



**The Annual report of the Southern Observatory for Human Rights  
(SOHR)**

**2010 (Mar. – Dez.)**

**SOUTH YEMEN: SUBJECT TO REPRESSION AND ABUSE**

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## **Introduction:**

The state of civilization is measured through the extent the citizens' fundamental rights and freedoms, therefore, the human rights that are internationally agreed with, are the standard which touches a particular state's growth and underdevelopment, democracy and totalitarianism .

While the existence of countries in the world are still in the process of growth and urbanization, there are still citizens hoping to enjoy their rights and fundamental freedoms, so, the international community carries the task of urging states to observe those rights, and even putting specific criteria and control mechanisms to reduce the violation. On the other hand, those countries have built their relations with others according to their records of human rights and the level of respect for the rights and fundamental freedoms of their citizens.

While the international community is watching the obligation of states on the respect of international commitments, and the level of enjoyment by citizens of their rights and fundamental freedoms, there is a part of the world, southern Yemen, formerly known as the "People's Democratic Republic of Yemen" that has become absent from the international observation because of the changes occurred, that led to blurring its features despite being a separate unit, and playing down and blocking the vision on what is happening inside of committing violations of fundamental rights and freedoms, and convincing the world of the stability of its instable political and security situations.

The recent geopolitical situation of this region since its merging voluntarily into a unity and political partnership with the Yemen Arab Republic in May 1990, is no longer the case, but it has changed completely, especially when the two parts went into an unequal war in April 1994, the result has been that the forces of the Republic of Yemen could invade the territory of the south, and then imposing its military control and develop a road map with different political orientations of what it had been in the past.

From the governmental side, the authorities consider that the matter has been resolved, determining to silence all those who advocate otherwise, it seeks to impose its hegemony and domination, resisting every opposer or who demands the contrary to its orientations, and ignoring the abuses against the human rights. While, on the other side, the southern representatives in the Supreme Council of the Peaceful Movement and the other factions of the Southern Movement have vowed to continue the peaceful struggle until their goal is achieved, represented in the disengagement and re-independence of their state, so that they organize marches and people's festivals and events aiming at a peaceful pressure on the Yemeni government to withdraw from the southern lands and to engage in a dialogue with them under international supervision to achieve those goals.

### **Political background:**

The Yemeni government has a tight grip on the reins of power, it considers this region as a part that has been incorporated in the framework of the Republic of Yemen under the conventions of the unity, and the war in 1994 is just a "consolidation of the unity of Yemen," so it emphasizes that it is an integral part of the territory of Yemen. And that since this matter has been resolved, the six provinces are on a par with the other provinces, applied to them what is applicable to the others, so they are not sparing any effort to impose the policy of "de facto," by using its dominance and hegemony, resisting every opposer and who demands contrarily to its orientations, and ignoring the violations perpetrated against the human rights.

On the other side, the southerners find that the war in 1994 had "ended the conventions of unity", and the invasion of the northern forces to the south is an "annexation and containment" if it is not an "occupation" to the south, and because of "imposing unity by force," their country has become sacked and booty to the other side that broke all of its obligations. So they see that it is their right to disengage from the Republic of Yemen, and restore the previous state (1), in accordance with the UN Security Council resolutions numbered 924 and 931 of the 1994 those do not tolerate the imposition of unity by force (2), the General Assembly resolution on the right of self-determination (3), as well as the provisions of international law on the law of international conventions (4) in addition to other legal bases (5). So they do not recognize the political reality imposed on them "by force," but that they had determined to continue the peaceful struggle until their goal is achieved, represented in the disengagement and restoration of their former state. In order that they strive to achieve their aims through the peaceful struggle, they organize marches and people's festivals and events aiming at peaceful pressure on the Yemeni government to withdraw from the southern lands and to engage in a dialogue with them under international supervision to achieve those goals.

This is the prevailing political situation in southern Yemen, and because of the intransigence of the Yemeni authorities and failing to heed the demands of the southerners, the region has become a hotbed of tension, suffering from instability, in addition to the absence of human rights and fundamental freedoms.

### **The general situation in the south of Yemen:**

Yemeni authorities have abused the use of the policy of "fait accompli" in the southern territory, as a result, the conditions of public life have deteriorated and reached to a terrible state, in which forms of discrimination, marginalization and exclusion in political, economical and social life are practiced against the southerners, in addition to the dismissal of tens of thousands of government southern employees and demobilization of thousands of southern soldiers, under the principles of non-confidence, and instead, other people were brought from the northern governorates, in addition to the replacement of the southern executive, military, and security, leadership, by officials come from the north, with the exception of some southerners who are loyal to them. On the impact, the corruption and bribery have spread in all the facilities, the infrastructure suffer collapses, living conditions have deteriorated, the scope of poverty is widened, and the high

unemployment rates identified by international sides with 45% of the proportion of young people, and the lands of the southern provinces were exposed to takeover and robbery, since thousands of hectares of land were distributed to the people in power, confiscating some productive and agricultural facilities, and plundering the oil and mineral resources, which turned the country into a gain and benefit to the victorious northern government forces in the war of 94. Add to that, the intense suffering of the citizens from the poverty of vital services, and interruptions of electricity, and the weakness in the delivery of water, poor health services, as well as for the deterioration of other services in the areas of education, telecommunications, mail, transportation, and others, which the southerners considers them as collective punishment practiced against them (6) .. This is what is sensed by southerners, and suffer from it .. They declare it without fear or tricks.

The southern citizen has become a victim of those situations in which operations and violations against the human rights are performed, they try to express their rights through peaceful protests, the most important claim is the right of self-determination, and expression of anger for what has happened to their personal conditions and their home status of contempt, degradation, and inferiority. All of these protests were faced by violence and excessive repression, even by using firearms against the participants, and the detention of hundreds for long periods without charges or trials, while some others are still missing, and some were tortured, and others were sentenced to long periods in prison after unfair trials, in addition to killing and wounding dozens of demonstrators during peaceful protests. Not just that, but the entire towns and villages have become military targets of the authorities' various forces' weapons. No week passes without a case of murder committed in it, no day passes without a detention carried out, and no hour without a case of torture practiced. All these are without legal observation, but, in an intentional official silence towards those crimes.

Over the past sixteen years, southerners have been demanding their legitimate political and civilian rights to no avail, suffering from various methods of torture against them and against the right of their home, which caused these demands to take another shape in the last four years, to reach a new level, represented in the disengagement, liberation, and the return of the independent state, while the government authorities stick to the slogan of "Unity or Death," which is codified a rule in the law of crimes and penalties (no. 125) which sentences death penalty on those who harm the "unity of Yemen" (7). And according to it, the authorities unleashed its troops to perform the various methods of oppression and humiliation against its political opponents, launching the arbitrary campaigns of arrests against the activists of the Southern Movement, and subjecting them to torture and abusive and degrading treatment, and it also attacks several towns and villages with heavy weapons by bombing indiscriminately, causing death, injuries, fear, and panic among people.

### **"Yemeni unity" a pretext for the violations of human rights:**

Within the framework of monitoring and documenting the persecutions and violations committed against the human being in the south, the Southern Observatory (SOHR) finds that the governmental authorities have persisted in committing these violations, using the

pretexts of protecting "the Yemeni unity" as an argument to do so, and made it an excuse to give up on human rights, and through this argument, they use all forms of violence and cruelty to silence any voices calling for self-determination and re-independent southern state.

Accordingly, the Observatory draws the attention of the Government of Yemen to the inadmissibility of the violations of human rights under the pretext of protecting the Yemeni unity, whatever the theses for unity is, there is no way to justify or excuse the violations in southern Yemen. Therefore, the Yemeni government remains responsible for any violations committed by its forces under any pretext. And none must believe that they are innocent of killing the civilians by the forces.

The reality of the situation not just confirms that there is a real political problem, but also the presence of a crisis that it is a mistake to overlook or condone it, since it reflected itself negatively on the human rights. Confrontation is a key milestone for those conditions, so the Southern Observatory for Human Rights calls the international community to work according to the plan of the early warning to contain the "crisis centers," seeking to help the two parts to resolve their problems, reduce their escalation, and avoid what could have been caused in the outcome of the situation of contempt and violation of human rights and fundamental freedoms in that important region of the world, particularly because it assumed a seat among countries in the world, participating in various international and regional organizations.

### **Methodology of monitoring and documentation:**

The Southern Observatory for Human Rights, after touching the increasing violations of human rights in southern Yemen and the horror of methods of commission, and excluding these violations from the international scrutiny through the information opacity, threatening and intimidation the media, and confusion on the fact and reality of human rights and restrictions on civil humanitarian organizations in order not to say the truth of what is happening, the Southern Observatory sensed its national and humanitarian duty towards the dead, wounded, prisoners, and all whose rights have been violated and to remove the cover of the media blackout and clarifies the confusion, through adopting what is actually happening in southern Yemen and reporting those violations and sufferings to the international community, and the international mechanisms of defending human rights.

The Southern Observatory have been able, since its inception in February 2010 in the Swiss capital (Bern), to contribute to introducing the fact of human rights in southern Yemen, clarifying the records of the Yemeni authorities about these human right violations, and delivering the sufferings of the victims of the Yemeni authorities' forces to the sides of freedom, democracy, and human rights in the world. So, the Observatory will remain a source of clarifying the truth of what is going on in southern Yemen and the source of documenting all the cases of violation of human rights in it, basing on the full independence in his humanitarian work, except that belonging to all the south and every citizen whose rights are violated without discrimination or favoritism, following transparency and credibility when reporting humanitarian issues.

The Southern Observatory, while it issues its first annual report for the year 2010, that based on the information gathered through keeping up with the updates relate to human rights and on the follow-up of its correspondents in the field and the reports of the activists at the southern home, and on appeals received from people whose rights are violated, as well as what is broadcasted by news agencies and news websites. In addition, the monthly reports of the Observatory (8) considered a reference depended on when writing this annual report, which is the result of the work of monitoring and documenting over the period from March to December 2010, the period of Observatory's activity.

The Southern Observatory has been aware to include in this report the several persecutions and violations related to the political and civil rights, since they are the utmost priority because they pose as a direct threat to the life of the southern citizen, such as murder, injuring, arrests, torture, and armed assault on the cities and villages, skipping its concerns about the other economic and social rights of development, such as the rights of women and children, discrimination in the state jobs and others, to occupy other places in subsequent reports.

#### **Number of cases of violations during 2010:**

Within the framework of monitoring and documenting the persecutions and abuses, the Southern Observatory for Human Rights (SOHR) has been able during the period of activity to monitor and document 77 cases of violation against the right of life, through murder, and 236 injury cases through the extrajudicial "attempted murder," 678 cases of arbitrary arrest to activists of the Southern Movement, and a number of cases of abductions and enforced disappearances, most of whom have been exposed to cases of torture and ill-treatment, as were 131 cases of destruction of civilian homes and civil properties (9).

All of these persecutions and violations committed against the southern citizens, and their lives were exposed to danger without taking into account the law and the religious nor the human values, which confirms the policy the Yemeni authorities to suppress human rights of the southern civilian. It is a systematic official policy not just excesses or abuses committed individually. This approach is to emphasize the lack of respect of the Yemeni government to human rights, and to demonstrate abandonment of its international obligations towards them.

The Southern Observatory for Human Rights calls on the international observation mechanisms to work to save the human rights in southern Yemen and protect the fundamental freedoms, and we hold the international humanitarian organizations responsible for keeping silent on for violations of rights and freedoms committed by the Yemeni authorities.

### **The fact of human rights in southern Yemen:**

The Southern Observatory for Human Rights (SOHR) emphasizes the fact of human rights and fundamental freedoms in the southern Yemen summarized as follows:

1) There is a disablement to a number of constitutional articles, and other legal provisions, which are not adhered to, and which do not work while dealing with the southerners, allowing to commit further abuses against them, one of those Articles of the Constitution, for example, Article "48", which emphasizes ensuring the state of freedom, dignity, and security to the citizens, and the illegality of restriction of liberty, and other civil and political rights (10), and the legal material included in the Criminal Procedure Code that protects the constitutional rights of fundamental freedoms and the lack of Limitations, for example, Article "172", which does not permit the arrest of any person or keeping them without legal justification (11), and the press law, for example, Article "33", which states the right to publish newspapers, and Article "49", which emphasizes the eligibility of the newspapers to obtain information from their own sources (12) .. etc, and many other provisions of the laws.

2) The orientations of the Yemeni government in the suppression of its southern political opponents and subjecting them to persecution, is a systematic habitual policy, practiced by its troops without fear or legal deterrent, overlooking committing these violations, if not blessing them. This is the interpretation of what is found by not holding accountability to the perpetrators for the violations and crimes they committed, but on the contrary, some of them gain recognition and satisfaction for their business, (The killers of martyr Ahmed Darwish, the martyr Abdul Latif Al Subeihi, martyr Al Hadi, and other martyrs and wounded including Najib Abdul Sattar, are still romping freely and tranquilly).

3) The Yemeni government is violating the human rights in the South widely and through various ways , which means that it disregarded its obligations to the international community, so, the Working Group of the Human Rights Council as well as the delegations of 62 countries sent more than 90 recommendations about the human rights situation in Yemen, in order to improve its record in this area, assuring the need to meet the Yemeni government with its international obligations in the implementation of these recommendations ( 13). At the level of its commitments to the anti-torture, the International Committee Against Torture addressed 42 recommendations to the Yemeni government in May 2010, , inviting it to desist from the acts of torture and degrading treatment, and to take more urgent actions to prevent the occurrence of murder, wounding, torture, and abuse against the rights of citizens, and to take immediate steps and effective measures to deter and hold the perpetrators of security personnel accountable (14). The European Union on the other hand had expressed concern about the human rights situation in the Republic of Yemen, where The President of the European Union mission in Sana'a, Ambassador Mikelih Dorjsu, in a speech on the occasion of International Day for Human Rights voiced the concern of the European Union for the non-compliance of the Yemeni government, saying that: "We view with concern some of the developments taking place in Yemen, which appear to be in



contradiction with the affirmed commitment of the government Yemen "(15). In addition, the Amnesty International report, issued in August 2010, had explicitly expressed concern about the poor human rights record in the Republic of Yemen, pointing out that "the Yemeni authorities give up on human rights in the name of security (16). " The report of the U.S. State Department last year (17) as well pointed out that serious violations of human rights "has increased significantly during the year, and recommended that the Yemeni government to observe the fundamental rights and freedoms of citizens. And the International Organization for Human Rights Watch mentioned the in its report in December 2009 that "the Yemeni forces have violated all international standards towards the protests those the organization has investigated deeply (18). "

4) The operations of military attacks on the southern cities and villages is not just a case of violation of the right of the security and safety of citizens, but are crimes committed against life without discrimination, under which the lives of the people the certain danger, and cause their property to damage. For as long as the wave of attacks are directed to the citizens, they are, according to the International Classification of Crimes, crimes of targeting and genocide, during which state terrorism against humans is practiced (19).

