali and calling to lift the siege on the cities of the south and stop the war being waged on the cities of the south, in addition to stopping the brutal massacres committed by the army against innocent children, elders, and women of the south.

The Communiqués of the Southern Observatory to the international organizations concerned with the protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms.

1) communication about torturing and offending of the southern citizen, Omar Hussein Kassar

To the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights.

To the United Nations Committee against Torture.

To the international organizations concerned with the protection of human rights.

The Southern Observatory for Human Rights communicates the complaint on a horrible status of torture suffered by the traffic policeman, Hussein Omar al-Kassar, a person from the southern Yemeni governorate of Hadramaut, who was subjected by the humiliating method of torture known locally as "Farrukh Kentucky," through tying his hands and feet together and entering a piece of wood between them to suspend his body between two tables far apart and his head down in a very humiliating way. Moreover, beating him in his limbs, and punching him in different parts of his body accompanied with humiliating insults and morally degrading and for long hours without human or moral deterrent. Those kinds of torture is an example of the brutal methods of torture practiced by Yemeni security forces against the political prisoners in southern Yemen.

The Southern Observatory for Human Rights, which condemns such inhuman practices, invites you to adopt the case, and ask the government of Yemen not to enable the perpetrators to escape punishment.

Al-Kassar was arrested arbitrarily on Monday morning, December 27, after being lured to the center of the security of the city of Shihr, and then kept as detainee, without legal justification. At ten o'clock at night, he was subjected to the process of investigation by an officer named Fahd al-Hajj, who accused him of being in relationship with the "Southern Movement," asking him to accuse social figures of providing support to the members of the Southern Movement in the city, in exchange of stop torturing him, and his release.

The Southern Observatory for Human Rights in this unfair treatment, proofs the failure and the inability of the Security Authorities' forces in dealing with the issues of the citizens, those forces believe that those methods are capable of deterring the people of the south and curb the activity of peaceful demands to recover their usurped rights and freedoms.

Therefore, the Southern Observatory for Human Rights sends this communication to the international and humanitarian organizations, calling for her condemnation of such shameful acts inconsistent with all human values, and against the provisions of the laws protecting human rights, in particular the Convention against Torture, which the Yemeni government abides by.

The Southern Observatory also calls these organizations to intervene rapidly to the Yemeni government to condemn the perpetrators of these ignoble acts against the south and bring them to a fair trial, in addition to give prestige back to Hassan al-Kassar.

Southern Observatory for Human Rights (SOHR).
Bern - Switzerland, 04.01.2011

Attachments: The letter of the traffic policeman, Hussein al-Kassar, to the Southern Observatory for Human Rights with photographs of traces of torture on his body.

2) Urgent communication to the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights on the deteriorating health situation of the Southern political detainee, Zahra Saleh.

The Southern Observatory for Human Rights (southern Yemen) presents its best compliments to the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights.

The Observatory informs you promptly about the situation of the political detainee, Zahra Saleh, the citizen from southern Yemen, detained arbitrarily in one of the security centers in the camp of Tariq in the governorate of Aden, since Monday, November 8, last year until today, without a charge, or a referral to court, or transfer her to a prison where some of the criteria of official prisons available.

Here we send an urgent communication to your esteemed organization, and through you to the rest of the humanitarian organizations and the international community, inform you about the deteriorating state of her health as a result of the long imprisoning term and the humiliating and degrading treatment, especially because she suffers from heart disease and diabetes. On this very day, screams were heard from her cell as a result of acute pain suffered by sudden and questionable causes, without taking her to the hospital.

The Southern Observatory for Human Rights, is informing you of this humanitarian situation, and it urges you to intervene immediately to the Yemeni government to release the political detainee, Zahra Saleh, to enable her to go to hospital immediately.

We also hope you will adopt the case of hundreds of prisoners of conscience in southern Yemen who are exposed to various methods of torture and abuses against their rights as citizens and politicians as well as detainees. And the international community should know the practices of the Yemeni authorities against the people of the south, whose human rights are violated.

We draw your attention to the report of the Southern Observatory on the human rights violations during the last month of December attached with this communication. We also ask you for a date for clarification.

The Southern Observatory for Human Rights takes this opportunity to express to your esteemed organization its sincere appreciation and respect.

Southern Observatory for Human Rights (SOHR).
Bern - Switzerland
January 5, 2011.

[3\)Urgent appeal from the Southern Observatory for Human Rights to international organizations for human rights and the International Red Cross about the blockade imposed on the people of Radfan, Yafie, and al-Dhali](#)

Dear Sirs or Madams in the esteemed organizations:

Amnesty International
Human Rights Watch (HRW)
United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (UNHCHR)
The International Red Cross

The Southern Observatory for Human Rights (SOHR) sends you an urgent appeal from the people of Radfan to inform you about the situation which is not worth delaying nor making a late decision, since the people of Radfan are under siege and abuse in al-Anad area, in the southern Yemeni governorate of Lahej, till the moment, while there are many Infants and children who suffer from lack of food and water. The siege generally prohibits the people of those areas from communication with their relatives and families;

in which the authorities of the Yemeni regime have blocked the road and suspended the communications, as well as terrorizing the citizens there by breaking the sound barrier of military jets.

The Southern Observatory is transferring to you the echo of the cries and sufferings of the civilians in these areas who are the victims of these brute assaults on their trapped families in the area of al-Anad in particular, and in all these areas in general through the military and logistic blockade.

We urge you to help them to stop this siege and attacks, and help them to provide humanitarian aid of food and medicine. The young, female, and elderly civilians of those areas appeal you to do your duty and your role in the humanitarian intervention in the future to make the Yemeni government stop its violations and lift the siege on the civilians and peaceful southern cities.

The Southern Observatory for Human Rights calls these organizations to send observers to see the situation there and to send human crews to assist civilians who are in need of them.

The Southern Observatory for Human Rights (SOHR).
Bern – Switzerland. January 8 , 2011.

4) Appeal to the International and Arab Human Rights Organizations

Dear /

Distinguished members of the international human rights organizations

Dear/

Distinguished members of the Arab human rights organizations

It is a well known fact that the objective behind the establishment of your organizations is to defend the human right of living and concentrating all the efforts, in all directions, to develop appropriate solutions to the violations, difficulties, and problems those represent factors hinder the human being from performing his role, like other human beings.

So, we are in the Southern Observatory for Human Rights (SOHR) urge you in the lofty objective of founding your organizations to look at the sufferings of the people of South Arabia from the scourge and violations carried out by groups of Yemeni security forces in many southern areas, including what happened today in Habilyn in Radfan area and in Hadramout governorate, which recorded many victims caused by attacks by those groups, and which resulted in injuries and death of citizens, in addition to arresting many others.

The regime of Sana'a turned the south into military barracks, containing a myriad of its soldiers and security forces to terrorize the southern citizens and trample their dignity and destruct the houses over the heads of their inhabitants, including children, women and elderly people in heinous crimes, for none can predict the actions of the police regime, that wants to impose its control on the cities of the south through the excessive use of

force against many innocents in the streets, aside from its crimes against the southern detainees in prisons.

The Yemeni army committed horrible massacres today through the indiscriminate shelling on the city of Habilyn in Radfan, the major city of Radfan area in the province of Lahj. Southern sources said that the city had been an aim of indiscriminate bombing divided on several neighborhoods causing many houses to be destroyed, while witnesses said in the possibility of the existence of a number of dead under the rubble in addition to many of wounded, who were in critical conditions.

The city of Habilyn has been a target of violent and indiscriminate bombing since the morning of today, January 16, 2011, by the forces of the Yemeni regime those lay a siege on the city for nearly two months. Eye-witnesses said that the continuing indiscriminate shelling on the city comes from various places, adding that the intensity of the shelling comes from the direction of Al Hawshabi station, in the south of the city and from the side of the power station, west of the city, from a military sector of that regime.