5) The operations of extrajudicial killings, attempted murder and leading to injuries and wounds, are crimes of robbing the human right of life enjoyment. Therefore, these operations, by all measures, are censured, as they are directed to the sacred human life. Therefore, the method to fire live ammunitions at demonstrators is a shameful deed that the perpetrator escape from punishment. During the current year the authority's forces committed 315 case of murder and wounding outside the scope of the law (20).

6) The government authorities keep on wide arbitrary campaigns of arrest against the activists of the Southern Movement and against anyone has different policies towards the south. During this year, the Yemeni authorities arrested arbitrarily more than 673 southern citizens, depriving them from the most basic legal rights, over and above are the cases of abductions and enforced disappearances.

7) The political prisoners are subjected to severe types of physical and psychological torture, and mistreated in ways that are humiliating and degrading, including the use of the degrading way of " Kentucky Chicks" treatment, like what happened to the detainee, Hussein Kassar and others.

8) The kidnappings and enforced disappearances are a method in use against many political opponents, which causes painful suffering to the people and the ignorance of fate.

9) The measures of what is called "keeping hostage," is a method takes place in southern Yemen in an open way, and practiced in a wide range against the right of the relatives, representatives, and guarantors, not thinking about the consequences on those innocent people who have no sin and no connection with the individual charge.

10) Putting the anti-authority on trials is unfair, as long as there is a lack of the legal means of fairness, thus they are not supposed to show the integrity. The "specialized courts", which subject the political opponents, are questionable in their installation, since their establishment was contrary to the Constitutional rule number "150", which states the inadmissibility of "the establishment of exceptional courts under any circumstances. "

11) The press, the figures, as well as opinion makers, are constantly subjected to threats, intimidation and harassment, in order to rein their media and intellectual tasks, and many of them have been subjected to unfair trials, and their newspapers to withhold and seizure, and detention of imaging devices and the broadcast media in a rude way.

12) The method of "presidential pardon" is a trap to return to arrest who were previously released through that way then arrested again to be subject to trial on the same charges, because of that the "presidential pardon" is take randomly, without basis and legal controls, and it is used for political gain, on the other hand for political harassment, it does not drop the charges against the forgiven detainees, but those charges are still swords pointed at their necks, and can be used if needed. Basically, those political charges which are forgiven are naturally do not need a presidential pardon, since they are illegal and do not require anyone to forgive the perpetrators. So the presidential pardon debunks the authorities that they have no political prisoners.

13) The process of chasing what is called "Qaeda" and targeting its operatives by warplanes and follows of damages in lives and property of civilians, is a wrong policy, as it is against all legal provisions and religious values and norms of humanity. The use of warplanes to bomb the people is a crime of genocide. Whatever is the motives, there are procedures are not to be overlooked. in addition, there are international and legal standards supposed to be take as an alternative to the sudden killings outside the scope of law, most important is that these crimes are not implemented at the expense of human rights, whatever is the justification. The massacre of "Al Majala village" is an eyewitness to the horror of those crimes.

14) The Yemeni government should realize the consequences of the iron-fist policy, and the use of force, threat, bullying, and arrogance, and exposing citizens to violence and excessive force. Therefore, the wisdom and logic call to give citizens their fundamental freedoms and to meet their demands and legitimate aspirations.

15) The consideration of the Yemeni government of the issue of "unification of Yemen," a "red line," is no longer a place of national consensus, since that southerners have another point of view, therefore, legally, it does not serve as a justification for committing violations of human rights. Marking it with a Red Line is, itself, a threat and intimidation for those who have a different point of view, and the International Law grants the right to adopt the rights of the political opinions and to express them freely, especially those relating to the determination and future, taking into consideration that all of those rights are agreed internationally while "the Yemeni unity" is not in a place of national consensus, and how about international consensus. So, it is a fabrication to use

the slogan "Unity of Yemen," an excuse to commit further persecution amounting to murder against opponents.

16) The non-recognition of the Yemeni government in its southern opponent politicians represented in the Supreme Council of the Southern Movement and the rest of the factions of the Southern Movement, is a flawed matter against its political orientations and reveals the truth of the decor democratic margin of the Yemeni authorities, no matter the severity of the political theses, it is important that the state itself should dialogue. The civil society organizations, particularly human rights organizations, should be legally dealt with and not restricting their activities, because the dissonance between the state and those southern political and civil forces its inevitable result is further violations of human rights in the south, as a reflection of the reality of the political differences between the authorities and those forces, which its constant victim is the citizen. So, granting the southern the right of self-determination is a legal right claimed by the international laws, religious teachings, requirements of humanity, and rational fact which calls to set aside the conditions more instability and to spare the human rights further deterioration and decline.

17) The year 2010 had seen the worst status of human rights in comparison with the years past, the fact is that authorities considered this year a full-time to eliminate the Southern Movement, it has mobilized thousands of troops, unleashing their hands to suppress any movement against the them without hesitation. This is what caused to further violations of human rights, and it came out to intervene in the public and private affairs of citizens. The authorities overused their force for suppressing the peaceful people's protests, and fired live ammunitions at the participants, launched campaigns of arrests against the activists, and practiced torture on detainees, and committed armed attacks on cities and villages. Therefore, they are committed the worst shapes of abuses against the southern human and their fundamental freedoms.

Depriving the right of life by killing and wounding outside the scope of judiciary:

Right of life is a divine right, because the man is born to live, therefore, depriving someone from life unjustly is tantamount to an assault on life itself, which is the property of all people, and for the sanctity of this right, the divine laws had given it all the protection, which is reflected on the international and national ordinances, emphasizing the lack of limitations for any breach, considering that violation an ugly crime against human rights and life.

Despite the legal and religious protection for this right, there are forces violate that right, and infringe its sanctity through the extrajudicial murder and the wounding in a indiscriminate manner.

This is what the Southern Observatory for Human Rights is aware of, and which watches this divine right being violated within the sight and hearing of all, when the Yemeni armed forces of the Yemeni authorities shell the safe cities and towns, aiming at their

inhabitants, exposing their lives to danger, or the direct aiming at their political opposers, like what happens when suppressing their peaceful marches and events.

There are many cases of extrajudicial killings performed by the authorities' forces against activists of the Southern Movement, calling them ruiners, terrorists, and outlaws, those criminal violations against law, religion, morals have reaped, during the current year, more than 78 dead and 237 wounded, for some of them participated in peaceful events, some of other were victims of indiscriminate bombing, and. all these cases were not in the situation that expose the authorities' forces to danger, and without a justification necessitated to do so, while those forces commit those crimes without prior warning, and without even the use of non-lethal methods to deter those protests and control them, but witnesses confirmed that the authorities' forces used snipers to target the active leaders of the Southern Movement during their participation in peaceful demonstrations, such as what happened to the martyr, Mohssein Mohammed Al Jauf, who was targeted by a sniper while participating in a peaceful march in the city of Habilyn, and some of them were killed by cars such as what happened to martyr, Mohsin Abdullah Muhsin, in Habilyn who was hit by a military unit, running over him to death.

On the other hand, the judicial authorities also do not pay attention to conduct an investigation about these crimes, and to bring the perpetrators to justice. Therefore, the perpetrators go unpunished with the consent of the judicial authorities themselves. And the families of the victims do not dare to report those crimes, for fear of what could be done to them, in addition to being assured that their communications are useless. Since the authorities are still the authorities the authorities whatever their tasks differ. In the attempt to report the incident for the killing of Ahmed Darwish during his interrogation in prison, prosecutors dismissed the lawsuit obstinately, noting that the body of the martyr has not been buried since June 25 till the moment.

Incidents confirmed that a number of dead were mutilated, such as what happened to the martyr, Ali Al Hadi, as well as the burning some of them like what happened to the martyr Mohammed Askar Khasim Al Badawi who was burnt by acid, as well as preventing their funeral, as happened to martyr, Saif Ali Jehafi, whose relatives were not allowed to be provided with a death certificate.

Sources in the field said that many of the wounded were not allowed to be transferred to hospital, till they die bleeding from their wounds, as well as what happened to the activist, Da'aud Al Sahibi, whom activists of the MSF tried, on September 4, to transfer him to hospital but all to no avail. And a number of wounded are chased to the hospitals to prevent giving them the first aids and arresting inside the hospitals, like what happened to the martyr Mohammed Mohsen Al Bshoshi, without regard for the sanctity of the hospital or the right of treatment. And there are a number of wounded prisoners taken to hospital after the deterioration of their health, and in the hospital the abusive treatment that violates dignity and the rights of being detainee continues. And handcuffs still put on their hands, and even closing them to the side of the bed as the wounded detainee, Mohammed Saleh Ba'abad, and sometimes beaten in the hospital, as what happened to the two wounded, Mazen Fhdil Almsohri, and his cousin, Ahmed Said Almsohri.

Examples of those crimes disdained by the conscience of mankind, we confine to mention some of them, noting that all cases of extrajudicial murder and wounding committed since the beginning of the Observatory's activity, they are documented in the statistical detection attached with this report, and which sets out the name, date, and location and status of the incident with the available photographs.

The southern public opinion condemned the murder of the leader in the Southern Movement , Saleh Al Hadi; in a military operation, Yemeni forces laid a siege on the house of Al Hadi on March 3, 2010, in Je'ar district of Abyan governorate, then firing at him different types of weapons, causing Al Hadi to be injured, and killing his cousin Ahmed Mohsen Aliafie, as well as his two-year-old daughter, in addition to wounding his wife, enabling those forces to raid his house and mutilate him while he was still alive, and then dragging his body, cutting his lips and some parts of his body. And uttering immoral verbal (like the son of dog and ram of feast) and other obscene words. (See Communication Section of the Observatory).

Following his participation in a peaceful march on Thursday, 18 March, forces fired live bullets on the authority of its participants, the activist in the Southern Movement, Saif Ali Said Jehafi, was killed. And on Saturday, March 27 while trying to hold the funeral of the martyr Jehafi, security forces live ammunitions on the funeral procession for the second time after preventing his funeral the first time on March 24, causing a massacre resulted in the injury of 33 citizens, including the body of the martyr himself, that was not safe from the bullets which broke through the ambulance carrying him. It is also on Tuesday, March 30 when live ammunition fired at the same procession of mourners who tried for the third time to hold the funeral, causing seven wounded of the participants, including Dr. Abdo Almattri, the official spokesman of the Supreme Council of the Peaceful Southern Movement, who was wounded in his right leg.

Eye-witnesses said that soldiers stationed at Alankia security checkpoint which meets three main roads link the three provinces in southern Yemen; Aden, Hadhramaut, and Shabwah opened fire hysterically towards the citizen, "Mohammed Mahdi Hydra Alqumishi" from Huda district, in Hibbaan - Shabwa. The wounded " Alqumishi " was seriously injured in his spine and was transferred to Attaq hospital then to the city of Aden due to the deterioration of his health.

Forces proceeded to kill the citizen, Mohammed Mohsen Al Kabas, after arresting him while he was laying in hospital, because of wounds caused by attacks on the town of Jehaf on June 21, in addition to his wounded colleague, Anis Mohammed Ahmed Sorour, whom were taken to an unknown place, until citizens found the body of the martyr Al Kabas, on Thursday June 24, lying on a side of a road in Albeer area in Jahaf, bearing signs of torture and gunshot wounds in different parts of his body. With regard to that heinous crime, the Southern Observatory for Human Rights adopted reporting the incident to the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights and the Special Rapporteur to cases of extrajudicial killings, calling them to intervene for the detection

and prosecution of perpetrators. (See full text of the communication in the Communications Section of the Observatory).

The people of the city of Aden were shocked on Friday, June 25 to hear the news of killing the young person, Ahmed Darwish, after arresting him by the Political Security forces from his home in the neighborhood of Alsa'ad in Aden Governorate, who was taken him with a group of other young people of the same neighborhood for interrogation at the headquarters of the Political Security in the city of Tawahi in Aden. The news mentioned that the death of Ahmed Darwish was the cause of torturing him while interrogation.

The young man Anwar Darwish, the brother of the martyr Ahmed Darwish told the Aden News Agency "ANA" that definite information indicate that his brother had died after giving him an injection with an unknown substance which is the cause of his death, calling for holding accountable those who were behind murdering his brother. X-ray CT shown the existence of poison and fractures in the rib cage of the martyr. The forensic doctor who examined the body revealed the existence of physical bruises and huge fractures in the body of Darwish and bleeding in the brain helped to make the blood comes out from the nose and the ear. On the other hand has the Security Administration in Aden refused to compliance with the orders of the Public Prosecution to hand over the accused soldiers of kill him to justice. (21)

In the view of the Southern Observatory that, the rejecting of the Political Security to the orders to the Public Prosecutor is a disregard for laws and regulations, and an affront to the independence of the judicial authorities, and an evidence confirming the criminal background against the martyr Darwish. And as the people gathered on Wednesday July 7, 2010 to hold the funeral of the martyr Ahmed Darwish, the authorities' troops fired on the mourners, causing another person to fall dead; Abdel Latif Hassan Sobeihi, and Nishmi Yslam Alkazmi, a Najib Alakil, Mahmoud Al Asfour, and Anwar Abdullah Alshita were seriously injured ..

The Southern Observatory condemned this crime in a statement, sent to the High Commissioner for Human Rights, and distributed to the media. (See Communication Section of the Observatory).

Bullets of the authorities' forces in the city of Zanzibar injured Aubad Khamis Hamba, Rasheed Saleh Almini, Mokhtar Awad Hindi, and Numiri Alshdadi, while they were participating in a peaceful demonstration on Friday, July 23, some were serious wounded.

Two citizens were shot dead by troops in the district of Al Musaimeir of the province of Laheh, on the morning of Thursday, August 5, when the troops suppressed suddenly a group of employees who were practicing their right of expression through a peaceful march to protest about not paying them their monthly salaries, and it is the thing that caused the serious wounds of both Mazen Fhdil Almsehri, and his relative, Ahmed Said Almsehri,.. The Gulf of Aden Network mentioned that the wounded had been subjected to beatings and torture as well as for electrical shocks while they were still in Ibn

Khaldun hospital, without regard for the sanctity of the wounded and the hospital, not even the sanctity of their legitimate demands ..

As a result of the armed aggression launched by the regime forces on the southern city of Lawder on Saturday, August 21, and the indiscriminate shelling on houses and shops of the citizens, both of the citizens Riaz Mohammad Nasroh and the citizen Adham Al Shaibani, were killed, in addition to injuring ten others their names were reported by the Yemeni Organization for Defending Human Rights and Democratic Freedoms as follows: Bassam Saleh Ahmed, Bassam Algelabi, Mohammed Saleh Aldosh, Majed Mohammed Al Marzuki, Ahmed Abdrabo Dhmh, Abdullah Al Mansouri, Ahmed Abdullah Albjeeri, the daughter of Ahmed Abdullah Albjeeri (six-years-old), Salim Ahmed Almualim. And Mohamed Ghalib Alshurmani.

On the he next day the authorities shelled the city of Habilityn and its surrounding areas in Lahej governorate, a number of young people in the region could reach to the body of the citizen, Mohammed Askar Khasim Al Badwi, on Friday, September 5, who fell dead as a result of the bombing. The acid burning substance was seen on his body which was used for mutilating the body. Noting that he was born in the village of Habail Jalda from the district of Radfan, and he was 47 years, married and has seven children.

As a result of an air raid on Thaubaa village in Mudai district in Abyan, on October 17, the paralyzed citizen, Abdullah Ahmed Al Fahtani, nicknamed Fajei, was killed, in addition to two women their names are still unknown.

Soldiers of a checkpoint in the area of Mayfa Hajr in the province of Hadramaut on Monday, October 11 fired live ammunition towards a passenger bus killing, Abdel Nasser Bin Abdrabo Alkarkhuri from Shabwa province, and injuring the bus driver from the province of Hadramaut.

According to the Aden News Agency that the authorities' forces stationed in the city of Al Dhali shot the engineer Ahmed Omer Barasheed dead, on Thursday, November 4, who works in the projects of roads in the region. Pointing out that this incident comes when the engineer Barasheed defended his dignity which the soldiers tried to abuse it (22).

The citizens Abdul Rahman Ahmad Al Dwail and Adnan Ahmed Abdullah Al Khamar, and both of them are leading figures in Bayhan in Shabwah province, were exposed to an assassination attempt, on Friday November 12, when forces of Brigade 19, stationed in the city of Bayhan, fired a hail of bullets at them while they were heading to the market. The "Gulf of Aden," website mentioned that the Council of the Southern Movement in Bayhan district considered this attack as an attempt to drag the movement to violence (23).

In an arrogant operation a group of security forces wearing civilian clothes fired, on Thursday December 16, at the political activist, Abbas Mohammed Saleh Tunbh, and

killing them in the middle of the market of the city of Habilyn in Radfan, in addition to wounding the citizen, Nasser Abd Al Bakri.

A Southern Movement source reported to "Sada Aden" news website that the criminals the assassination had escaped to the camp of the military sector (24).

### **Violating the right to freedom, and the arbitrary arrests:**

Arbitrary detention is a violation of the fundamental human right of freedom, which without it no man can live safely. Freedom is the goal of what the mankind seeks to achieve, since the freedom from restrictions provides the person with the enjoyment of life and its benefits. When the human being is forcibly deprived from one of their freedoms, of any type, that will consequence to undermine dignity, and how about if that deprivation is directed towards their physical freedom, which results in the involving them in another world unlike their human world, but it decreases them to the rank of the low creatures of the world. Therefore, the deprivation from freedom of the human body through imprisonment, keeping, or detention arbitrarily makes the human being in a state of a loss of all eligibility and rights. The arbitrary arrest is a compound violation, in which many other human rights are lost. In addition to restricting the physical freedom arbitrarily and without legal justification, they thus become exposed to torture and inhuman and degrading treatment, as well as to preventing him from communicating with his family and the outside world, and the deprivation from any judicial proceedings, including the presentation to a fair trial or access to an assigned lawyer. In the face of all this, the arbitrary detention is forbidden by both the international and national laws, and considered a crime that the perpetrator must not escape punishment. With all of this, this right is the most bare to be abused, since it is in the hands of the authorities and use it to work up a thirst for revenging on the political opponents, and launch campaigns of arbitrary arrests in anywhere and anytime they wish.

The current year has seen the bloodiest campaigns of arrests against activists of the peaceful Southern Movement, including the opinion-makers, journalists, and writers. And the tournament of Gulf 20 soccer championship turned to an occasion of committing further unjustified violations. Hundreds of southern citizens were arrested, including women such as activist Zahra Saleh, and young people, like Mutaz Fhdil Al Esayi (15-years-old), in an arbitrary manner (25), which means without a warrant, or while committing a criminal act; conditions those should be provided in order to conduct a legal detention (26 ), but those some of those arrests were through raids on houses at night, causing fear and panic among women, children, and the people of the neighborhood, as well as through chases in the streets, sudden arrests, and through battles.

And in detention centers, the worst forms of violations of their rights are practiced, and where they are no specific charges faced to them, and which according to them they can be brought to justice, deprived of hiring a lawyer to defend them or a doctor check them, in addition to preventing visiting them. On the other hand, the prisons those are not official prisons, and they do not meet the most basic accepted standards of prisons, since there is no lighting, water, and blankets. They are neglected warehouses located in police



stations or Criminal Bureau detentions, or the detentions of the political, national, or Central Security. The detention centers and sides or arresting are various. All this is without taking into account that they are prisoners of conscience, arrested for the cause of practicing their rights of the freedom of expression and participation in peaceful events and joining the political groups.

Despite of that, the Yemeni security authorities do not admit the existence of political detainees in their prisons, at the time of declaring the release of some of them, as well as not imparting their numbers and the locations of the detentions, nor the causes of imprisonment. There are a lot of detainees who are distributed to different prisons in accordance with the variety of the influential authorities. In addition, arresting them is not performed in a clear ways, but in random ways, restricting their freedom is still a punishment for opposing the authorities. Some of them are released after a short time, while the others their detention lasts arbitrarily for a long time without directing any charges, while some others, after compelling them to confess thing they did not do, are submitted to the general prosecution to bring them to unfair trials. And some others are released after compelling them to sign pledges not to practice their rights, in order to bring them to trials in case they violate those pledges. Some of the terrorizing methods against the right of the detainees is to be interrogated in the middle of the night, while their eyes are tied, and they are transferred from a detention center to another like that, and without telling them the detention center they are being transferred to. Some detention centers and prisons have become famous for their cruelty and terror, making an example of the detainees. Those violations forced many detainees to declare hunger strike, protesting about the bad treatment, such as the huger strike launched by the detainee, Ghassan Al Kildi, in Mukalla prison, and many other detainees.

The lack of implementing the legal processes for detainees is in breach of the Yemeni government's commitments to the national and international pledges towards the human rights. Article 9 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights expressly stipulated that each individual has the right of liberty and security, and it is illegal to detain anyone but for reasons scripted in law and in accordance with the included measures, and the Article also adds that the one to be arrested should informed before the detention, including informing them promptly of any charges against them. Omitting the true situation of detainees and losing the detention procedures, the security authorities do not allow humanitarian national and international organizations to visit the prisons and see the situations of the prisons and the legality of detainees' detention, which make them lose their supervisory role, limiting them through appeals to the authorities to take account of those rights.

And at the time of the heinousness of these violations the UK demanded the government of Yemen in a recommendation through the United Nations Council for Human Rights to "ensure the opportunity for all detained persons to contact a doctor or a lawyer, as well as to contact their families in all stages of detention, and the opportunity for detainees in the Political Security Department to obtain immediately legal issues and information (27) ". As recommended by the Canadian government the need to "work to improve conditions

in its prisons (Yemen), including conditions relating to health facilities, getting food, health care, and overcrowding (28)."

In the current year, the detention cells witnessed hundreds of captives who were arrested arbitrarily, in which they were exposed to various types of sufferings and waste of rights, including torture and other abusive treatment and degrading dignity. Despite the release of a number of those detainees, there are still hundreds of them till now, as well as the campaign of arrests those are still going on, not just that. But they become qualitative through directly aiming at the leaders of the movement and its activists in the field. Monitoring the cases of detention, the Southern Observatory for Human Rights during the period from March to December 2010 could only monitor 675 cases of arbitrary arrests, we can supply some samples of them, noting that all cases of extrajudicial murder and wounding committed since the beginning of the Observatory's activity, they are documented in the statistical detection attached with this report, and which sets out the name, date, and location and status of the incident with the available photographs.

On Thursday, March 4, 2010 the Authorities' forces arrested the citizen Abdel Hamid Talib (51-years-old), from the city of Al Dhali, while he was heading back home, and no one knows why. According to his family that he did not participate in the demonstrations organized by the Southern Movement that day in tribute to the Prisoner's Day. And he was known as a peaceful man who always tends to express his political opinions in a calm way, renouncing violence, but this does not speak on behalf of him in order no to be harmed. At least this is what the only well known thing to his two sons, Hisham and Ahmed, who carry food and water to him in prison every day (29).

On April 17, armed security forces belonging to the Yemeni Central Security in the city of Mukalla raided a house of the Southern Movement leader, Abdel-Majid Wahddien, who was arrested and taken to an unknown destination.

Yemeni security force consists of three units raided the house of the poet, Saleh Wabran, on the afternoon of Sunday, April 4, in Mukalla, after imposing a security siege, and arrested his younger son, Mohammed (14-years-old), taking him to the Security Administration of Mukalla, causing a state of panic and fear among his family members.

A Security force consists of two units and tens of soldiers raided the house of the Southern Movement leader, Mohammed Saleh Tamah, on Sunday, June 20, located in the district of Mansoura, governorate of Aden, to arrest him, and after searching his home and tampering with its furniture. Friends of Tamah who happened be present at the time of the raid were arrested, they are: Khater Mohammed Salem, Naif Mohammed Suhaibi, and Saleh Mohammed Al Hanashi. The leader, Tamah, expressed, to the Aden News Agency, his condemnation of these illegal and arbitrary practices, which the security authorities persist to commit them against the people of the south.

A military force of the Yemeni army raided the houses of a number of citizens in Musaimair are, in Lahj province, on June 3, using excessive violence, beatings and humiliation that degrades dignity against the inhabitants, causing a number of wounded,

and then arresting eleven of them, taking them to the prison of the camp located in their area, they are: Ramzi Saad Qassem, Sadiq Ali Oqabi, Fathi Mohammed Rifai, Fathi Jamal Mohamed Salih, Jihad Abdo Saleh, Mohsen Mohammed Al Shahid, Raafat Murshid Hammouda, Saddam Mohammed Salam, Salah Saleh Zakia, Rashid Saeed Al Shabi, and Nasr Saleh Al Tlbi.

On June 5 the security forces in Zanzibar city, Abyan governorate, arrested the political Southern Movement activist, Mohammed Abubaker Al Hindi, nicknamed "Abboud." Aboud is considered one of the field leaders who organize the people's protests in Khanfar district, Abyan governorate.

The forces of the Yemeni authorities laid a siege on the house of the former ambassador, Khasim Askar Jubran, on September 22, in order to arrest him, it is worth mentioning Gibran had been previously arrested for more than a year in the Political Security Prison in the capital Sana'a. The Aden News Agency (ANA) reported that Ambassador Gebran still pursued till the moment, in addition to his colleague, Brigadier General Hassan Al-Bishi.

Because of his opposition to the bombing operations launched by the forces of the Yemeni authorities on the town of Al Houta in Shabwah governorate, the authorities on Wednesday, September 22, arrested Sheikh Hussein Bahnhn, one of the tribal notabilities a in the area of Al Houta. The Aden News Agency (ANA) reported the arrest of more than twenty other people from his supporters.

News site of "Gulf of Aden," mentioned that the press detainee and political activist in the Southern Movement, Ghassan Al Kildi, in Mukalla prison has declared hunger strike, which cause him to be in a state of poor health, while he was transferred, on September 21, to the infirmary three times in poor health. Al Kildi demands the the security authorities to release him or trial and to refrain from cruel treatment exposed to it by those who are responsible for the prison.

Al Kildi was arrested on January 25, 2010, on charges of harming the unity of Yemen and media activity that supports the Southern Movement, and in the prison with him there are 8 southern prisoners from the governorate of Mahra arrested there for months, despite the presidential pardon to the prisoners of movement.

Following the objection of young people from Al Arish district in Aden governorate, to destroying the wall of the house the late Mussa Al Akil, on Sunday, October 17, Yemeni security forces arrested the young man, Ghassan Hussein Al Akil, the son of the deceased, and a number of people from the neighborhood. Noting that the forces of the authorities used live ammunition to disperse the protesters.

As a cause of their of their participation in a peaceful event in the city of Habilyn, forces, on Thursday, 14 October, arrested Abdalwasa Al Aishour, Mohammed Khaid Al Haili,, Jamal Abdulrab Hariz, Ahd Kassem Saleh, Mohsen Fhadel Abdullah, Mustakbal

Mohammed Saleh Al Hawshabi, and the poet Ali Ahmad Al-Masri, On their way back to the city of Al Dhali.

The Yemeni authorities' forces campaign arrests, on October 8, reached 11 political activists in the city of Al Buraiqa for participating in a protest organized by the city's residents. Al-Tagheer website mentioned their names as follows:

Khalid Al Rahawi	Yasin Al Kuwait
Bassam Shehab	Yassin Ahmed
Mohammed Al Haythami	Yahya AL Maflahi
Adeeb Abdulmannan	Ivan Abboud
Nabil Abdulmannan	Salem AL Khadir
Magid Othman	

The tamper of the power's forces is still dominating dozens of southern detainees against the backdrop of adopting the ideology of the Southern Movement, calling for disengagement with the authorities in Sana'a, but the terrible thing is that the continued detention of the southern child Mutaz Al Esayi (15-years-old), who is in jail since October 13, till the moment in the Political Security prison, while preventing his family from visiting him and prevent his mother from seeing even from a distance, and as such a cub, Mutaz, is considered the "youngest political prisoner in the south if not the world," since the fact that the countries do not arrest the minors on political backgrounds," according to Ahmed Rabizi.

According to the Aden News Agency that a security force arrested the activist, Saleh Abualshabab, on Tuesday, November 30, in Zanzibar city. Noting that he had been arrested several times before for participating in marches and people's activities organized by the movement.