Southern media sources assured the violent shelling caused damages to several houses and many injuries, some of them are:

- 1-Akeel Thabet Jaber (shot in his left leg).
- 2- Mohammed Khasim Ahmed (shot in his thigh).
- 3- Rhadwan Fhadil Ahmed Ali (fragments in legs and stomach).
- 4- Saleh Muhtam Khasim (fragments in several parts of his body).
- 5- Arif Mohammed Al Sahibi (fragments in head)
- 6- Bassam Mohammed Mukbil (shot in stomach and another in arm).
- 7- Ahmed Hassan Al Halimi (in intensive care for serious injury).
- 8- Mohammed Muhssein Nasser (two shots broke his left arm).
- 9- Abdullah Mohssein Ali (fragments in back).
- 10- Mohammed Saif Al Dairi (shot broke his right arm).
- 11- Wife of the deceased, Saeed Hussein Al Jamali (fragments in her stomach and in serious condation).
- 12- Wife of Mohammed Saeed Hussien Al Jamali (fragments in different parts of her body).
- 13- Majed Mohammed Saeed Al Jamali (fragments in his entire body).
- 14- The two children, Saeed and Amal Mohammed Saeed Al Jamali (fragments).

Later this evening, the wife of Saeed Hussein Al Jamali died in Radfan because of her wounds in the abdomen.

The troops besieging the city fired a tank shell on a peaceful mass march organized by the southern people in Radfan this morning, which was attended by many of the leaders of the Southern Movement, led by Hassan Ahmed Ba'oum.

This city was completely closed by the attacking forces of the regime of the Yemeni president's army on the outskirts of the to the city, and that prevents the entry and exit of

the citizens. Sources confirmed that there are a lot of seriously injured people whom their houses were exposed to the indiscriminate shelling, and they may die in the next coming hours unless they are aided as soon as possible. Therefore, we demand the human rights organizations and international organizations to do their required humanitarian duty towards the sufferings of the people of Habilityn city, who are exposed to genocides and large-scale massacres of unspeakable cruelty.

And that, the silence on the practices of the Sana'a regime which violates the land and honor in the South, throwing out all covenants and international law for human rights aside, made it indulges in its actions day after day, to commit heinous crimes against the southerners, who implore you, in the name of the Southern Observatory for Human Rights, to stand on their part to lift the injustice, tyranny, the blockade, murder, intimidation, and detention, which are practiced every day against them. They also demand you to assess and support them in their legitimate right of staging peaceful demonstrations to demand their rights, their freedom, and dignity.

The Southern Observatory for Human Rights (SOHR).
Bern – Switzerland
January 16, 2011

5) Urgent Communication from the Southern Observatory for Human Rights (SOHR) to the International Committee of the Red Cross on the Continuing Exposure of Habilityn city to Armed Attacks, Leaving Many Dead and Wounded among the Citizens

January 18, 2011.

The Southern Observatory for Human Rights (southern Yemen) sends its best compliments to the distinguished International Committee of the Red Cross. The Observatory would like to inform you that the city of Habilityn and its suburbs in Radfan district, in the southern Yemeni province of Lahej, is under fire. The houses of the citizens were exposed to artillery on Tuesday January 18, 2011, by the Yemeni armed forces, causing a number of injuries, including wounding the entire family of the citizen, Mohammed Saleh Shaif, whose family consists of six people, and some of them are seriously injured. On the other hand, a little girl called (Jamala Barajila) was wounded yesterday, in addition, the wife of the deceased, Mohammed Saeed Al Jamali, was killed, while her eight-months baby was wounded as well as her three-years-old child, in addition to the daughter of Majed, who is aged 12-year-old, and other children and women as a result of the demolition of their homes by artillery.

The Observatory indicates that the houses in the city over the past two weeks have been the target of such armed attacks, perpetrated by the forces of the Yemeni authorities in an attempt to draw people to the square of violence to push them defend themselves and then convince the public opinion of the existence of a fake armed conflict and use those forces to subjugate the people of that region, as well as sending a message to the rest of

the citizens in the other regions for the subservience and humiliation. Confirmed information said that the attacks of the past few days have left more than twenty wounded, including three women and two children, as well as killing three men and a woman.

In condemnation of those attacks, the citizens in the city staged a march procession on Tuesday January 18, 2011, calling rescue, and demanding the International Community, represented in its entire organizations, and we demand the International Organization of the Red Cross in particular for urgent intervention to save the people of these areas from the imminent danger that threatens their lives.

On the other hand, the citizens in many southern cities demonstrated today in solidarity with their fellow citizens in Habilyn, deploring the crimes committed against them, and casting responsibility on the Yemeni government for the continuation of violations.

The Southern Observatory for Human Rights conducts to you the call for help of the people and the screams of their wounded, calling upon the International Committee of the Red Cross to intervene urgently with the Yemeni government to stop the barbarism, and urging swift action to protect the unarmed and civilian citizens, women, children, and elders, and to make them avoid the tragedies of such attacks, mitigate their suffering, dismantling of the military and supply siege laid on their city.

It also calls you to go to the sites of events and to send humanitarian crews to assist civilian victims, save the wounded, alleviate the humanitarian suffering of the citizens there, and work to enumerate the damages.

The Southern Observatory for Human Rights takes this opportunity to express its best appreciation and respect.

The Southern Observatory for Human Rights (SOHR)
Bern – Switzerland
January 18, 2011

6) Appeal for the release of prisoners of the peaceful movement of Mahra

Bern, Switzerland. January 22, 2011.

The Southern Observatory for Human Rights (SOHR) appeals to the people of conscience in the international human rights organizations for drawing attention to the human rights violations in southern Yemen, committed by the Yemeni authorities against the people of the south, including an appeal by the detainees of the peaceful movement of the governorate of Mahra, who have spent the whole year in prison without justification after kidnapping and torturing them in the Al-Ghaydah prison, then transferring them secretly to the prison of Mukalla in Hadramout governorate.

The detainees of Mahra governorate appeal you to show solidarity with them and to work on releasing them through the attached letter. And while they are spending the second year away from their families and loved ones, they demand you to assume your responsibilities towards what is happening to them, to show solidarity with them, and work through the various methods for their release from the prisons of injustice, since they are innocent and oppressed, and your silence has given the opportunity for the corrupt and despotic authority to persist the injustice by not releasing them.

The Southern Observatory for Human Rights appeals the international human rights organizations and the International Red Cross to condemn the illegal arrests, and making pressures on the Sana'a regime for the release of the detainees of Mahra and bind the Yemeni regime to respect the international charters and laws protecting human rights and to stop all campaigns of murder and repression, arrests, siege on cities and villages, chasing the activists and to stopping their salaries, and the immediate release of the rest of the southern detainees, especially because some of them are women and children, and others are kept in prisons for years.

The Southern Observatory for Human Rights (SOHR)
Bern – Switzerland January 22. 2011.

7) Urgent appeal from the detainees of the peaceful movement of Mahra governorate, detained in the central prison in Hadramout Governorate:

O our free people in the governorate of Mahra...

We are your sons arrested in the central prison in Hadramout have spent a whole year in detention unfairly and unjustly against the backdrop of the events of the peaceful march in Ghaydah, on January 26, 2010, when it was kidnapped and transferred to Mukalla secretly by the Political Security and the Relief Police of the governorate, after practicing with us all kinds of oppression, beatings, and torture in the prison of the Political Security in Ghaydah.

Since then till now, as we enter our second year behind bars, all forms of injustice, oppression, humiliation, and racism are practiced against and we are constantly taken to false trials lack the bare necessities of justice and legality, and where the violation of our rights and dignity are committed, in addition to fabricating malicious charges without any or organizational or legal proof, which applies the local proverb: "the prosecutor, the judge, and witness are Somali... What will the result be?"

From the heart of suffering, We are writing this urgent appeal, O our people in the governorate of Mahra, men and women, elders and children, individuals and tribes, sheikhs and dignitaries, social , political, cultural figures, scientists and young people, students, workers and all citizens of all classes and backgrounds, we ask you to assume your responsibilities towards our cause and to express solidarity with us, and to work through various methods for our release from the prisons of injustice, you are aware that we are innocent and wronged, and we tell you that the silence has given the opportunity for this corrupt authority in the persistent wrongdoing us and not to release us like the rest of the detainees in the southern governorates, who were released under the guidance of

presidential decree, and we inform you that our fellow detainees from the governorate of Hadramaut, numbered in hundreds, have been all released according to the presidential decree last year, why we have not been released, we the people of Mahra? .