A security force in Lawder district, Abyan province, raided, on Tuesady, Novemeber 30, the house of sheikh Ali Khassim Al Mansouri, detaining two of his sons after beating them violently because of their opposition to a newly-developed security checkpoint, near his home.

News talked about the deteriorating situation of political prisoners in Mukalla Prison in Hadrmout governorate, after launching a hunger strike for continuous four days. The southern News Agency of Aden reported that the detainee, Saeed Bafarj was transferred to hospital on November 27 unconscious. And on Sunday, November 28, the detainee, Mohammed Salem Baaqeel, was also taken to hospital in a state of poor health.

The detainees who went on the hunger strike, according to "Sada Aden" are as the following:

- 1- Salem Ali Al Habashi.
- 2 - Mohammed Salem Baaqeel.
- 3 - Saeed Salem Bafaraj.
- 4 - Hussein Abdel-Rahman Al-Saqqaf.
- 5 – Yslam Ali Bawahsh.
- 6 Abdullah Mohammed Al Jabri.

The Forces of the Yemeni authorities arrested, on Monday, November 22, a group of young people of the peaceful movement to an unknown destination, for raising slogans of peaceful movement in the opening ceremony of the 20<sup>th</sup> Gulf Cup soccer championship.

Gulf of Aden website reported that among the arrested are:

Aiban Qasim Hariz, Qmdan Qasim Hariz, Muhammad Ali Mussaid, Jihad Ali Nashir, and Sami Mohammed Saleh.

Many Southern Movement activist are exposed to chases and arrests, under the pretext of (the protection of Gulf twenty). The forces of the Authorities arrested on Wednesday, November 17 the activist Madrm Hirsi, who lives in the district of Tawahi. Reports indicated that the most of the activists of the Southern Movement in Aden have been placed under security surveillance, and some of them are still chased.

Authorities' forces arrested on Saturday, November 13, a lawyer and human rights activist Arif Alhalmi in the city of Aden. The Aden News Agency (ANA) said that the lawyer Alhalmi, who is considered one of the most prominent human rights activists and defenders of human rights, particularly the ones whose rights are infringed against the backdrop of participating in the southern events. He had previously appeared in courts for a number of such cases.

The Aden News Agency (ANA) mentioned that Yemeni security forces arrested the female southern political and human rights activist Zahra Saleh, on Monday, November 8, when she got out of her house in Twahi district in Aden governorate. Zahra's father, lawyer Saleh Mohammed Badani, in a telephone conversation with the "Aden News Agency" stated that officials of the Political Security told him by telephone that his daughter is arrested, indicating that they asked him to fetch some medicine and food the Criminal Search's headquarters in Khormaksar district.

The prominent leader of the Southern Movement, Hassan Ahmed Ba'oum, the President of the Supreme Council of the Peaceful Southern Movement was arrested on Tuesday, November 9, in addition to his son, Fawaz, and his comrades Abdullah Rajah Yahri, Hussein Zaid Bin Yahya, Sheikh Ahmad Al Assar Al Naci, Ahmed Mubarak, Farid Salem Nasser Alajabuani, and Hussain Mahdi Mussaid. The arrest operation was launched at the southern entrance to the city of Al Dhali. The Aden News Agency (ANA) reported that the troops of Yemeni forces had transferred the detainees, on Thursday, November 11, to an unknown destination, which is considered that the fate of the struggler, Ba'oum, is not known. This is what pushed the leadership of the movement to claim the authority to disclose the place of Ba'oum and his company, and held the Yemeni regime responsible for any harm may occur to them.

As a result, thousands of people in many southern cities, and for several days, staged angry demonstrations to condemn the arrest of the struggler, Hassan Ba'oum, and his colleagues, demanding the authorities to release them immediately. And many human rights and humanitarian organizations condemned those arrests as well as political and social figures, including former southern President Salem Al Beidh. And the Southern

Observatory for Human Rights (SOHR) adopted the case of the detention, and issued a condemnation communiqué sent to the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights and several international organizations.

And on the deterioration of Ba'oum's health, Fawaz, the son of Hassan Ba'oum, held the Yemeni authorities responsible for his father's life, who announced with his colleagues a hunger strike. In a statement by Fawaz Ba'oum, on Tuesday, December 21, to the Aden News Agency, he said that his father is suffering from acute infection, adding that the wound of the surgery has become deep and that they can see the bone of his thigh, stressing that "either to transfer my father to hospital to receive appropriate treatment or to let him die in prison, and they will bear responsibility for it."

The leader in the Soutehrn Movement, Hussein Zaid Bin Yahya, in a phone call with the Aden News Agency declared that the authorities are exerting pressures on them in order to make them sign pledges deprive them from having their rights of practicing political activities, which was refused by Ba'oum and his company.

In an appeal by the family of the detainee, Salim Ahmed Balfaqaih, published by the media, on Thursday, December 9, called the humanitarian organizations to intervene for the release of their son who is suffering from difficult health conditions in the detention camp.

According to that appeal, the Southern Observatory for Human Rights reported the arrest to the High Commissioner for Human Rights and other international organizations.

Forces of the Yemeni security authorities arrested Nasser Mahfouz Bagzkoz, Chief of the Unionist Grouping Party, the opposition party, on Friday, December 31, in the province of Hadramaut, and taken to a the prison of the Criminal Search in Mukalla, on charges of belonging to the peaceful movement in Hadramout. Sada Aden website said that the that Bagzkoz had been exempted from a judicial sentence of imprisonment for a period of ten years after he spending about 18 months in prison.

### **Hostage-taking, a method practiced by the Yemeni authorities:**

The Yemeni forces pursue the method of "hostage-taking" to arrest relatives of wanted men whom can not the Yemeni authorities arrest in order to force the wanted men to surrender themselves, as well as the guarantors. This way leads to the reluctance of many people from going to the authorities to inquire about their missing relatives who believed they are held by those authorities, for fear of being arrested and taken as a hostage. That pattern (hostage-taking) is applied against the people of the south, a form of arbitrary and cruel detention, and considered a flagrant violation of international law. Indeed, he the Commission on Human Rights stressed on the illegality of taking hostages under any justification. As recommended by the Committee against Torture the Yemeni authorities to desist from pursuing this type of detention (33).

In March, the authorities' forces in the district of Dali detained eight people as hostages until the presence of their relatives, including an old man called Musaid Seif, aged 80

years, and whom the authorities prosecute his son, Mohamed, an activist in the Southern Movement. The political activist Ahmed Harmal mentioned that there were young hostages under the legal age including Abdullhafez Muhsein (14 years) and Saiaf al-Muakeir (15 years).

The activist Mohammed al-Ban informed the Observatory that among the hostages, Dr. Mohammed Said Amer, the former director of the Roll Back Malaria Program and aged (70) years, he and his three sons, Wael, Muamar and Mithaq, all have been detained on behalf of his son to be arrested for his activities in the Southern Movement. Note that Dr Amer suffers from the heart disease, and he was intending to travel abroad for this sake before the arrest.

The Legal Team of the Youth Coalition for Human Rights revealed the presence of twelve hostages held by the security authorities in the province of the Lahej, arrested during the month of March in order to force them to bring their relatives, whom the security authorities say they are wanted for the demonstrations and riots, including the following:

Abdullah Ali Awad  
 Ivan Abdullah Ali Awad  
 Yassin Abdullah Ali Awad  
 A wounded called: Nabil Aldodhi Sabri  
 Hassan Ali Saif al-Sobeihi  
 Rabie Ibrahim Hassan  
 Faisal Hamad Al-Faraj.

Authorities' security forces arrested in the province of Lahej, on Monday, August 9 more than ten people from al-Hawashib tribe as hostage until their young relatives, the Southern Movement activists, are brought, after being accused deceptively of trying to assassinate the director of security.

The Gulf of Aden Network website reported the names of a number of detainees as follows:

- Mohsen Fadel Mohsen	- Abdul-Khaliq Abd Rabbo
- Nasri Saeed Salah	- Ahmed Devi
- Abdullah Said Salah.	- Bassam Ahmed Kassem.

- The occupation authorities detained, Abdullah Nasser Shuaibi, s until the extradition of his son, Ramzi Abdullah Nasser Shuaibi, the chairman of the Peaceful Movement Council in the district of Amasimir and Karsh.

In a phenomenon censured by human conscience, forces proceeded to detain the young person, Ammar Fhadil from al-Dhali governorate, on Tuesday, 26 October, as a hostage until his brother in law surrenders himself. The authorities transferred the detainee to the city of Aden by force.

In an isolated act from the ethics of humans, forces proceeded, on Sunday, 14 November,

to take the patient, Hussein al-Nakhbi, who suffers from a stroke, as a hostage until the extradition his brother, Fadel, for his activities in the Southern Movement.

### **Abductions and enforced disappearances:**

The issue of enforced disappearance of persons is one of the most cruel and abominated acts, that disappeared person is deprived from the right to public life, and they become part of unaccounted, if not among the numbers of dead, and therefore they are at risk of torture, persecution and loss of legal protection no matter how minor.

The declaration for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance, assured that any act of enforced disappearance "is considered a crime punishable by appropriate penalties which take into account their extreme seriousness under criminal law" 34). And despite the criminalization of international law, as well as the Yemeni Constitution; the acts of abductions and enforced disappearances of any kind, the security forces of the Political Security of the ruling authorities continuously resort to abductions and enforced disappearance against the southern political opponents.

In this space we recall some of the violations done by forces of the Yemeni authorities during 2010, of abduction and enforced disappearance, practiced against 22 citizens, as follows:

Yemeni security forces launched, on 21 May, arbitrary arrests in which a long number of Southern Movement activists were arrested in the city of Sheikh Othman in Aden. The lawyer, Osama Mansour, in a news item published by the Aden News Agency that among the detainees Fattah al-Rubaie, the activist, and the leader of the Youth Union, Waleed al-Shuaibi, Mohamed Ahmed Hersi, and Khalid Al Alawi.

The forces of power, on May 20, abducted the young, Magdi Mohamed Saeed Lakser Ba'awadh, from his shop in the city of Azzan and took him to an unknown location.

Family of the disappeared, Aref Ahmed Mohssein Kassem, the missing since June 10, appealed the national and international human rights organizations to help them to know his fate. The family of Ahmed Arif accuses the security authorities of abducting their son and concealing his fate.

The families of the following names: Hadi Talib al-Duwailah, Abdel-Hafez Alhuthri, Saeed Ajili, and Naji al-Jabri confirmed that the forces of power in the city of Eastern Dees, in the governorate of Hadramaut, proceeded on Wednesday 7 July to kidnap their children, and then hide them and deny their knowledge of their places, while their fates are unknown, considering them among the enforced disappeared.

Political security troops abducted by force, on the evening of Tuesday, July 13, the journalist, Aref Hajj Hussein and his wife from his house located in Crater district in Aden. The journalist's father explained that his son and his wife was kidnapped forcibly Mokhtvian mysteriously did not know their fate yet .



The Yemeni Organization for Defending Human Rights and Democratic Freedoms indicated in a statement posted on al-Taif news website that the security authorities in the city of Zanzibar, Abyan governorate, proceeded to the arrest of a number of citizens, on Friday, 23 July, considering the young boy, Mansour Duan, is in the numbers of forcibly disappeared (35).

The family of sheikh Taha Ali Saleh al-Sobeihi reported the disappearance of their breadwinner, on Friday, August 6, in the city of Sana'a, while his fate is not known until the moment, while his family believes that he was forcibly abducted and have been disappeared by the Central Security forces of the Yemeni authorities, against the background of charges related to participating in the activities of the Southern Movement.

On Saturday, August 7, Hani al-Mshmosh, detainee because of Southern Movement activities, was driven at night from his cell in Je'ar prison to an unknown location. South Arabia Network website said that the regime's forces kidnapped al-Mshmosh despite the resistance of the prison guards, and taken to an unknown destination outside the prison, while his fate is still unknown (36) .

Both of Khaled Hussein al-Tamimi and Maktoof al-Tamimi, on Sunday, August 22, were exposed to a process of hijacking and kidnapping by operatives linked to the security bodies of power in Wadi Hadramout. Aden Gulf Network website cited that when the two travelers passed through a security checkpoint in the region of al-Hkma in al-Rdud, the two young men were able to resist the hijackers and control over their weapons, and reporting them to the soldiers of the Central Security stationed at the checkpoint. However, they were surprised at the bias of the soldiers for the kidnappers and re-arm them in addition to ignoring the abduction that occurred to them while their fate is still unknown till the moment.

In a communication issued by the Yemeni Organization for Defending Rights and Democratic Freedoms on Saturday, October 16, it was announced that the retired Brigadier, Abdulla Qassem Jehafi, is considered among the forcibly disappeared, since his car was stopped by security forces on Monday, October 11, while he was driving along with the members of his family at the entrance to the city Albraiqa in Aden governorate. He was taken handcuffed to an unknown destination, while his son Mohammed was taken to the police station and subjected to beatings, as his wife and two daughters who were exposed to degrading treatment before leaving (37).

The political activist, Anis Ibn Abbad, was exposed on Wednesday, October 27, to kidnapping and enforced disappearance carried out by a group of forces of the Yemeni authorities, when he was kidnapped from his work in a hospital in Mansoura city in Aden, and then hiding his fate. In an urgent appeal through the Aden News Agency (ANA), the family of the young man, Anis, appealed the humanitarian organizations to intervene quickly to find out his fate and save him and seek his release.

Tribal sources in Shabwa governorate told The Aden News Agency that the Yemeni security arrested on Monday, November 8, from the neighborhood of Sheikh Othman in Aden, both of Nasser Ali Farid al-Awlaki, Salmeen al-Awlaki, and Ali Farid al-Awlaki, taking them to an unknown destination.

**Torture and other forms of inhuman treatment:**

The consequences of the practices of torture result in affecting the body and the human spirit, and their sufferings remain continuously throughout the human life, the humanity unanimously has prohibited it, punishing their perpetrators, since they are an affront to the dignity of the sacred right to practice against an individual has no power and no strength. It was confirmed by article (5) of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights that "no one shall be subjected to torture or to cruelty or punishment or inhuman or degrading treatment" (38). However, in the south of Yemen authorities' forces commit the worst methods of torture, boasting the results, it is not just limited to punching or slapping, but exceeded to the use of what is known locally as "Farrukh Kentucky," humiliating method of torture; which is tying hands and legs together and then hanging them to the top, like what happened to the citizen, Omar Hussein Kassar, as well as lashing by skin leather and cables, and suffocation in water, and cigarettes extinguished on their bodies, in addition to degrading dignity, humiliation and awful psychological intimidation.

Every detained person assured that they were subjected in the prisons of the Yemeni authorities to a variety of methods of torture, including physical and psychological abuse, and intimidation practiced against them and striking fear and panic over their fate and the fate of the lives of their families and their children.

After his release in March, and after that staying in prison for eight and a half months on charges of harming the unity of Yemen, the press activist, Iyad Ghanem, revealed the practices of the authorities' forces against him and political prisoners, against the backdrop of participating in activities of the Southern Movement, of torture and inhuman treatment. Sada Aden website pointed out that the conditions of his detention, which was dated on July 3, 2009, saying: "When I finished covering and photographing a peaceful march organized by the Union of the Southern Movement Youth in the city of Karesh, I was surprised by a military chasing me right and left in the hills, firing live bullets around my feet until I fell down on the ground of a mountainous hill, and I was wounded and had scratches in my feet and they caught me and sent me to custody, tired and my clothes were wet with blood, but then I did not feel the pain. After that they took me into custody for investigation. The number of investigators from was four CID agents, and another guy. They confiscated my possessions of video and photographic cameras. The investigation focused on the political activities of my father and his role in the Southern Movement, and investigations were not normal. It was a mere torture. I was sick tired and hungry. First I asked them to take me to the hospital but they refused, they refused visiting me for about a month and a half, and the security officers come after midnight to search me despite being alone in the cell, and sprinkle water on my face, although I do

not have water for ablutions nor to wash in four private meetings, while I was beaten handcuffed. Although I am convinced of my innocence, since I do nothing but working as a journalist, but the Karesh Court of First Instance sentenced me to a year in prison and six months (39).

Three of the Southern Movement activists, called Ali Bin Ali al-Hubaishi, Sayyaf Saleh al-Muakar, and Alaa Seif al-Jauf, who were arrested in the Political Security prison in the city of al-Dhali, were exposed cycles of physical torture.

At a session of the Criminal Investigation Prosecution held on April 15, the feelings and consciences of a number of lawyers and the audience were shocked when they watched the brutal torture suffered at the hands of the three detainees caused by the executioners of the Yemeni regime, including effects of torture with electricity, beatings, and their bodies were red, bloody and swollen.

In one of the worst forms of persecution, the forces of the Yemeni security in the city of Eastern Dees in Hadramout, on Thursday, April 22, raided the place of work of the young Niazi Saleh bin Ismail – supervisor of the wells local water foundation, through besieging and arresting him and then beating and kicking him severely using their machine guns and uttering various obscene words, causing physical injuries in different parts of his body, currently he is in the hospital as a result of his deteriorating health, the impact of physical and immoral brutal torture by the forces of power.

During the month of May the Southern Observatory for Human Rights documented the case of the wounded detainee, Mohammed Saleh Baebad, the when he was manacled in hospital bed while undergoing a surgery. He wondered if such treatment is one of the practices of torture against the right of patients in hospital, how the conditions will be of the authorities' jails. The observatory in his memorandum sent to the United Nations, reported that the effects of the wounds and marks of beatings on the body of the wounded tagged Baebad, which prove that he had been exposed to cruel and degrading treatment.

The relatives of the released detainee, the nautical captain, Shafie Abdullah Al-Hariri, who suffers deafness in the right ear and a broken left hand as a result of torture he had been exposed to in the Political Security prison in the neighborhood of Tawahi in Aden, where he spent there for nearly five months, he was subjected during the investigations to various types of physical and psychological torture.

Citizen Anwar Ismail in formed the Aden News Agency (ANA) that on Saturday, July 28, he was subjected to physical and psychological torture by investigators from the forces of power during his detention in prison, in Cairo district police station in Aden.

The results of the CT scan conducted on the body of the martyr, Ahmed Darwish, who died on June 24, in the headquarters of the CID, revealed the presence of poisoning and fractures in the rib cage. The forensic doctor who examined the body revealed that there are also bruises on his body and fractures in the ribs, as well as bleeding in the brain causing bleeding from the ears and nose, which proves that the martyr died as a result of

torture he suffered during the investigation in the building of the Political Security in the city of Tawahi. This was confirmed by the young brother of the martyr, Anwar Darwish, who indicated that the Department of security authority in Aden refused to comply with the orders of the Public Prosecution to hand over the accused soldiers of killing his brother to justice.

The Gulf of Aden news website said that the press and political detained activist, Ghassan al-Kildi, settled in Mukalla Central Prison, and who has launched a hunger strike, is in a state of poor health, while he was transferred to infirmary since Tuesday, September 21, three times in the case of poor health. Al-Kildi demands his release or trial and to refrain from cruel treatment caused by the officials of the prison.

In al-Dhali governorate, the young person, Waddah Saif al-Baqari, on Wednesday, November 24, was beaten severely by members of a military checkpoint located on the main road, and then was arrested while he had fainted from the intensity of the beatings.

The Gulf of Aden news website reported that the forces of authorities proceeded on Saturday, November 21, to arrest a number of young people in the city of Albraiqa, including: Nayef al-Thurya, Wadie Hail, Obbad Ali Abdullah al-Wahishi, and Yusuf Ahmed al-Donmi, then severely beaten by those authorities.

The Aden News Agency said that the authorities' forces in the city of Shahr in Hadramout governorate arrested the young man, Wajdi Paredi, then subjecting him to torture, through suspending his feet to the roof of the cell, in an attempt to force him to recognize the accusation of threatening northerners.

After taking to hospital the citizen Sadaan Saleh, a person from the city Azzan, against the backdrop of being beaten with a pipe of an automatic machinegun on the head by a security official, the Aden News Agency said that the forces of power proceeded on Monday, the first of November to arrest him from inside the hospital accusing him of distributing leaflets calling for participation in the activities of the Southern Movement.

The Gulf of Aden Network news website revealed that the chargé d'affaires of the Director of the Criminal Investigation in Shihr district, in the province of Hadramaut, on Monday evening, December 27, tortured the Sergeant, Hussein Omar Kassar, a citizen from Gail Bawazir district in Hadramout and works in the Traffic Department of Shahr. He was subjected to severe beatings and tying his hands and legs and then hanging him on a torture method called, "Farrukh Kentucky" until dawn of Tuesday. He was deprived of going to hospital in order not to expose the torture. According to the website the purpose of torturing Kassar is compelling him to recognize the to confirm fabrication against social figures of charges they do not have, including charges of supporting the Southern Movement.

Detainees released on Monday, December 20, said that they were subjected to torture in prisons and cells by the jailers of power, and stressed that there are hundreds of people of

the south are still in detention had been abducted and detained during the soccer championship of Gulf 20, held recently in the cities of Aden and Abyan.

The impact of physical and psychological torture that was practiced against political detainee, Naim Ali Haitham, at the camp located in the area of Sheikh Othman in Aden governorate, forced of authorities, on Sunday, December 19, had to take him to the hospital after his health had deteriorated, especially after increasing the methods of torture against him.

Lawyer Abdul Hamid Alrdfani confirmed to Sada Aden website that a number of detainees at a prison in Aden were subjected to brutal beatings and abuse, and some of them were left bleeding without an ambulance. He added that the reason for keeping them by the prosecution is a matter of the effects of wounds on their bodies.

A number of the detainees complained about torture when they were in the prisons of the Yemeni authorities, saying that they were exposed to programmed beatings with batons and rifle butts until fainting by soldiers of Sheikh Othman police station. They also were bleeding as a result of severe beatings. Sada Aden website reported on Tuesday, December 14, the names of a number of those captives, they are the leader in the Student Movement in Radfan, Naim Ali Haitham, the activist Salem Muthna, Salem Abdo, Faris al-Badawi and Wejdan Fhdil Mukbil. The web site said that the soldiers stormed the prison, which contains dozens of prisoners from the south and beat them brutally in an inhuman way in front of their colleagues of other detainees who tried to prevent the actions of the soldiers and stop them, the security authorities also prevented the first aid and transferring them to any health facility for treatment. The assault on the detainee, Salem Abdo, had broken nose and bleeding ears without any human conscience.

After releasing the wounded detainee, Rifat Ali Saleh, the suffering and torment he suffered by him in solitary detention was revealed, which lasted fifteen days without a charge or legal justification. As if he was arrested for torture only. Through a visit by Sada Aden website, it was revealed what happened to the young man, showing the diversity of persecution that he suffered injury from a bullet wound to a car running over him and dragging and kicking him and preventing the visits and treatment in addition to manacling him on the bed when he went sick. The images showed horrible signs of torture on his body.

### **False trials with unfair decisions:**

It is recognized that the judiciary is the third power, the trustee to bring justice and equity. Therefore, its principles based in independence and impartiality that gives litigant comfort about the fate of his case.

Therefore, the jurisdiction should adopt all the ordinary courts by the constitution, which allows not creating other judicial bodies (extraordinary, specialized) to obtain that state or detract from it. This is confirmed by Article 5 of the document of Basic Principles on the Independence of the Judiciary adopted by the United Nations (40), this is a reflection of what is found in Article 150 of the Yemeni Constitution, which prohibited the

establishment of extraordinary courts under any circumstances (41). For the fact that there are presidential decisions to establish the courts, "penal specialized courts," which is incompatible with international principles as well as with the Yemeni Constitution. Which is considered by many human rights organizations and Yemeni lawyers as unconstitutional courts and therefore devoid of legitimacy (42), and demanded cancel them since they are special courts, ((bias of judges exists, and decisions are ready before, and all the actions within them are sham)) (43).

In commenting on those courts, Amnesty International noted in its report issued in August 2010 that such specialized courts have raised serious questions around. It appeared that the court did not comply with the Law of Criminal Procedure in its consideration of some of the issues. It also did not take any adequate steps to investigate complaints of the defendants were being subjected to torture or to the truth of the procedures of arrest or detention and others, or even taking into account that the confessions were extracted under duress and torture. This refers to ((there are aspects lack integrity)) (44), so that the United Nations Council for Human Rights recommended the Yemeni government to what had been pointed out by the Austrian delegation ((to ensure that a fair trial guaranteed in all circumstances.)) (45)

The Yemeni authorities have made on false trials against activists of the Southern Movement through fabrication of malicious charges, and altering their political activities to criminal. However, their false trials are conducted without means of fairness, from the nature and mandate of the Special Tribunal in violation of the Constitution and end the unfair decisions that their punishments do not fit the committed acts.

Despite of the right of any detainee to ensure the state of his innocence, the Yemeni authorities are working to prevents the detainees even from their fair litigation. They are also subjected to the actions stem from the political perspective in dealing with the charges against them, and then the issuance of unfair political judgments, not commensurate with the nature of charges.

The specialized criminal courts have already issued harsh judgments against a number of Southern Movement activists, sentenced to prison terms of ten years, without taking into account the nature of legitimate human rights cases, and indicate severity of those decisions compared to the malicious accusations addressed to them as the decisions are highly political, included in the coercive practices against the right of opposing southerners.

Those unfair decisions by the courts of the ruling authorities are an evidence of arrogance floundering in the face of the issues and the political demands of the people of the south, since the authorities believe that those trials are enough to deter the southerners and reduce their political demands of recovering their legitimate rights and freedoms.

In the context of false trials that are used by the Yemeni authorities against activists of the Southern Movement, those authorities have devoted their specialized courts for the purpose of the trial of those activists on charges of jamming the unity of Yemen

punishable by death according to article 125 of the Yemeni penal code No. 12 of 1994 (46).

On March 30, the Specialized Criminal Court in Sanaa, sentenced Professor Dr Husse al-Akil to three years in prison, and five years to the leader in the movement Fadi Hassan Ba'oum for participating in peaceful protests, which the court deemed it disturbing the social peace, according to a in the list of charges.

In a rejection to the sentence against him, the Gulf of Aden news website that Dr. al-Akil shouted in the face of the judge, saying, ((I am not admit this decision nor recognize the legitimacy of the court nor the judge nor the rules that he follows, I reject the verdict against me altogether ..)) and said adding: ( (My issue is the issue of all the people of the south in the peaceful struggle for the disengagement and the restoration of the occupied state of the south and we will not go back, it never even if you execute us ...)). As well as the leader, Fadi Ba'om, who chanted loudly (Revolution... Revolution O South, excel... excel O colonialism), and added (( you will never get my faith in my issue that I'm ready to be executed for the independence of the south ..)) (47)

On Saturday, April 24, the Specialized Criminal Court in Hadramout governorate sentenced four movement activists in the province of Hadramaut, to ten years in prison, they are:

- 1 - Sheikh Abdullah Rajah Yahri
- 2 – Salem Ali al-Habashi
- 3 - Nasser Bamthagal
- 4 - Nasser Bakzkoz

Those decisions represented a farce, mocked by the southern community, since they are exposed decisions, express the hatred and arrogance of the ruling authorities.

On April 25, the specialized prosecution in Aden demanded the death penalty against the leaders in the Southern Movement, Dr. Abdul Hamid Shukri, whom was accused of charges of participating in activities organized by the Southern Movement in southern cities in all across the south.

The Penal Court of the South West Secretariat in the Yemeni capital, Sana'a, on Sunday, July 11, sentenced to death the citizen, Ahmad Omar Abbadi Al-Mrakashi, the bodyguard of the publisher of al-Ayyam Newspaper, Hisham Bashraheel.

As a result of that unfair sentence, the convicted revealed that public prosecution practiced against him "injustice and falsehood and oppressions, torture and racism", through presenting him as an offender while he is the victim. He pointed out that the trial was "a farce, since the fact that the prosecution did not prove any evidence against him" in the malicious accusation made against him represented in the murder of one of those who attacked the house of " Bashraheel ".

The sentence stirred the resentment and anger of public opinion in the south, deeming it

based on political backgrounds and provincialism. A number of humanitarian organizations and human rights conducted campaigns of denunciation and condemnation of that rule, especially since there are doubts about the fairness of judicial proceedings.

In the city of Aden, the Specialized Court held on May 30 and October 6 meetings of the trials of the political activists Zia Mahork, Sharaf Baebad, Khalid al-Abd, Khalid al-Sulaimani, Al-Shafi al-Abd, on charges of forming a party illegally. It is a malicious charge for their political opposition to the Sana'a regime.