So, we call you to take a position from (rejection of the next election and not allowing to conducting it in the Mahra governorate) and boycotting the corrupt authorities and their activities and any other merits in the governorate, and not to deal with them.

We call you on behalf of the ties of earth, blood, religion, self-determination, and dignity to stand with us and alleviate our suffering and our families', and adopt our case. We thank everyone, who made effort and sought to follow up our cause and stand by us during the last period.

Thank you very much.

Your sons from the province of Mahra, the prisoners in the central prison in the province of Hadramout.

Southern Observatory for Human Rights
Bern – Switzerland, 15,02.2011

The names of the killed and injured of the southerners by Yemeni security forces in January 2011

Names of the Dead

Nr.	Name	Date	Govern.	District	Case	Remarks
1	Barakat M. Nagi Alokbi	11.01.2011	Lahj	Aldalh	Dead immediately	Killed by a pistol shot from near by Yemeni security forces
2	Nageeb Abdulsrar	13.01.2011	Aden	Crater	Dead After injury	Died of a gunshot wound during a peaceful demonstration in the city of Crater held on 8 January
3	Sadieh A. Maktoof	13.01.2011	Hadramout	Almukalla	Dead immediately	Run over of a security forces car in peaceful demonstration of women in the city of Almukalla
4	Athba H. Algamali	16.01.2011	Lahj	Alhabilayn	Dead after injury	Died of gun shot wounded during the shelling of their house in Alhabilayn

5	Abas M. Qaseem	16.01.2011	Lahj	Alhabilayn	Dead immediately	killed by security forces in Alhabilayn
6	Hamdi Tawfik	19.01.2011	Aden	Almansoor	Dead immediately	He was imprisoned and tortured in prison of criminal investigators, and later died in the prison of his wounds
7	Nathra S. Nasher	20.01.2011	Lahj	Radfan	Dead after injury	Died of a bullet of Dushka during the indiscriminate shelling of their house on the area Celik-Alhabilayn
8	Luai T. Bahakim	22.01.2011	Aden	Kurmaksar	Dead immediately	Shot and killed by security forces during demonstrators in Kurmaksar-Aden
9	Hashim T. Askar	27.01.2011	Lahj	Radfan	Dead immediately	He was killed when a shell landed on his home by the indiscriminate shelling in Alhabilayn
10	Abdulatif T. Saief	30.01.2011	Lahj	Alhabilayn	Dead immediately	Killed by indiscriminate shelling by the Yemeni army on the city Alhabilayn

Names of the wounded

Nr.	Name	Date	Govern.	District	Case	Remarks
1	Layla M. Hussein	04.01.2011	Lahj	Alhabilayn	Head injury	A child five-year-old was hit during the shelling of the city of Alhabilayn
2	Saeed Alwahdi	06.01.2011	Lahj	Alhabilayn	Head injury	Wounded during indiscriminate shelling by the Yemeni army on the area west of Alruwaid - Alhabilayn
3	Yunis Aldahbali	07.01.2011	Abyan	Lauder	Seriously injured	A child of five years old was injured during the bombing of the Yemeni army on the city Lauder
4	Daughter of Saleh Albashaai	07.01.2011	Abyan	Lauder	Seriously injured	A child was injured during the bombing of the Yemeni army on the city Lauder
5	Muktar A. Muthana	07.01.2011	Lahj	Almalah	Leg injury	Wounded during indiscriminate shelling by the Yemeni army on the town of Almalah

6	Ala Mansoor	08.01.2011	Aden	Crater	Seriously injured	Injured during the shooting of demonstrators in the Crater - Aden
7	Zaid M. Alsadi	08.01.2011	Aden	Crater	Shoulder injury	Injured during the shooting of demonstrators in the Crater - Aden
8	Kanaf Z. Abdulkawi	08.01.2011	Aden	Crater	Seriously injured	Injured during the shooting of demonstrators in the Crater - Aden
9	Muktar M. Abdulkader	08.01.2011	Aden	Crater	pelvic injury	A child was injured during the shooting of demonstrators in the Crater
10	Amer M. Tambah	08.01.2011	Lahj	Alhabilayn	Hand injury	Injured by the indiscriminate shelling on the city Alhabilayn
11	Kasan M. Saleh	10.01.2011	Lahj	Alhabilayn	Foot injury	Injured by the indiscriminate shelling on the city Alhabilayn
12	Zainab S. Dabi	13.01.2011	Hadramout	Almukalla	Suffocation	A child five years old hit suffocation from tear gas during a demonstration in Al-Mukalla
13	Ali N. Shamlan	14.01.2011	Hadramout	Almukalla	Seriously injured	Injured during the launch of Yemeni security forces fire on protesters
14	Mahrus Bin Hulabi	14.01.2011	Hadramout	Almukalla	Seriously injured	Injured during the launch of Yemeni security forces fire on protesters
15	Saeed A. Alwahdi	15.01.2011	Lahj	Radfan	Head injury	Injured during the indiscriminate shelling of the city Alhabilayn
16	Mohamed M. Hassan	15.01.2011	Lahj	Radfan	Head injury	Injured during the indiscriminate shelling of the city Alhabilayn
17	Faizan A. Bakit	15.01.2011	Abyan	Zingibar	Run over by car	Was run over by a car Yemeni security forces
18	Mubark Alhawshabi	15.01.2011	Lahj	Radfan	Abdomen injury	Injured during the indiscriminate shelling of the city Alhabilayn
19	Mohamed S. Mohamed	15.01.2011	Lahj	Radfan	Head injury	Injured during the indiscriminate shelling of the city Alhabilayn
20	Mohamed A. Awad	15.01.2011	Lahj	Radfan	Seriously injured	Injured during the indiscriminate shelling of the city Alhabilayn

21	Mohamed F. Alsuilami	16.01.2011	Hadramout	Shuhir	Neck injury	Student of 18 yearold was injured by a fire on demonstrators
22	Saleh M. Qassem	16.01.2011	Lahj	Alhabilayn	Leg injury	Injured during the indiscriminate shelling of the city Alhabilayn
23	Aref M. Alsuhaibi	16.01.2011	Lahj	Alhabilayn	Head injury	Injured during the indiscriminate shelling of the city Alhabilayn
24	Mohamed H. Nasser	16.01.2011	Lahj	Alhabilayn	Abdomen injury	Injured during the indiscriminate shelling of the city Alhabilayn
25	Akil T. Nasser	16.01.2011	Lahj	Alhabilayn	Leg injury	Injured during the indiscriminate shelling of the city Alhabilayn
26	Rathwan F. Ahmed	16.01.2011	Lahj	Alhabilayn	Leg injury	Injured during the indiscriminate shelling of the city Alhabilayn
27	Basam M. Mukbil	16.01.2011	Lahj	Alhabilayn	Seriously injured	Injured during the indiscriminate shelling of the city Alhabilayn
28	Mohamed A. Alnasri	16.01.2011	Lahj	Alhabilayn	Seriously injured	Injured during the indiscriminate shelling of the city Alhabilayn
29	Kaeed T. Gaber	16.01.2011	Lahj	Alhabilayn	Seriously injured	Injured during the indiscriminate shelling of the city Alhabilayn
30	Mohamed Sadan	16.01.2011	Lahj	Alhabilayn	Seriously injured	Injured during the indiscriminate shelling of the city Alhabilayn
31	Hussein Gaber	16.01.2011	Lahj	Alhabilayn	Leg injury	Injured during the indiscriminate shelling of the city Alhabilayn
32	Mohamed A. Qassem	16.01.2011	Lahj	Alhabilayn	Abdomen injury	Injured during the indiscriminate shelling of the city Alhabilayn
33	Mohamed S. Aldahri	16.01.2011	Lahj	Alhabilayn	Hand injury	Injured during the indiscriminate shelling of the city Alhabilayn
34	Magda S. Algamali	16.01.2011	Lahj	Alhabilayn	Seriously injured	A child of 11 years old injured during the indiscriminate shelling of the city Alhabilayn
35	Hanan S. Algamali	16.01.2011	Lahj	Alhabilayn	Seriously injured	Injured during the indiscriminate shelling of the city Alhabilayn