Specialized Court in the city of Mukalla, on Wednesday, October 6, held the trial of a number of Southern Movement activists from the southern province of Mahra, arrested in the in the Political Security prison for eight months, waiting for their trial for participation in the activities in southern events in Mahra governorate. Some of the activists' name is like the following:

- 1 - Amin Hassan al-Qumri
- 2 - Hashim Awad Mubarak Saad
- 3 – Ghassan Mohammad Khader al-Kildi
- 4 – Saddam Mohamed Hussein Mahmoud
- 5 - Fahmi Mahmoud Hassan Mohammed
- 6 - Yasser Saleh Nasser Saad
- 7 - Ghassan Mohammed Sheikh Ahmed.

Dr. Salem Al Jumairi, a Southern Movement leader in the governorate of Mahra told the Aden News Agency that the trial is nothing but a comic play poorly implemented by the authorities against the innocent people of the south.

Penal Specialized Criminal Court (state security) in the city of Mukalla Hadrami on Tuesday October, called the political activists in the Southern Movement, Sheikh Abu Bakr Baebad, Ahmed Salem al-Ksadi, Saleh Yusr al-Nmuri and Yaser Abdullah Kharooaha, to appear in it on the following the day (Wednesday). The Aden News Agency reported that the This call comes in the context of the new direction of the Yemeni authorities requires demanding the political activists in Hadramout governorate with a view to terrorize and paralyze their movement and discourage them from continuing the peaceful struggle.

In a trial, on Saturday, October 30, appeared in it the journalist Hisham Bashraheel publisher and editor-in-chief of al-Ayyam Newspaper, forcibly suspended, denied all charges made by the public prosecution, stressing he is not in connection nor his two sons with those charges. This is the third meeting held by the Specialized Criminal Court (state security) for the consideration of "fabricated" criminal charges directed by the public prosecution against his and his sons. Many reports showed that the trial is political in nature, as it comes against the backdrop of the positions of the journalist, Bashraheel, towards the south and its issue, and considered by the authorities' forces the carrier to the demands of the and the activities of the Southern Movement.



Specialized Criminal Court in the Governorate of Aden on Saturday, December 11 ruled the death penalty against the first defendant in the bombings case of al-Wehda Sports Club, Faris Abdullah Saleh, and sentenced his brother to five years, and the release of the other defendants.

For its part, the legal defense of the accused revealed a number of violations and abuses committed against their clients in detention, imprisonment, and evidence-gathering. The defendants have been subjected to physical and psychological torture by the authorities of arrest and assault them with the butts of guns and abused them and insulted them to force them and coerce them to make a consistent statement with the wishes of those authorities towards a crime they did not commit or be linked to it.

On the other hand, the National Council for the Liberation of the South in a statement issued on December 11, considered those rules as political judgments, denouncing all the illegal actions pursued by the authorities towards them, including chasing the lawyer, Mohammed Massad al-Ukla, the lawyer Abdul Salam al-Hdiani and the lawyer Yahya Saqladi and detaining and threatening them, and the attempts at persuasion and intimidation to back down on the litigation in this case, which confirms the statement said that those actions were the introduction stresses that the trials are unfair and vague.

The Southern Observatory indicates that 2010 had seen false trials for many of the leaders of the Southern Movement, including the leader Ahmed Bamwalim, who was sentenced to ten years, the leader Hussein Zaid Bin Yahya to ten years, Fawaz Hassan Ba'oum to eight years in prison, Mazen Bahij to 8 years, Saleh Bahlmoos as well as his brother Ali both to 8 years, the former Ambassador Kassem Askar to five years, the leader Ali Muhammad Saadi to one year and three months, Zaher Abdullah Sheikhan to a year, Omar Ba'oum al-Mukhtar to three years, Khaled Khamis Batnblah to one year, as well as trying the Colonel, Qasim Aldaari, all of them were faced by charges of harming the unity of Yemen, advocating separatism, rioting and sectarianism. An example of the unfairness of the Court, the Ambassador, Kassem Askar, did not appeal the sentence and said after hearing the verdict and when he was asked about the resumption of the trial: "There is no fairness basically, then how do you ask me about resumption." (48).

### **Press freedoms and attacks on journalists:**

2010 witnessed numerous violations against the press and its figures, thinkers and opinion makers. Several of them were arrested and tortured, and others were subjected to trial and prosecution, a number of newspapers were closed, websites and blogs, and confiscating other publications, and their machines and copiers without judicial orders, including what belongs to the offices of al-Jazeera and Al Arabiya. All of this reflects hemming the press in, including the southern press that criticizes the policies and procedures of the authorities against the southerners, and coverage of the activities of the people adopted by the Southern Movement. The authorities do this in order to impose a media blackout on what is happening in the south.

The French delegation recommended to the Yemeni government during its discussion of the periodic report of the United Nations Council for Human Rights, the need to "take the necessary measures to ensure the full enjoyment of freedom of expression, especially freedom of the press, and to prevent oppressions and attacks against journalists, and to combat those actions and punish their committers". The Yemeni delegation promised to consider the recommendation adopted by the UN.(49)

On Wednesday, April 14 YJS - Aden Branch, held its fourth sub-conference under the slogan of (No for imprisoning journalists and violating their freedom), in order to defend press freedom and denounce the arrests of journalists. Many members of the union, journalists and writers launched, last year, a scathing attack on officials accusing them of not moving to advocate the cases of press and media, in this context sharp accusations were directed to the union that its officials declined to stand by the newspaper of Al-Ayyam, when the Yemeni Ministry of Information has taken a decision to be suspended it.

Security authorities arrested on April 27, at a checkpoint in "Shakra" Abyan governorate, the journalist, Fhadil Mubarak, Al-Jazeera channel correspondent after returning from the festival of the sixteenth anniversary of April 27, which was held on the same day in the City of Lauder, the major district of the Central Region in Abyan governorate.

The press activist, Salah al-Qashmi, on May 3, 2010, was exposed to arbitrary and unjustified interrogation by members of the forces of authority while his trip to al-Had district to cover a people's festival. Al-Qashmi was able to escape after the intervention of his colleagues.

Forces of the authorities on May 21, arrested the journalist, Khalid Alawi, known as (Abu Shahin al-Adenie), Chairman of the Preparatory Committee of the Southern journalists, which is working to complete arrangements for the establishment of the union of southern journalists and media activists. The arrest of Abu Shahin comes against the backdrop of his activities in the peaceful movement and coverage of activities in all the cities and governorates of the south over the past years.

In a press release issued on May 28, it was revealed by the family the media photographer, Mazen Ahmed Ghaleb, that the security authorities are still chasing their son to arrest him. Indicating that they are constantly under threat and provocation in order to force them to confess the whereabouts of her son, Mazen, whose fate is unknown since last October.

In the same vein, Sada Aden news website said that on May 31, a group of policemen of Dar Saad police station in the governorate of Aden intercepted each of the journalist, Basim al-Shabi, the editor of News of Aden Newspaper, the journalist Fawaz Munasar, the columnist Nabeel Subaie, in addition to the journalist Bashir a;-Sayed, editorial secretary of al-Nida'a Newspaper, while their coverage of angry demonstrations that staged in the neighborhood of Dar Saad against the frequent power cuts, and they were

detained and interrogated, and then released after being prevented from covering the demonstrations.

While the southern newspaper of al-Ayyam still prohibited from publishing, while it represents the pulse of the southern street, the editor, Hisham Bashraheel, and his two sons, Mohammed, CEO of al-Ayyam, and Hani, chief editor of al-Ayyam sports newspaper, who have been released on bail, as well as a number of its employees and guards, and still subjected to many persecutions and abuses against their rights and their professional lives and living conditions, including fabricating charges against them of forming an armed gang and other malicious charges, and blocking the travel for the purpose of treatment, etc. And the newspaper has been prohibited since mid last year by a decision of the ruling authorities.

In the context of restrictions practiced on journalists and concealing the facts on the followers, security forces, on Sunday, August 22, proceeded to intercept media activist, Tawfiq Abdul-Wahab, Al-Jazeera Sports correspondent during the preparedness to cover the ceremony of the lot of Gulf 20, and then beating and humiliating him, and they detained photographer channel Secretary of Rushdie, who was with him. According to the Aden News Agency that the cause of the attack is attempting to interfere in the process of the coverage of the lots and withhold the fact of the poor arrangements for the ceremony which the Gulf countries rely on.

On Thursday morning, December 9, the southern journalist and media activists, Anis Mansour was attacked severely, in the yard of the central prison of the city of Ibb when he was intending to visit the detainee, Hassan Ba'oum, the president of the Supreme Council of the Peaceful Movement for the Liberation of the South. Mansour said in a telephone interview with the Aden News Agency (ANA) that a number of prison officials beat and kicked him, and used an electric cable after the knowing that the press, explaining that he was also insulted and drag outside the prison offensively.

The journalists, Salah al-Saqladi, Fouad Rashid, and Anis Mansour were arrested, tried, threatened, and intimidated to stop them from their writings freely, which reveals the nature of the practices of the authorities' forces towards the southern citizens. The newspapers, websites and blogs have been stopped and prevented from publication. Including the Al-Ayyam newspaper and the way that repeated the confiscation of numbers of publications and news website, Mukalla Press, in addition to all the blocked websites of the southern opposition, which are managed from abroad.

In the opinion of the Yemeni Observatory for Human Rights about the crackdown against the press activists and journalists aims at their freedom and their professional work in order to cover up human rights abuses and hide the fact of the true information from the community and public opinion, therefore it is targeting the human rights and freedom in generating information, and an affront to the values of freedom, democracy and justice.

### **Violations against the right of collective expression and participation in peaceful demonstrations:**

Freedom of opinion and expression was not achieved for a the human being only after a long struggle with the forces of tyranny and bullying. The struggles of free people of created this right which has been guaranteed internationally, since the Universal Declaration of Human Rights confirmed in its articles of "19 and 20", the eligibility of each person in the enjoyment of freedom of opinion and expression, in an individual and collective way, and through any device without consideration of frontiers (50), and then found its way to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, as well as to the national laws as an acquired right that must not be intact, and the state must take charge of enabling the people to enjoyment their rights.

While the people of the south of Yemen are seeking to enjoy the right of expression and opinion, the troops of the Yemeni authorities are working on depriving them of the "collective depravation". They work on the suppression of any protesting forms, individual or group, to express their opinions, whether through holding rallies or marches, festivals, or writing articles or even logos. Instead of listening to them and achieve their demands, the authorities' forces crack down such events and abuse the activists. Therefore, most of the activities of people of the south have been carried out under the intimidation of the power, and their attempts to stop them, as well as carrying them out during a military deployment in the broad areas of residents. In many cases, confrontations occur, while the hit-and-run clashes reflect the determination of the people of the south.

About that, the German delegation during the discussion of the periodic report to the United Nations Council for Human Rights, recommended to the Yemeni government to the need to "guarantee freedom of expression in all areas," the Yemeni delegation has promised to consider the recommendation adopted by the UN. (51)

Southern Yemen has witnessed during 2010 a turmoil to express the southern people's right of the "self-determination and the restoration of an independent state." It has become a fixed tradition for the factions of the peaceful Southern Movement to conduct a weekly event called the Southern Prisoner's Day, on Thursdays, sticking to the peaceful civilized method, organizing public marches and sit-ins to demand the release of political prisoners from prison of the authorities, and denounce the policies of power towards their areas and what is committed by the forces of oppression and violation of their public rights and freedoms, as well as the "general strike" for businesses, as a form of civil disobedience, launched on the first Monday of each month. The national occasions have a special resonance by the southerners, who are keen to revive them in their programs of their political events, including Memorial of November 11, and on the declaration of the war on the south, April 27, and on the declaration of disengagement, May 21, and on the invasion of northern forces to the South, July 7, and on the Revolution Day, October 14, as well as the anniversary of independence of the south from the British colonial rule, on November 30, in addition to other national events, while the citizens commemorate those

through doing social activities of peaceful marches and rallies, meetings, and other. And these activities are peaceful expressions of their right of collective expression about political views.

Against those peaceful events, the forces of authorities do not recognize any of their rights nor the method, but they find an excuse to commit the deadliest persecutions against them, starting from not granting them permissions to launch those protests and threatening those who are working on them, and the ending by repressing them hysterically, using all the most excessive force, including firing live bullets at the participants, in addition to tear gas, electric batons and sticks, which resulted in dozens of wounded and tens of deaths, campaigns arrests against the activists, intimidation and terrorizing everyone supports them, as a policy to disperse the demonstrators without consideration to their legitimacy, internationally and nationally and from the religious and traditional sides.

Despite the violations committed by the regime forces of repressive actions and scary military operations and dreadful security measures, the citizens in many cities and villages of the southern governorates are increasingly insisting and determining to stage their events, without consideration of what could happen to them of methods of lethal repression can be carried out by those forces.

As an example, the governorate of Aden during the month of November turned into a military barracks, when the authorities' forces were deployed heavily with various types of weapons surrounding the roads and stationed in various neighborhoods, in preparation for the suppression of any protesting events can be organized by the people of the south to commemorate the independence of the south, and for an expression of their rejection of the regime's policies towards the south and expose these policies to the guests in the governorate, who were participating in the activities of the twentieth Gulf Cup soccer championship. Dozens of checkpoints were developed on public roads, as well as the existence of a security fence surrounded the entrances to the governorate contain a force of thirty thousand soldiers, under the official pretext of "securing Gulf 20" (52).

Despite the intensity of military deployment and the severe measures imposed on the governorate of Aden, thousands of southerners in the cities of Sheikh Othman, Mansoura, on Tuesday, November 30, managed to break the siege imposed on them and conduct two peaceful demonstrations to commemorate the independence of the south and being awarded its freedom and sovereignty, exchanging cases of hit-and-run clashes with the forces of power, steadfast in front of their might and the cruelty of their violence. Despite the peaceful nature of that protest, the authorities' forces only used excessive violence towards it, and used live bullets to disperse it, and proceeded to arrest more than a hundred of participants. That protest has represented an important indicator about the ability of the masses of the south to move anywhere, anytime.

The Southern Observatory for Human Rights shows that the repressive method of the forces of the power, especially the use of live ammunition against peaceful demonstrators, is by all standards a deliberate murder, committed outside the scope of

judiciary. This is denounced not only the conscience of mankind and even the religious and moral conscience.

### **Mobilization of the authorities' forces to thwart the general strike:**

As a response to a call by the Supreme Council of the Peaceful Southern Movement, citizens in most of the southern governorates used to implement a general strike, on the first Monday of every month, as an expression of their legitimate claim to self-determination, and disengage their association with the Sana'a regime. A civilized method permitted by the international law. However the Yemeni authorities strive by all means of intimidation and terrorism to thwart these activities.