36	Lina S. Nasser	16.01.2011	Lahj	Alhabilayn	Seriously injured	Injured during the indiscriminate shelling of the city Alhabilayn
37	Saeed M. Algamali	16.01.2011	Lahj	Alhabilayn	Seriously injured	A child of 8 months old injured during the indiscriminate shelling of the city Alhabilayn
38	Wife Of Saeed H. Algamali	16.01.2011	Lahj	Alhabilayn	Seriously injured	Injured during the indiscriminate shelling of the city Alhabilayn
39	Wife Saeed H. Algamali	16.01.2011	Lahj	Alhabilayn	Seriously injured	Injured during the indiscriminate shelling of the city Alhabilayn
40	Amal M. Saeed	16.01.2011	Lahj	Alhabilayn	Seriously injured	A child of 3 years old injured during the indiscriminate shelling of the city Alhabilayn
41	Ahmed H. Alhalimi	16.01.2011	Lahj	Alhabilayn	Seriously injured	Injured during the indiscriminate shelling of the city Alhabilayn
42	Mohamed S. Almahi	16.01.2011	Lahj	Alhabilayn	Hand injury	Injured during the indiscriminate shelling of the city Alhabilayn
43	Mohamed H. Nasser	16.01.2011	Lahj	Alhabilayn	Seriously injured	Injured during the indiscriminate shelling of the city Alhabilayn
44	Abdullah M. Muthana	16.01.2011	Lahj	Alhabilayn	Seriously injured	Injured during the indiscriminate shelling of the city Alhabilayn
45	Abdulrahaman Bin Fateh	17.01.2011	Hadramout	Alshuhir	Thigh injury	Injured by a fire on demonstrators in the city of Alshahr
46	Amal Baragilah	17.01.2011	Lahj	Alhabilayn	Seriously injured	Child at the age of 7 years was hit by bullets targeted her home Dushka
47	Anis W. Hadi	17.01.2011	Lahj	Alhabilayn	Leg injury	Injured during the indiscriminate shelling of the city Alhabilayn
48	Abdullah M. Ali	17.01.2011	Lahj	Alhabilayn	Hand injury	Injured during the indiscriminate shelling of the city Alhabilayn
49	Mohamed S. Muthana	18.01.2011	Lahj	Radfan	Seriously injured	Wounded in his body by targeting their house with a shot gun by the Yemeni army during the shelling of the village Algasha

50	Sunia M. Shaief	18.01.2011	Lahj	Radfan	Seriously injured	Wounded in with a shot gun by the Yemeni army during the shelling of the village Algasha
51	Balik M. Shaief	18.01.2011	Lahj	Radfan	Seriously injured	Wounded in his heart by targeting their house with a shot gun by the Yemeni army during the shelling of the village Algasha
52	Abdulfatah M. Shaief	18.01.2011	Lahj	Radfan	Seriously injured	Wounded by targeting their house with a shot gun by the Yemeni army during the shelling of the village Algasha
53	Sonidah M. Shaief	18.01.2011	Lahj	Radfan	Seriously injured	Wounded by targeting their house with a shot gun by the Yemeni army during the shelling of the village Algasha
54	Naima H. Saleh	18.01.2011	Lahj	Radfan	Seriously injured	Mohammed's wife was hit by a shot gun to target their home by the Yemeni army during the shelling of the village of Algasha
55	Ali Bin Shahna	18.01.2011	Hadramout	Alshuhir	Head injury	Injured by a fire on demonstrators in Alshuhir - Hadramout
56	Hussein Alsubari	18.01.2011	Hadramout	Almukalla	Hand and leg injury	Injured by a fire on demonstrators in the city of Al Mukalla
57	Shamsan Alhamami	18.01.2011	Aden	Altawahi	Head injury	Injured by a fire on demonstrators in the town of Al Tawahi - Aden
58	Mahmud A. Magmal	18.01.2011	Aden	Kurmaksar	Seriously injured	Child 12 years was a fire on demonstrators in the neighborhood of Al-Arish - Aden
59	Khalid Gahbil	19.01.2011	Aden	Altawahi	Seriously injured	Injured by a fire on demonstrators in the town of Al Tawahi - Aden
60	Mohamed Ali	18.01.2011	Aden	Kurmaksar	Seriously injured	Injured by a fire on demonstrators in the town of Al Alarish – Aden and then arrested from the Algamhouria hospital
61	Hussein	19.01.2011	Aden	Kurmaksar	Seriously	Injured by a fire on

	Alkazimi				injured	demonstrators in the town of Al Alarish - Aden
62	Yeslam Alkazimi	19.01.2011	Aden	Kurmaksar	Seriously injured	Injured by a fire on demonstrators in the town of Al Alarish - Aden
63	Abdulnasser Alzamari	19.01.2011	Lahj	Radfan	Hand injury	Injured by a fire on demonstrators in the town of Alruid - Alhabilayn
64	Hassan Alkamish	19.01.2011	Aden	Kurmaksar	Seriously injured	Injured by a fire on demonstrators in the town of Al Alarish - Aden
65	Ahmed Alhadrami	21.01.2011	Aden	Kurmaksar	Seriously injured	Injured by a fire on demonstrators in the town of Alsada – Kurmaksar - Aden
66	Salah Alnakai	21.01.2011	Aden	Kurmaksar	Seriously injured	Injured by a fire on demonstrators in the town of Al Alsalam - Kurmaksar - Aden
67	Hazaldin Alnakai	21.01.2011	Aden	Kurmaksar	Seriously injured	Injured by a fire on demonstrators in the town of Alsalam - Kurmaksar - Aden
68	Muktar s. Albakri	21.01.2011	Lahj	Radfan	Seriously injured	Injured by a fire on demonstrators in Radfan
69	Basam S. Ali	22.01.2011	Lahj	Radfan	Chest injury	Injured by a fire on demonstrators in Radfan
70	Marwan K. Ahmed	22.01.2011	Lahj	Radfan	Seriously injured	A child of 12 years old injured by a fire on demonstrators in Radfan
71	Amar Mi. Alkathir	22.01.2011	Aden	Kurmaksar	Seriously injured	Injured by a fire on demonstrators in Kurmaksar – Adehen and then arrested
72	Abu Amar Alkathiri	22.01.2011	Aden	Kurmaksar	Seriously injured	Injured by a fire on demonstrators in Kurmaksar – Adehen and then arrested
73	Aiman M. Alkathiri	22.01.2011	Aden	Kurmaksar	Seriously injured	Injured by a fire on demonstrators in Kurmaksar – Aden and then arrested
74	Amin Alsaid	23.01.2011	Abyan	Lauder	Seriously injured	Wounded by Yemeni security agents on he was on a motorcycle

75	Sabr Albahri	23.01.2011	Aden	Crater	Seriously injured	Injured by a fire on demonstrators in Crater - Aden
76	Ahmed Alkathi	23.01.2011	Aden	Crater	Seriously injured	Injured by a fire on demonstrators in Crater - Aden
77	Amin Bagamil	23.01.2011	Aden	Crater	Seriously injured	Injured by a fire on demonstrators in Crater - Aden
78	Mohsen A. Hussein	25.01.2011	Lahj	Radfan	Leg injury	Injured by a fire on demonstrators in Radfan
79	Moahib M. Nasser	27.01.2011	Lahj	Radfan	Head injury	Child 9 years old was hit by the indiscriminate shelling of houses in Radafan
80	Kaied M. Albakri	30.01.2011	Lahj	Radfan	Hand injury	Injured by the indiscriminate shelling onthe houses in Alhabilayn
81	Abdulhalim A. Albakri	30.01.2011	Lahj	Radfan	Leg injury	Injured by the indiscriminate shelling onthe houses in Alhabilayn
82	Abdulnasser Albahwa	30.01.2011	Lahj	Radfan	Hand injury	Injured by the indiscriminate shelling onthe houses in Alhabilayn
83	Gafer Bamarhool	31.01.2011	Shabwah	Azan	Moderately injured	Injured during the demonstration in the city of Azzan - Shabwah
84	Ali Bahajj	31.01.2011	Shabwah	Azan	Moderately injured	Injured during the demonstration in the city of Azzan - Shabwah

Names of the Detainees

No.	Name	Date of detention	Place of detention	Comments
1	Beliid Saleh G Albakri	04.01.2011	Radfan	Political activist
2	Fahmi Saeed Muhsin	04.01.2011	Radfan	Political activist
3	Faris Rashad	04.01.2011	Radfan	Political activist
4	Faraj Salim Basihi	04.01.2011	Almukala	Political activist
5	Saleh Khamis Sarkhah	04.01.2011	Almukala	Political activist
6	Ahmed Mubarak Hamud	04.01.2011	Almukala	Political activist
7	Sami Mohamed Saidan	04.01.2011	Almukala	Political activist

8	Shafii Dkek	05.01.2011	Almukala	Political activist
9	Abubakr Saleh Beliid	05.01.2011	Aden	Political activist
10	Muhsin Saleh Afif	06.01.2011	Ashihr	Political activist
11	Abdullah Sakran	06.01.2011	Ashihr	Political activist
12	Abdun A Abdulqadir	06.01.2011	Ashihr	Political activist
13	Fraj Yaslem Hamud	06.01.2011	Ashihr	Political activist
14	Ahmed Mubarak Saadan	06.01.2011	Ashihr	Political activist
15	Sami Mohamed Sarkhah	06.01.2011	Ashihr	Political activist
16	Alawi Alkouni	07.01.2011	Main	Political activist
17	Ali Aziz	07.01.2011	Main	Political activist
18	Fuad Rashid	10.01.2011	Almukala	Journalist and political activist
19	Hani Assulaimani	12.01.2011	Amilah	Political activist
20	Mahir A Saeed	12.01.2011	Amilah	Political activist
21	Ammar Saleh Hussein	12.01.2011	Amilah	Political activist
22	Sami Mohamed Ali	12.01.2011	Amilah	Political activist
23	Fadl Mohamed Ali	12.01.2011	Amilah	Political activist
24	Faraj Saeed Uwaish	12.01.2011	Ashihr	Southern citizen
25	Khaled Jumaan Umani	12.01.2011	Ashihr	Southern citizen
26	Nadir Abdun	12.01.2011	Ashihr	Southern citizen
27	Nasser Bamithqal	13.01.2011	Almukala	Political activist
28	Fahd A Bamithqal	13.01.2011	Almukala	Political activist
29	Abdulmajid Wahdein	14.01.2011	Almukala	Political activist
30	Waseel Basedeeq	14.01.2011	Almukala	Political activist
31	Yasser Annakhibi	14.01.2011	Almukala	Political activist
32	Zkaria Alasbahi	14.01.2011	Khormaksar	Medicine student
33	Nasser A Azeem	14.01.2011	Almukala	Child
34	Abdurahman Alklali	15.01.2011	Almukala	Political activist
35	Mubarak Saeed Baqraf	15.01.2011	Almukala	Political activist
36	Fahd Khamis Qouni	15.01.2011	Almukala	Political activist
37	Mohamed Omar Binurwa	15.01.2011	Almukala	Political activist
38	Asaad Awad Saad	15.01.2011	Almukala	Political activist
39	Salim Mohamed Baaw	15.01.2011	Almukala	Political activist
40	Zyad Bahumran	15.01.2011	Almukala	Political activist
41	Mohamed Khaled Bintahir	16.01.2011	Almukala	Political activist
42	Marwan Salim Albani	16.01.2011	Almukala	Political activist
43	Ahmad Saeed Alkhamiri	16.01.2011	Almukala	Political activist
44	Obn Abdualah Marii	16.01.2011	Almukala	Political activist
45	Omar Faraj Murjan	16.01.2011	Almukala	Political activist
46	Ramzi Bajaalah	16.01.2011	Almukala	Political activist
47	Adil Mirsal	16.01.2011	Almukala	Political activist
48	Ahmad Khaled Mukhrij	16.01.2011	Almukala	Political activist
49	Mohamed Abdunnabi Assubi	17.01.2011	Khormaksar	Political activist

50	Mohamed Haimed	17.01.2011	Khormaksar	Political activist
51	Wadhah Bajillah	17.01.2011	Khormaksar	Political activist
52	Khaled Abubakr Maqtuf	17.01.2011	Ashihr	School director
53	Wathiq Abubakr Nasser	17.01.2011	Ataq	Political activist
54	Tariq Mansur Salim	17.01.2011	Ataq	Political activist
	Shaikh Abdullah Mohamed	17.01.2011	Ataq	Political activist
55	Abdullah Mahmud Salim	17.01.2011	Ataq	Political activist
56	Hassan A A Gazii	17.01.2011	Ataq	Political activist
57	Ali Sabri Ali	17.01.2011	Ataq	Political activist
58	Raad Ali Abdullah	17.01.2011	Ataq	Political activist
59	Saqr Hussein Awad	17.01.2011	Ataq	Political activist
60	Abdullah Nasser A Alawlaqi	17.01.2011	Ataq	Political activist
61	Nasser Salim A Alawlaqi	17.01.2011	Ataq	Political activist
62	Abdurasul Alauthali	17.01.2011	Abyan	Political activist
63	Salim Faraj Muflih	19.01.2011	Addis Asharqia	Political activist
64	Ahmad Abulqadr Ashaawi	19.01.2011	Aden	Student
65	Nabeel Assalahi	19.01.2011	Aden	student
66	Khaled Baashn	19.01.2011	Aden	Student
67	Shamsan Alhamami	19.01.2011	Aden	student
68	Nail Ahmed Saif	19.01.2011	Aden	Student
69	Naif Ahmed Saif	19.01.2011	Aden	student
70	Abdurasul Ashaawi	19.01.2011	Aden	Student
71	Khaled Jiibil	19.01.2011	Aden	student
72	Ammar Munassar Hassan	19.01.2011	Aden	Student
73	Alaa Omar Almarbas	19.01.2011	Aden	student
74	Zain Alyafii	19.01.2011	Aden	Student
75	Nasser Alwahaishi	19.01.2011	Aden	student
76	Talib Ali	19.01.2011	Aden	Student
77	Waleed Muqatta	19.01.2011	Aden	student
78	Mohamed Uthman	19.01.2011	Aden	Student
79	Abdo Qatash	19.01.2011	Aden	student
80	Mohamed Saif	19.01.2011	Aden	Student
81	Mohamed Alkhoubani	19.01.2011	Aden	student
82	Wail Ahamed Saleh	19.01.2011	Aden	Student
83	Soliman Attahtuh	19.01.2011	Aden	student
84	Saleh Alamudi	19.01.2011	Aden	Student
85	Mohamed Ahmed Salim	19.01.2011	Aden	student
86	Hassan Talal Alkhourbish	19.01.2011	Aden	student
87	Samih Ahmed Ali	20.01.2011	Alhautah	Political activist
88	Hamid Awad Haidarah	20.01.2011	Alhautah	Political activist
89	Hud Alhulbah	20.01.2011	Alhautah	Political activist
90	Farooq Alhulbah	20.01.2011	Alhautah	Political activist
91	Najdi Ibrahim	20.01.2011	Alhautah	Political activist