The Aden News Agency (ANA) mentioned that the forces of power, on Sunday, August 2, carried out a military extensive deployment, deploying its military vehicles and soldiers in many of the major joints of cities and villages of the south, in anticipation of conducting the general strike by the citizens on the next day (Monday), August 2, which has been called to conduct it by the Supreme Council of the Southern Movement, those forces practiced provocative methods of intimidating against the right of citizens, by intercepting and searching pedestrians and private and public vehicles. This comes as an expression of the frustrated psychology and pouring their anger because of any successes can be achieved by the strike.

On Monday, August 2, masses responded to the call of the Supreme Council to conduct the monthly strike, when it was marked successfully in many southern provinces, and in which the daily life was completely paralyzed, the shops were closed and purchase stopped in markets, and tangible reluctance of going to work in the government departments.

The Aden News Agency said that the strike carried out by masses in the south, corresponded with the date of the anniversary of the invasion of the Iraqi forces to the State of Kuwait, and the Supreme Council of Movement consider it showing solidarity with the people of Kuwait. It was successfully and fully implemented in the districts and regions of al-Dhali, Radfan, al-Houta of the province of Lahej, Lawder, Mudia, al-Wadie, Mahfed, Mukayras, as well as in some districts of Yafie, and also in a number of districts, including Shabwah, Azzan, Mayfa'a and a Nisab. It was partially implemented in a number of other governorates and districts, and some cities conducted demonstrations only.

### **Violation against the right of safe life, and bombing houses:**

One of the reprehensible crimes against humanity is when a state attack on the homes of its citizens by bombing them with heavy weapons, and make their windows an aim of its missiles, and besieging cities and entrances without real justification, except the fact that the residents are demanding their right of disengagement and the return of the independent southern state. Beyond this. If we overlook that from the side of our religion, the other is the international laws that criminalize the perpetrators. The preamble of the

International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights stipulated that all human beings to be "free from fear and want" 53). This is the primary duty which is incumbent upon every State to its citizens. While we find the contrary, when such crimes are committed on some of the cities and villages of south of Yemen repeatedly, causing the killing and wounding of dozens of people and sow terror and fear in the hearts of children, women and elders, and causing the deprivation of the enjoyment of their right of security and safety for their lives, and force them to be displaced and homelessness in the valleys and mountains.

Such acts carried out by the Yemeni authorities against the right of citizens have resulted in militarizing the southern civilian life, and instability in their areas, and deployment of thousands of soldiers armed with deadly weapons in the various aspects of the populated areas, establishing military checkpoints at the entrances and roads. All this - according to what is seen by the Southern Movement- aims to submit those cities and villages to their hegemony and to kneel them by force and rein in the activities of peaceful movement and the its claims and its right of self-determination.

To justification their work, the authorities' forces worked to promote a scenario justifies the violations against the right of the southerners and mislead the public opinion on the results; sometimes chasing al-Qaeda operatives, and sometimes the prosecution wanted outlaws, and sometimes the suspected insecurity. This explains the sudden appearance of "al Qaeda" in those areas, which was considered by the leaders of the movement as a guided master plan adopted by the authorities to stick the charge of the relation of the movement with al Qaeda, mislead public opinion, and the swaying the allies, and then develop rationale cause for the suppression of the increasing people's movement that opposes to the authorities and which represents the aspirations of the people of the south. (54).

Indeed, the forces of power under such pretexts, launched in 2010 a real war on some of the towns and villages in the south, in which many were killed and wounded, and dozens of homes were destroyed, and lift their populations displaced outside, spreading the spirit of fear and panic for their lives and their children. These attacks would have not targeted those areas if there had been no increasing glow of adverse protesting events against the policies of the governmental authorities, and which claim the legitimate right of sovereign of the people of the south.

The Southern Observatory for Human Rights has been condemning all those hostilities that have harmed innocent citizens. It has already said that the international law does not allow the Yemeni government's armed forces to bomb the cities whatever the justifications are, particularly because of that their objectives are houses located in the middle of civilian neighborhoods, rather than military targets located in uninhabited areas "could destruct definite military advantages" (55). The authorities, instead of committing such horrible acts, could apply the provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedures against whom they find them as an excuse, starting from calling and interrogating them, and then the indictment and conducting a fair trial. If there is a need, in the case of rejection, their names can advertised and photographs published as wanted for justice. It is not

permissible to resist them except in the case of self-defense; as stipulated in the provisions of the international and national laws against all suspects. Noting that any acts of violation of these procedures are illegal acts, but are included in the list of crimes, particularly those that lead to killing, wounding, intimidation, terrorization, and displacement of citizens from their homes and towns.

Therefore, the Southern Observatory believes that such works have exceeded the nature of violations on human rights internationally recognized, to reach to genocides, since they are intentionally programmed to targeting populated houses, containing men, women, elders and children. They are not violations but crimes have incomplete aspects, subjected when dealing with them to the laws of the Genocide Laws those must be considered by the International Criminal Court, since it was indicated in articles II and III of the International Convention for the Prevention of Crime and Punishment, that acts of mass killing or the physical or spiritual harming, or subjecting them to injurious living conditions, are acts indicated among the crimes of genocide, those have no limitations, and supposed to punish those who are responsible and allowed to commit them. (56)

Therefore, the Southern Movement considered these attacks as an extension to the war of 1994, launched by the forces of the Yemeni regime on the territory of the south, which aim at provoking the citizens to drag them to the square of violence and engage in a confrontation that is not equal.

In a surprising sign, forces of the Yemeni authorities during the month of May, launched military campaigns simultaneously in a number of governorates of the south of Yemen, represented in armed attacks on some cities, including al-Dhali, Habilyn, Habeel Gabr, al-Melah, Azzan, Bayhan, Je'ar, and the military besieging including halting the supply of basic provisions, caused thirteen dead and thirty-one wounded and the arrest of sixty-one political activists, and damaging 42 homes and facilities.

In the face of these attacks, the people can not find any way except defending themselves, when a number of them responded to the sources of fire, engaging in armed clashes.

In an "approximate" statistic, the Southern Observatory managed to document the results of the armed attacks of the forces of authorities against some towns and villages in the south during the period from March to December 2010. The statistic comes as the following: 42 killed, 146 injured, destruction and damage to 331 houses and private and public facilities, including 3 mosques for worship, 4 schools, and two clinics. (57).

### **Governorate Aden:**

The governorate of Aden is exposed to many actions that raise suspicion through tightening the authorities' forces their grip and influence on the public life of citizens, they do not spare any effort in practicing any procedures to ensure that. Therefore, the authorities had stepped up the presence of their troops in the governorate and reinforced their scattered military camps in the cities by thousands of troops, and spread out



intelligence operatives among the neighborhoods, and paved the way for their northern citizens to live in the south.

It makes use of any event to promote its hegemony on the population of the governorate. The 20<sup>th</sup> Gulf Soccer Championship was a chance to turn the governorate into a military barracks through deploying more than thirty thousand of their troops. They also worked to raise the degree of military readiness and security on the eve of July 7, the anniversary of the invasion of military forces to the city of Aden in 1994, by developing more military sites and checkpoints in anticipation of a commemoration of the event. The city of Aden became isolated from the other governorates because of the control on the roads, and inspection in the identities of the entering and leaving people. In addition to the causes of that; of anger and indignation among the citizens whose movements and interests were hampered and were scorning and discontent.

Al-Taif news website reported that the forces of authorities, on Wednesday, September 22, deployed thousands of troops in the streets and main roads to the governorate of Aden. When those forces were heavily deployed in of the two traffic circles of al-Kahira and al-Safina in the city of Sheikh Othman, and entrances of the ring road linking between the districts of Dar-Saad and al-Alam area in Abyan. Dozens of military vehicles of the Central Security were in a state of readiness in the traffic circle of al-Arish in Khormaksar district along throughout the coast of Abyan to Sirah Castle, as well as in the districts of Muala and Tawahi. The web site added that the security deployment was accompanied by storming commercial, restaurants, supermarkets and the homes by the political security, without permission of the owners and in a crude and provocative way, creating a state of terror and intimidation in the hearts of the citizens.

The Southern Observatory for Human Rights believes that such practices are not based on any legal legitimacy. It is not legally accepted to militarize the cities, laying sieges and developing checkpoints on the roads. And it is not legally allowed the inspection of any citizen, nor arresting or questioning of passengers, or even to ask the question for any of Mar, except by judicial order, and in accordance with the provisions of Code of Criminal Procedure.. Therefore, all forces are doing the power of search, arrest and questioning of passengers and pedestrians are illegal acts, including the presence of checkpoints scattered in a suspicious manner.

### **Governorate Lahj:**

#### **District of al-Dhali:**

At the beginning of March, forces launched a military campaign against al-Dhali city under the pretext of arresting three people described as "outlaws", those forces besieged the city, and a curfew was declared and indiscriminately shelled the city. In a commentary by the political activist, Ahmed Harmal, one of the people of the city of al-Dali, said: "I exclude completely that the goal of the campaign on the city of al-Dhali is a group of three wanted men, this is not worth at all to do this entire with a military

campaign on the city and shelling indiscriminately at homes and surrounding it from various parts with suspending the communications and water services, and the imposition of the curfew, in addition to raiding houses and arresting other people, who are activists in the movement, not wanted, it seems that there is an intention to strike al-Dhali" (58).

According to a report prepared by two activists, Mohammed Saif and Zaid al-Naqeeb, the results of the campaign, which continued throughout the month of March, have led to 3 dead, 44 wounded and 57 houses were damaged.

On 29 April, the authorities' forces resumed their attacks on the city of al-Dhali by artillery targeting houses of citizens, and the branch of the Southern Observatory in the homeland documented the results summarized in three wounded and damaging 28 homes.

Military jets, on the morning of May 22, flew in the sky of the city of al-Dhali intimidating and threatening the residents, which led to the apprehension of its citizens and the displacement of hundreds of them to the suburbs in anticipation of any raids could be carried out, in addition to suspending the water and electricity.

On Monday, June 7, armed forces shelled the city of al-Dhali, using various weapons heavy artillery, armored vehicles, , rocket launchers, and others. The civilians, who became human targets of their aggression. The Aden News Agency (ANA) indicated that the aggression caused the death of six people and injuring fifteen others, four of them women and children, in addition to the destruction of seventy-five houses and many shops.

That attack was also resumed on Friday, June 11 and Thursday June 17, causing further damages to buildings and facilities. September also was not free of such aggressions against the city.

The day of November 11, witnessed an attack on the city of Dali, while the website of Sada Aden said that Khobr, al-Hajr, Anim, al-Ozla villages in were subjects to heavy bombardment by the forces of power. The forces of authorities resumed its aggression on al-Dhali on November, 26.

#### District of Jehaaf:

The district of Jehaaf was also attacked by the authorities' forces, when the city, on Thursday, June 17, was exposed to bombings, using heavy weapons at the houses and neighborhoods in the city. Those bombings were repeated on Sunday and Monday, 20 and June 21 randomly, under the pretext of forcing people to accept newly-developed military sites, which are rejected by the people as they overlook their homes, and reveal their privacy. The authorities' forces bombed the city and surrounding areas again on June 22 and 26.

The website "Gulf of Aden Network", on July 8, said that the cities and villages of the district of Jehaaf is exposed to indiscriminate bombardment of heavy and light weapons daily by the forces of power surrounding the area. And that this bombing is a

continuation of the frequent attacks by the forces of the authorities during the month of June, and in which after that these forces mobilized more of their armed forces and strengthened their positions surrounding the whole area in the district that lives the atmosphere of a war. The attacks were resumed on and July 13, 21 and 25.

In August, the attacks were started again on the city of Jehaaf, exactly on August 1 and 7, imposing curfews at night, according to what reported by Sada Aden websaite. October as well was not free of attacks on the district of Jehaaf, when the city was indiscriminately shelled on October 1 and 15. The artillery aimed at the villages surrounding the area of Bir Zaghoul, nad the villages of Balas, al-Ozla, al-Swida, and the main road linking the city of Jehaaf with al-Dhali. In addition to resuming their aggressions on the city on December, 6.

#### Districts of Radfan:

Armed forces preceded a sinning military attack, on Wednesday, June 14, on the city of Habilyn, in the governorate of Lahj, using heavy artillery and medium and light weapons at residential areas, with continuous military siege and blocking its roads since last May.

On the evening of Thursday, the July 1, Tuna area in Radfan was under heavy artillery by the armed forces of power stationed in the western military sector in the city of Habilyn. The people appealed to the specialized authorities of the need to move the military sites overlooking their homes and causing for them considerable troubles, and prevent them from enjoying their natural lives. The attacks were repeated on July 9, 21 and 28.

In a continuation of the series of armed attacks on the city Habilyn, the forces proceeded, on Saturday, September 4, to shell the city and the adjacent areas, using various types of heavy and medium weapons. It was reported that the attack has resulted in the killing of two residents of the city, in addition to wounding seven others, and a number of damaged homes and private and public buildings, as well as personal cars. Gulf of Aden website said that some of the wounded were left bleeding for hours and none was able to provide them with the first aid as a result of the ferocity of the bombardment, which caused panic among citizens. The power's forces continued their aggressions on September 9 and 20.

As a result of the persistence of the authorities' forces in bombing the houses in the city of Habilyn throughout the month of December, the districts of Habilyn and al-Melah, the nights of Thursday and Wednesday, December 29 and 30, witnessed violent clashes between the people of the region who stepped forward to defend themselves from attacks by those forces which directed their missiles on the homes and properties without serious justification. The Aden News Agency mentioned that the authorities' forces taken advanced positions located on the outskirts of the city of Habilyn in preparation for invasion, under the pretext of the existence of unknown wanted people to be arrested. The agency reported that more than 30 houses and six shops and a number of vehicles have been damaged by the bombardment on the city.

### District of Karesh:

The areas of Karesh and al-Musimir during the month of June were exposed to abusive practices committed by the forces of power, often through armed attacks on the homes of the people, it said that those forces, on Thursday, June 3, shot at the houses of the Jul-Madrm area in Karesh, after a campaign of arrests to fifteen young people from the area.

The armed forces of the authorities, on Sunday and Monday, October 11 and 12, launch a bombing campaign randomly on some areas of the district of Kersh, targeted Aljshm-wa-Almghail Mountain.

### City of Labaus:

Reports indicated that warplanes of the forces of the power flew over the city in a provocative way on November 6. The Aden News Agency indicated that those flights broke the sound barrier for a number of times, sparking panic in the hearts of women; children and the elders for fear of air raids similar to those carried out on the villages of al-Majala and Thaubia in the governorate of Abyan, and caused dozens of dead civilians.