92	Adil Abdo Naji	20.01.2011	Alhautah	Political activist
93	Harun Rashid Ismaeel	20.01.2011	Alhautah	Political activist
94	Sabri Saleh	20.01.2011	Alhautah	Political activist
95	Munawar Ali Ashiheri	20.01.2011	Alhautah	Political activist
96	Raddi Abdullah Omar	20.01.2011	Alhautah	Political activist
97	Anwar Ahmed Abdullah	20.01.2011	Alburaiga	Political activist
98	Saleh Saadun	20.01.2011	Almansura	Political activist
99	Ramzi Annakhii	20.01.2011	Almansura	Political activist
100	Ahmed Alawthali	20.01.2011	Almansura	Political activist
101	Mohamed Alissa	20.01.2011	Almansura	Political activist
102	Ayad Alyafii	20.01.2011	Almansura	Political activist
103	Malmuss Alyafii	20.01.2011	Almansura	Political activist
104	Shamsan Alyafii	20.01.2011	Almansura	Political activist
105	Akram Mihdhar Hassan	20.01.2011	Almansura	Political activist
106	Sahim Mohamed Saleh	20.01.2011	Crater	Political activist
107	Mohamed Ahmed Alfadhli	20.01.2011	Crater	Political activist
108	Ahmed Alwalaa	20.01.2011	Crater	Political activist
109	Ahmed Assahrawi	20.01.2011	Crater	Political activist
110	Salim Ali N Muqattam	20.01.2011	Crater	Political activist
111	Abdullam Ahmed Albtani	20.01.2011	Alareesh	Political activist
112	Hassan Mohamed Albtani	20.01.2011	Alareesh	Political activist
113	Hssan Alqamesh	20.01.2011	Alareesh	a Political activist ¹ injured and detained although he was bleeding.
114	Walid Hassan Alqemesh	20.01.2011	Alareesh	Political activist
115	Saaid Abdurahman	20.01.2011	Alareesh	Political activist
116	Mohamed Ali Kzail	20.01.2011	Alareesh	Political activist
117	Samil Jamal	20.01.2011	Alareesh	Political activist
118	Marwan Alkarmly	20.01.2011	Alareesh	Political activist
119	Yaser Naji Ali	20.01.2011	Alhautah	Political activist
120	Munir Abdullah Omar	20.01.2011	Alhautah	Political activist
121	Hud Abdullah Omar	20.01.2011	Alhautah	Political activist
122	Khalil Abdullah Omar	20.01.2011	Alhautah	Political activist
123	Hashim Alasbat	20.01.2011	Alhautah	Political activist
124	Adnan Alasbua	20.01.2011	Alhautah	Political activist
125	Abdulqadr Mohamed Haidarah	20.01.2011	Alhautah	Political activist
126	Munawar Ali Shairi	20.01.2011	Alhautah	Political activist
127	Sabri HassanSalim	20.01.2011	Alhautah	Political activist
128	Abulkhaliq Allahud	22.01.2011	Almaalla	Journalist
129	Nasse Ahmed Assaeedi	20.01.2011	Aden	Political activist
130	Hussain Binshaii	20.01.2011	Aden	Political activist
131	Ayman Saleh Mohamed	20.01.2011	Aden	Political activist
132	Arfan Annahdi	20.01.2011	Aden	Political activist

133	Abdullah Mohamed	20.01.2011	Aden	Political activist
134	Abdullah Alkhadhir almakaabi	21.01.2011	Alareesh	Political activist
135	Salim Hussain Ahmed	21.01.2011	Alareesh	Political activist
136	Sabrin Salmin Hatian	21.01.2011	Almukala	Political activist
137	Mohamed Saeed Suweidan	21.01.2011	Almukala	Political activist
138	Arif Salmin Bazaraah	21.01.2011	Almukala	Political activist
139	Munir Saeed Assaiuni	21.01.2011	Almukala	Political activist
140	Mohamed Abdullah Kzab	21.01.2011	Almukala	Political activist
141	Ahmed Zaki Saleh	21.01.2011	Almukala	Political activist
142	Saleh Abud Assiud	21.01.2011	Almukala	Political activist
143	Faraj Bkheit Mansur	21.01.2011	Almukala	Political activist
144	Nasser Abdullah	21.01.2011	Almukala	Political activist
145	Abdurrazaq	21.01.2011	Almukala	Political activist
146	Arafat Saeed Ahmed	21.01.2011	Almukala	Political activist
147	Mohamed Yaslem Tawfiq	21.01.2011	Almukala	Political activist
148	Wasil Ahmad Baseddiq	21.01.2011	Almukala	Political activist
49 ^a	Shafiq Abdullah Duik	21.01.2011	Almukala	Political activist
150	Hassan Mohamed Alhamdi	21.01.2011	Almukala	Political activist
151	Hani Tariq Saeed	21.01.2011	Almukala	Political activist
152	Majdi Salmin Qanbus	21.01.2011	Almukala	Political activist
153	Samir Ali Attamimi	21.01.2011	Almukala	Political activist
154	Ahmed Khaled Baadil	21.01.2011	Almukala	Political activist
155	Salim Awad Badas	21.01.2011	Almukala	Political activist
156	Ali Alhajri	21.01.2011	Almukala	Political activist
151	Salim Bin Ghanim	21.01.2011	Almukala	Political activist
152	Abdullah Baghwaitah	21.01.2011	Almukala	Political activist
153	Yasir Haj Baharish	21.01.2011	Almukala	Political activist
154	Omar Alhabbani	21.01.2011	Almukala	Political activist
155	Saeed Ali Bahashwan	21.01.2011	Almukala	Political activist
156	Mohamed Mahmud Bajabir	21.01.2011	Almukala	Political activist
157	Salim Mohamed	21.01.2011	Almukala	Political activist
158	Fowzi Omar Bahmeis	21.01.2011	Almukala	Political activist
159	Rami Omar Saeedan	21.01.2011	Almukala	Political activist
160	Ahmed Mubarak Ahmed	21.01.2011	Almukala	Political activist
161	Faraj Omar Basahei	21.01.2011	Almukala	Political activist
162	Saleh Saeed Alajaili	21.01.2011	Almukala	Political activist
163	Jamaan Awad Asseiari	21.01.2011	Almukala	Political activist
164	Waleed Ahmad Azzaghiu	21.01.2011	Almukala	Political activist
165	Mohamed Abdurrahim Awdhah	21.01.2011	Almukala	Political activist
166	Hassan Ali Maqsham	21.01.2011	Almukala	Political activist

167	Sami Awad Ahmed	21.01.2011	Almukala	Political activist
168	Mohamed Jarwan	21.01.2011	Ashihhr	Political activist
169	Ihab Baabbad	21.01.2011	Ashihhr	Political activist
170	Hisham Karamah	21.01.2011	Ashihhr	Political activist
171	Faraj Bin Uwaish	21.01.2011	Ashihhr	Political activist
172	Mubarak Bafraq	21.01.2011	Ashihhr	Political activist
173	Abdurrahmab Aklali	21.01.2011	Ashihhr	Political activist
174	Abdo Sarkhah	21.01.2011	Ashihhr	Political activist
175	Omar Mubarak Sabti	21.01.2011	Adis Asharqia	Political activist
176	Mohamed Abdulaziz Bakhawar	21.01.2011	Adis Asharqia	Political activist
177	Abdullah Fadhl Alafifi	21.01.2011	Adis Asharqia	Political activist
178	Abubakr Mohamed Bakhbazi	21.01.2011	Adis Asharqia	Political activist
179	Awad Assari Alghrabi	21.01.2011	Adis Asharqia	Political activist
180	Mohamed Salim Bamsri	21.01.2011	Adis Asharqia	Political activist
181	Naji Abdulwahab Fatih	21.01.2011	Saiun	Political activist
182	Abdussatar Albraiki	21.01.2011	Alqatn	Political activist
183	Abdussalam Bashimkh	21.01.2011	Alqatn	Political activist
184	Ghassan Mohamed Alkildi	21.01.2011	Almukala	Political activist
185	Amin Hassan Assubaihi	21.01.2011	Almukala	Political activist
186	Hashim Awad Mubarak	21.01.2011	Almukala	Political activist
187	Mohamed Awad Naseeb	21.01.2011	Almukala	Political activist
188	Salim Fadhil Alabbadi	21.01.2011	Almukala	Political activist
189	Saddam Mohamed Muhsin	21.01.2011	Almukala	Political activist
190	Omar Abdulaziz Bahashwan	21.01.2011	Almukala	Political activist
191	Basil Saleh Raiiah	21.01.2011	Almukala	Political activist
192	Mohamed Alawi Baalawi	21.01.2011	Almukala	Political activist
193	Mohmaed Jumaan Owshan	21.01.2011	Almukala	Political activist
194	Fahmi Mahmud Hassan	21.01.2011	Almukala	Political activist
195	Mohamed Faisal Afif	21.01.2011	Almukala	Political activist
196	Omar Bin Saleem	21.01.2011	Almukala	Political activist
197	Ilyas Attamimi	21.01.2011	Almukala	Political activist
198	Zaied Alyazidi	21.01.2011	Almukala	Political activist
199	Ahmed Mohamed Uthman	21.01.2011	Almukala	Political activist
200	Ramzi Alkildi	21.01.2011	Almukala	Political activist
201	Ashraf Nassr	21.01.2011	Almukala	Political activist
202	Saddam Baabbad	21.01.2011	Almukala	Political activist
203	Abud Braik	21.01.2011	Almukala	Political activist
204	Raid Haidarah	21.01.2011	Almukala	Political activist
205	Mohamed Ahmed Manqush	21.01.2011	Almukala	Political activist
206	Hisham Khaled	21.01.2011	Almukala	Political activist
207	Abdurrahman Salim Bajbair	21.01.2011	Almukala	Political activist
208	Hamzah Bajbair	21.01.2011	Almukala	Political activist

209	Ayman Alkhadhir	21.01.2011	Alareesh	Political activist
210	Mohamed Ali Kareed	21.01.2011	Alareesh	Political activist
211	Mohamed Jamal	21.01.2011	Alareesh	Political activist
212	Abdurrahman	21.01.2011	Alareesh	Political activist
213	Samir Jamal Alwaal	21.01.2011	Alareesh	Political activist
214	Saad Azzahri	21.01.2011	Alareesh	Political activist
215	Muin Abdullah	22.01.2011	Aden	Political activist
216	Yafii Saleh	23.01.2011	Aden	student
217	Omar Awad	23.01.2011	Khormaksar	Political activist
218	Anwar Ahmed Abdullah	23.01.2011	Aden	Political activist و معلم
219	Muharram Muqbil Saeed	23.01.2011	Aden	Political activist
220	Nashwan Qasil Ashuaibi	23.01.2011	Aden	Political activist
221	Nadir Muthanna Saif	23.01.2011	Aden	Political activist
222	Mohamed Alhaddi	24.01.2011	Almansura	Political activist
223	Majid Hussain Saleh	24.01.2011	Almansura	Political activist
224	Nassr Aqeel Alabbadi	24.01.2011	Almimdara	Brigadir General, retired
225	Rashid Salim Faraj	24.01.2011	Almimdara	Political activist
226	Arif Thabit Abdullah	24.01.2011	Almimdara	Political activist
227	Fawaz Nassr Aqeel	24.01.2011	Almimdara	Political activist
228	Murad Alyafii	24.01.2011	Almimdara	Political activist
229	Salim Lahwal Alkhalifi	25.01.2011	Ataq	Political activist
230	Nasser Alawlaqi	26.01.2011	Ataq	Political activist
231	Hail Saleh Bin Lakssr	26.01.2011	Ataq	Political activist
232	Saddam Saeed Ladram	26.01.2011	Ataq	Political activist
233	Ali Ahmed Alqhaih	26.01.2011	Ataq	Political activist
234	Muteei Radfan	26.01.2011	Ataq	Political activist
235	Khaled Waleed Alharish	26.01.2011	Ataq	Political activist
236	Ghaith Asaad Muthanna	26.01.2011	Ataq	Political activist
237	Nasser Abdullah Laqsaa	26.01.2011	Ataq	Political activist
238	Uthman Ahmed Fadaq	26.01.2011	Ataq	Political activist
239	Sadam Ahmed Bashah	26.01.2011	Ataq	Political activist
240	Nustafa Ahmed	27.01.2011	Jihaf	Political activist
241	Hameed Albakry	27.01.2011	Jihaf	Political activist
242	Abdulhadi Baziad	29.01.2011	Saiun	Political activist
243	Khaled Samrur	29.01.2011	Saiun	Political activist
244	Hani Bahashwan	29.01.2011	Saiun	Political activist
245	Mohamed Hunain	29.01.2011	Saiun	Political activist
246	Ibraheem Mohamed Bajamal	29.01.2011	Saiun	Political activist
247	Abdulhadi Baabbad	29.01.2011	Saiun	Political activist
248	Muthanna Badhrais	29.01.2011	Saiun	Political activist
249	Khled Wahbi	30.01.2011	Aden	Political activist

250	Awad Labjar	30.01.2011	Aden	Political activist
251	Mohamed Haitham Qasim	31.01.2011	Dar Saad	General, retired
252	Ali Munassar	31.01.2011	Dar Saad	Political activist
253	Waad Badhib	31.01.2011	Dar Saad	Political activist
254	Qasim Daood	31.01.2011	Dar Saad	Political activist

Damaged Houses

No.	Name	Date	Province	Town/City	Grade of damage	Comments
1	Muhsin Ahmed Saleh	04.01.2011	Lahj	Athmair	Moderate destruction	By the shelling of the Yemeni Army on the city
2	Fadhl Alwhaibi	04.01.2011	Lahj	Athmair	Moderate destruction	By the shelling of the Yemeni Army on the city
3	Mohamed Q. Danbuu	04.01.2011	Lahj	Athmair	Moderate destruction	By the shelling of the Yemeni Army on the city
4	Gaber M. Afif	07.01.2011	Lahj	Alhabilayn	Moderate destruction	By the shelling of the Yemeni Army on Alhabilayn
5	Hameed Manthuq	07.01.2011	Lahj	Alhabilayn	Moderate destruction	By the shelling of the Yemeni Army on Alhabilayn
6	Ali Muqbil	15.01.2011	Lahj	Alhabilayn	Moderate destruction	By the shelling of the Yemeni Army on Alhabilayn
7	Saeed Hssaid Aljamali	16.01.2011	Lahj	Alhabilayn	Moderate destruction	By the shelling of the Yemeni Army on Alhabilayn Saeed and his all family were injured and hospitalized
8	Zain Qasim Tammah	17.01.2011	Lahj	Alhabilayn	Moderate destruction	By the shelling of the Yemeni Army on the city
9	Mohamed Bin Shujaa	17.01.2011	Lahj	Alhabilayn	Moderate destruction	By the shelling of the Yemeni army on the city
10	Alhaithami	17.01.2011	Lahj	Alhabilayn	Moderate destruction	By the shelling of the Yemeni Army on

						Alhabilayn
11	Hssain M Obadi	17.01.2011	Lahj	Alhabilayn	Moderate destruction	By the shelling of the Yemeni army on Alhabilayn
12	Mansur Jumaa	17.01.2011	Lahj	Alhabilayn	Moderate destruction	By the shelling of the Yemeni Army on the city
13	Qasim Hassan Salim	17.01.2011	Lahj	Alhabilayn	Moderate destruction	By the shelling of the Yemeni Army on the city
14	Qaid Azzouqari	17.01.2011	Lahj	Alhabilain	Moderate destruction	By the shelling of the Yemeni Army on Alhabilain
15	Yusif Saeed Azzahr	17.01.2011	Lahj	Alhabilain	Moderate destruction	By the shelling of the Yemeni Army on Alhabilain
16	Rabii Muhsin Ahmed	17.01.2011	Lahj	Alhabilain	Moderate destruction	By the shelling of the Yemeni Army on Alhabilain
17	Mohamed Thabit Aoushabi	17.01.2011	Lahj	Alhabilain	Moderate destruction	By the shelling of the Yemeni Army on Alhabilain
18	Abu Rashid	17.01.2011	Lahj	Alhabilain	Moderate destruction	By the shelling of the Yemeni Army on Alhabilain
19	Naji Abdrabboh	17.01.2011	Lahj	Alhabilain	Moderate destruction	By the shelling of the Yemeni Army on Alhabilain
20	Hssan Ali Yahya	21.01.2011	Lahj	Radfan	Moderate destruction	By the shelling of the Yemeni Army on village Alhamraa
21	Saleh Shaii Jabir	21.01.2011	Lahj	Radfan	Moderate destruction	By the shelling of the Yemeni Army on village Alhamraa
22	Hassan Bin Hassan Aljauuf	21.01.2011	Lahj	Radfan	Moderate destruction	By the shelling of the Yemeni Army on village Alhamraa
23	Muthanna M Muthanna	21.01.2011	Lahj	Radfan	Moderate destruction	By the shelling of the Yemeni Army on village Alhamraa
24	Ali Qasim Aljauuf	21.01.2011	Lahj	Radfan	Moderate destruction	By the shelling of the Yemeni Army on village Alhamraa
25	Mohamed Nashir	21.01.2011	Lahj	Radfan	Moderate destruction	By the shelling of the Yemeni Army on village Alhamraa

26	Hussain Nashir	21.01.2011	Lahj	Radfan	Moderate destruction	By the shelling of the Yemeni Army on village Alhamraa
27	Saleh Aljauuf Arradfani	21.01.2011	Lahj	Radfan	Moderate destruction	By the shelling of the Yemeni Army on village Alhamraa
28	Abdullah Hassan Nassr	21.01.2011	Lahj	Arrwaid	Moderate destruction	By the shelling of the Yemeni Army on village Arrwaid
29	Ali Hassan Alkhraishi	21.01.2011	Lahj	Arrwaid	Moderate destruction	By the shelling of the Yemeni Army on village Arrwaid
30	Muhsin Mohamed Attuwaih	21.01.2011	Lahj	Arrwaid	Moderate destruction	By the shelling of the Yemeni Army on village Arrwaid
31	Mohamed A Mohamed	21.01.2011	Lahj	Arrwaid	Moderate destruction	By the shelling of the Yemeni Army on village Arrwaid
32	Mohamed Qasim Ali	21.01.2011	Lahj	Arrwaid	Moderate destruction	By the shelling of the Yemeni Army on village Arrwaid
33	Thabit Atif	21.01.2011	Lahj	Arrwaid	Moderate destruction	By the shelling of the Yemeni Army on village Arrwaid
34	Abdullah Mohamed Qasim	21.01.2011	Lahj	Arrwaid	Moderate destruction	By the shelling of the Yemeni Army on village Arrwaid
35	Rashid Mohamed Ahmed	21.01.2011	Lahj	Arrwaid	Moderate destruction	By the shelling of the Yemeni Army on village Arrwaid
36	Uthman Tuwaih	21.01.2011	Lahj	Arrwaid	Moderate destruction	By the shelling of the Yemeni Army on village Arrwaid
37	Muqbil Abdullah Ali	21.01.2011	Lahj	Arrwaid	Moderate destruction	By the shelling of the Yemeni Army on village Arrwaid
38	Saleh Mohamed Alhaj	21.01.2011	Lahj	Arrwaid	Moderate destruction	By the shelling of the Yemeni Army on village Arrwaid
39	Mohamed Salam Fadhl	21.01.2011	Lahj	Arrwaid	Moderate destruction	By the shelling of the Yemeni Army on village Arrwaid
40	Muhsin Mohamed Salim	21.01.2011	Lahj	Arrwaid	Moderate destruction	By the shelling of the Yemeni Army on village Arrwaid
41	Majid Ali H	24.01.2011	Lahj	Radfan	Total	By the shelling of the

	Alhalimi				destruction	Yemeni Army on Radfan
42	Hashim Asskar	27.01.2011	Lahj	Radfan	Moderate destruction	By the shelling of the Yemeni Army on Radfan
43	Mohamed N Barajilah	27.01.2011	Lahj	Radfan	Moderate destruction	By the shelling of the Yemeni Army on Radfan
44	Abdulkarim M Nasser	27.01.2011	Lahj	Radfan	Moderate destruction	By the shelling of the Yemeni Army on Radfan
45	Khalid Ali Saleh	27.01.2011	Lahj	Radfan	Moderate destruction	By the shelling of the Yemeni Army on Radfan
46	Abdurrab A Alhaj	27.01.2011	Lahj	Radfan	Moderate destruction	By the shelling of the Yemeni Army on Radfan
47	Anis Barajilah	27.01.2011	Lahj	Radfan	Moderate destruction	By the shelling of the Yemeni Army on Radfan
48	Muhsin Ali Almatari	27.01.2011	Lahj	Radfan	Moderate destruction	By the shelling of the Yemeni Army on Radfan
49	Mushin Ahmed Alwahdi	27.01.2011	Lahj	Radfan	Moderate destruction	By the shelling of the Yemeni Army on Radfan
50	Hamade Hassan Muumin	27.01.2011	Lahj	Radfan	Moderate destruction	By the shelling of the Yemeni Army on Radfan
51	Ali Naji Alhalimi	27.01.2011	Lahj	Radfan	Moderate destruction	By the shelling of the Yemeni Army on Radfan
52	Rashid Abdouallah Alhalimi	27.01.2011	Lahj	Radfan	Moderate destruction	By the shelling of the Yemeni Army on Radfan
53	Saadon Alyafii	30.01.2011	Lahj	Radfan	Moderate destruction	By the shelling of the Yemeni Army on Radfan

Damaged public and private property

No.	Property	Date	Province	Town/City	Grade of damage	Comments
1	Poultry farm	16.01.2011	Lahj	Arrwaid	Moderate destruction	The owners are Muhsin Assaranjah and Majid Abdullah Mohamed
2	Sabaa School	16.01.2011	Lahj	Arrwaid	Moderate destruction	Public School
3	Radfan School	16.01.2011	Lahj	Alhabilain	Moderate destruction	Public School
4	Alqashaah School	16.01.2011	Lahj	Amilah	Moderate destruction	Public School
5	Arrawasi Charitable Institution	27.01.2011	Lahj	Radfan	Total destruction	Charitable Institution
6	The building of Thabit Abdulhadi	27.01.2011	Lahj	Radfan	Moderate destruction	Private property
7	Grocery store of Ali Annasri	27.01.2011	Lahj	Radfan	Moderate destruction	Private property

Pictures



Najeeb Abdussatar, an elderly man injured when security forces fired on demonstrators in Crater, Aden on 08 January 2011 and died on 16 January due to his injuries.



Mukhtar Mansur, a 10 years old boy, injured when security forces fired on demonstrators in Crater, Aden on 08 January 2011



**Barakat Mohammed Naji,
assassinated by members of the
national security in Aldalh on 12
January 2011. The bullet entered his
throat and went out from the back of
the head.**



**Barakat Mohammed Naji,
assassinated by members of the
national security in Aldalh on 12
January 2011. The bullet entered his
throat and went out from the back of
the head.**



Barakat Mohammed Naji, assassinated by members of the national security in Aldalh on 12 January 2011. The bullet entered his throat and went out from the back of the head.



One of the injured by the shelling of the Yemeni Army on Alhablain



One of the injured by the shelling of the Yemeni Army on Alhabilain



Arif Assuhaibi, one of the injured by the shelling of the Yemeni Army on Alhabilain



**One of the injured by the shelling of
the Yemeni Army on Alhabilain**



**One of the injured by the shelling of
the Yemeni Army on Alhabilain**



One of the injured by the shelling of the Yemeni Army on Alhabilain



One of the injured by the shelling of the Yemeni Army on Alhabilain



Arif Assuhaibi, one of the injured by the shelling of the Yemeni Army on Alhabilain



One of the injured by the shelling of the Yemeni Army on Alhabilain



**One of the injured by the shelling of
the Yemeni Army on Alhabilain**



**One of the injured by the shelling of
the Yemeni Army on Alhabilain**



One of the injured by the shelling of the Yemeni Army on Alhabilain



A child wounded by the shelling of the Yemeni Army on Alhabilain



A baby wounded by the shelling of the Yemeni Army on Alhabilain



Mohammed Shaig Muthanna, injured by the shelling of the Yemeni army on Alqashaah. His house was destroyed and all his family members were injured.



One of the injured by the shelling of the Yemeni Army on Alhabilain



**Ali Mohamed Shihnah, , injured
when security forces fired on
demonstrators in Almukala on 18
January 2011.**



**One of the injured by the shelling of
the Yemeni Army on Alhablain**



**The student, Luai Taha Mohamed,
killed when the security forces fired
on demonstrators in Khormaksar,
Aden while returning from a
wedding.**



Hashim Thabit Askar, killed when a shell landed on his house by the shelling on Alhabilain on 27 January 2011.



Mawahib Mohamed Nassr, a 9 years old child, wounded by the shelling of the Yemeni Army on Alhabilain on 27 January 2011.



Colonel Abdullatif Thabit S Bin Baawah, killed by a shell fired directly on him on 30 January 2011 which turned him into peaces.



**Jafer Bamarhool, injured when
security forces fired on
demonstrators in Azzan on 31
January 2011.**



**A Video showing remain of the body of Colonel Abdullatif Thabit S Bin Baawah
http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=wHldgGIvPlk&feature=player_embedded**