### **Governorate of Abyan:**

According to the Yemeni Organization for Defending Rights and Freedoms in an explanatory statement issued on Monday, October 18, and published by the Aden News Agency that twenty villages from the villages of the province of Abyan were shelled with artillery, tanks, and the assistance of missiles carried out by military aircrafts, under the pretext of combating terrorism, considering that "state terrorism" against citizens.

We note that the commission of the armed forces of the authority of crimes through bombing with heavy weapons and air strikes for more than twenty cities and villages in the Abyan governorate and other southern regions during the month of October alone, preceded by similar attacks on many cities and villages of other southern cities in the governorates of Lahej and Shabwah in September, is just a conclusive evidence the aim of the forces of authorities, is to bring down, humiliate and abuse the citizens, and rein them from the enjoyment of their legitimate political rights, claiming the disengagement from the regime of the Yemen Arab Republic.

### City of Lawder:

The authorities' forces launched attacks and bombings on the city of Lawder in the governorate of Abyan, for consecutive seven days of August, which killed and injured many people in the city, and destroyed some of their homes and facilities, and displaced populations, and deprived them from living safely.

On the sixth day consecutively, the armed forces of the authorities of Yemen launched, on Thursday, August 26, attacks against the citizens who dwell in the district of Lawder

in Abyan governorate, using during those days various weapons of heavy artillery, tanks and rocket launchers, targeting the center of Lawder which is densely populated, and which resulted in the killing of two people and wounding ten others, and destruction and damage to more than thirteen residential houses, and many facilities, including al-Noorain mosque and a fish market, a kindergarten and Naji primary school. Those forces also laid a military siege depriving them from food supply, not allowing exiting and entering the city, under the circumstances of the lack of drinking water, electricity, medicine and necessary food supplies.

People of the city of Lawder were forced to be displaced in the valleys and mountains.

News said that those aggressions come under the pretext of the war against al-Qaeda. This is considered as a false excuse used by the Sana'a regime to kneel them and dissuade them from their peaceful struggle for the disengagement from Sana'a regime.

On Tuesday, October 19, the armed forces continued their attacks on the governorate of Abyan, when a warplane raided Thaubia village for the second time, caused the death of an elderly person called "al-Obeid Saleh Lakra," and two houses and a mosque were damaged, according to reports by the Aden News Agency. The same village was attacked previously, exactly on October 17, caused the death of a handicapped person called "Abdullah al-Fatani," in addition to his two wives, and three other women were wounded, called Muna Abdullah Ahmed, Amina Nasser Ahmed, and the third her name is unknown, and four children were also wounded according to the Yemeni Organization for Defending the Rights and Freedoms. After the second air strike the people were forced to leave the village in anticipation of other raids.

On Saturday, October 23, fighters were seen over the district of Mudia in Abyan governorate. The authorities resumed air raids on the city of Lawder on November 29 and December 30, reached a number of villages surrounding the city, and which were subjected on 28 and 29 of the same month.

#### District of Dathina:

For seven days continuously, starting from October 14, to October 20, the armed forces launched armed aggressions on the cities and villages of Dathina area, using heavy weapons of tanks, artillery and assisted by horrible air raids. The results of those aggressions were that the civilians were human targets for the authorities.

#### Je'ar district:

In the districts of Je'ar and Zanzibar, the authorities launched a extensive deployment, in which new checkpoints were developed at the entrances of the two cities, and searching every thing meets them whether vehicles or individuals, in addition to aiming at some areas and raiding their houses, under the pretexts of chasing al-Qaeda operatives, that is considered a false pretext to impose the authorities' hegemony on their areas, terrorizing them and turning the area into a point of instability.

## **Governorate of Shabwah:**

### **Azzan city:**

On May 21, the authorities' forces in the city of Azzan, in the district of Myfa'a in Shabwah governorate, deployed soldiers in many parts of the city, including the residential neighborhoods in a provocative way, which caused clashes with the citizens who wanted to defend their city and dignity. The authorities after that besieged the city by great forces, preventing the stepping out or in the city. Military jets raided on near mountainous areas including al-Mehrak mountain and al-Rahba area. And then launched threatening flights over the city of Azzan and the neighboring tribal areas.

Al-Aram and al-Houta areas in Shabwah also witnessed clashes with the Yemeni forces.

The city of Azzan was exposed to provocative operations in June, through besieging the city and armed aggressions every now and then by heavy and medium weapons, and the city is still suffering from those provocations till the recent year.

### **Bayhan district:**

On May 28, the authorities' forces shelled the city of Bayhan at the middle of the night and without an earlier warning in a hysterical way, using various types of weapons which caused damages to several houses and panic to the women, children and elders. The city was also exposed to armed aggressions on June 23, July 6, and August 2, when troops fired live ammunition at the houses of the citizens, which created an unsafe and agonistic situation.

In Bayhan, news said that warplanes opened the sound barrier to create a state of panic and fear among the children, women and elders of the city, fearing of air raids such as others aimed at near areas. Sada Aden website said that the flights of the military jets continued for the days of December 20, 21 and 23. These acts were severely denounced by the residents, describing them as "state terrorism" against safe citizens.

The Aden News Agency (ANA) mentioned that military units belonging to the 44<sup>th</sup> military sector proceeded on August 26, an indiscriminate shelling on al-Saeed district in Shabwah. As well as when military jets flew over the district of al-Saeed on October 23, according to the Aden News Agency that the jets opened the sound barrier which caused panic among the citizens.

### **Myfa'a district:**

In Myfa'a district, on September 18, jets launched air strikes on al-Houta town, in preparation to an extensive military operations in the area, on the following two days, September 19 and 20, these was a comprehensive military operations against whom the Yemeni authorities call them "al-Qaeda terrorists," the Aden News Agency indicated that

the operations were assisted by military fighters, the residents believe that they are American.

The news assured that the operations continued for three days since the beginning of the attack, when the Aden News Agency (ANA) indicated that the military jets continued striking the town till September 21, while other military units bombed other parts of the area.

#### Nissab district:

After provocative step by the authorities forces through developing new security checkpoints in the area of al-Koura in Nissab district, citizens in the district resisted these developments through shooting the solders, because they believed it is a threat and challenge to them, which caused the authorities to mobilize their forces, on Monday, September 6, and pushing more military reinforcement from the city of Attaq, which caused instability.

#### **Governorates of Hadramout and Al Mahra:**

And about the southern governorates of Hadramout and Mahra, the forces of the authorities have tightened their presence in them, and deploying their security units in various parts of their territories, developing camps for their battalions surrounding the cities in a triangle way, some of them are located in the surrounding hills, and some on the heights overlooking the densely populated civilian neighborhoods. This allows the authorities to react rapidly through deployment to confront any anti-government people's protests. That situation also has led to the militarization of civilian life in dealing with those strange forces to the peaceful civil lifestyle. The citizen because of it suffers severely, surrounded by a circle of fear and uncertainty about their life and the course of their existence.

#### **Recommendations:**

- The Southern Observatory believes that the southern issue is a reality that should be interacted with. So it is essential that the Yemeni government deal with this reality and recognize it as a legitimate and fair issue, and to meet the necessities of that recognition; the granting of the southern people the right to self-determination.
- The Southern Observatory strongly condemns all the military attacks on the cities and villages of the south, and calls on the Yemeni government for the immediate cessation of such acts, and hold accountable those responsible, and fair compensation for those suffered by them. It also calls the government of Yemen to draw its forces to their barracks and lift the military and security checkpoints on public roads and non-militarization of civilian life.
- We call upon the Yemeni government to fulfill its international obligations towards human rights, and respect the public freedoms of the southern citizens, and not restrict them to express their political and civil rights.

- Freedom of expression is a fundamental right. Therefore, the Southern Observatory calls upon the Yemeni government not to use excessive force to deal with peaceful demonstrations. And calls it to bring who shot the participants in them to justice, in addition to granting fair compensation to the victims.
- We recommend that the Yemeni government to respect the law, and to deal with the southern citizens according to its provisions without preference or discrimination.
- We call upon the Yemeni government to release the political prisoners in custody against the backdrop of the Southern Movement's activities, in the lead of them the field leader, Hassan Ahmed Ba'oum. And investigate each of the crimes of torture committed against them.
- We recommend that you cancel the "hostage-taking," since it is illegal and immoral.
- We call upon the Yemeni government not to restrict the journalism and journalists, and give them the freedom of expression without fear or warnings, to rescind the decisions of suspension for al-Ayyam Newspaper, in addition to other newspapers and news web sites.
- We call on the Yemeni government to ensure respect for international standards of independence and impartiality of the judiciary, and non-interference in its affairs.
- We call on the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights and other international organizations concerned with the defense of human rights to pay special attention to the human rights situation in the south of Yemen, and the appointment of a special international envoy to settle in southern Yemen to monitor the level of dealing with those rights.



## The statistical roll of victims

### Names of the Killed

Nr.	Name	Date	Govern.	District	Injury	Remarks
1	Falah Kaeed Saif	11.03.2010	Lahj	Toralbaha	Killed	During the participation in the peaceful demonstration
2	Mohamed A. Damag	11.03.2010	=	=	=	During the participation in the peaceful demonstration
3	Abdulhakim Ubadi	11.03.2010	=	Aldalh	=	During the participation in the peaceful demonstration
4	Wahih A. Algunidi	14.03.2010	Abyan	Lauder	=	During passing car with flag of South Yemen
5	Saif A. saeed	18.03.2010	Lahj	Aldalh	=	During the fire on the demonstrators
6	Mazen Alhugigi	19.03.2010	=	=	=	During the participation in the peaceful demonstration
7	Ali M. Nagi	21.03.2010	=	Gehaf	=	Wounds sustained in 14.03.2010
8	Mohsen M. Ahmed	01.04.2010	=	Alhabilien	=	Killed by Doshka Shooting in the demonstrations
9	Abdulalem S. Muthana	02.04.2010	=	Aldalh	=)	Shooting by Yemeni Security forces during his passing
10	Nagi N. Alaskari	03.04.2010	=	=	=)	Killed in his Farm by Yemeni security forces
11	Saleh N. Nagi	03.04.2010	=	=	=	In the time setting with father in their farm
12	Alshik Mansoor Alhumidi	03.04.2010	=	Asubiha	=	During the raid on his home by Yemeni security agents
13	Mohamed T. H. Alradvani	04.04.2010	=	Radvan	=	During the ambush by the army in Atak - Shabwa
14	Adel A. Alban	14.04.2010	Aden	Darsaad	=	The police shot him when he refused to give them the money
15	Nasser S. Alatiki	14.04.2010	Shabwa	Alsaeed	=	By the bomb of Yemeni security forces
16	Mustafa A. Sharit	16.04.2010	Abyan	Mukiras	=	During peaceful demonstration
17	Faris M. Ahmed	01.05.2010	Lahj	Yafa	=	Dead after being shot in the head on 27 of April 2010 while passing through a military point
18	Mohsen N. Nagi	02.05.2010	=	Aldalh	Dead	Dead after wounds shot by the Yemeni Security forces

<b>19</b>	<b>Nabil Alsrori</b>	<b>02.05.2010</b>	<b>=</b>	<b>=</b>	<b>Killed</b>	<b>Killed by gunshots in the street on his motorcycle</b>
<b>20</b>	<b>Abdulwahab Qaseem</b>	<b>14.05.2010</b>	<b>Shabwa</b>	<b>Mifah</b>	<b>=</b>	<b>Due to an explosion by the political security forces</b>
<b>21</b>	<b>Basil A.Bin Soom</b>	<b>14.05.2010</b>	<b>=</b>	<b>=</b>	<b>=</b>	<b>Due to an explosion by the political security forces</b>
<b>22</b>	<b>Mohsen A. Mohsen</b>	<b>15.05.2010</b>	<b>Lahj</b>	<b>Alhabilayn</b>	<b>=</b>	<b>Run over by security's car during the passage of the president's motorcade</b>
<b>23</b>	<b>Farooq A. Omer</b>	<b>17.05.2010</b>	<b>Aden</b>	<b>Almansoor a</b>	<b>=</b>	<b>Killed by a gunshot in the back by Yemeni security forces</b>
<b>24</b>	<b>Ragih Saleh</b>	<b>18.05.2010</b>	<b>Lahj</b>	<b>Habilgabr</b>	<b>=</b>	<b>During the shelling on the platform of the martyrs</b>
<b>25</b>	<b>Tawfeek M. Alyafi</b>	<b>23.05.2010</b>	<b>Abyan</b>	<b>Juar</b>	<b>=</b>	<b>During the indiscriminate shelling of houses</b>
<b>26</b>	<b>Alkader samna</b>	<b>23.05.2010</b>	<b>=</b>	<b>=</b>	<b>=</b>	<b>During the indiscriminate shelling of houses</b>
<b>27</b>	<b>Fahed G. Alamri</b>	<b>30.05.2010</b>	<b>Lahj</b>	<b>Almalah</b>	<b>=</b>	<b>Run over by military's track</b>
<b>28</b>	<b>Duyazen A. Saif</b>	<b>23.05.2010</b>	<b>=</b>	<b>=</b>	<b>=</b>	<b>Run over by military's track</b>
<b>29</b>	<b>Faris A. Q. Alkamari</b>	<b>23.05.2010</b>	<b>=</b>	<b>Alhabilayn</b>	<b>=</b>	<b>Newborn baby dead by wounds of shrapnel shells fell on the city</b>
<b>30</b>	<b>Amad M. Alkateeb</b>	<b>07.06.2010</b>	<b>=</b>	<b>Aldalh</b>	<b>=</b>	<b>During the bombardment Against the civil people in Aldalh city by Security forces</b>
<b>31</b>	<b>Abdulwahab M. Afif</b>	<b>07.06.2010</b>	<b>=</b>	<b>=</b>	<b>=</b>	<b>During the bombardment Against the civil people in Aldalh city by Security forces</b>
<b>32</b>	<b>Muneef A. Saleh</b>	<b>07.06.2010</b>	<b>=</b>	<b>=</b>	<b>=</b>	<b>During the bombardment Against the civil people in Aldalh city by Security forces</b>
<b>33</b>	<b>Ala A. A. Muthana</b>	<b>07.06.2010</b>	<b>=</b>	<b>=</b>	<b>=</b>	<b>During the bombardment Against the civil people in Aldalh city by Security forces</b>
<b>34</b>	<b>Munir A. Alhariri</b>	<b>07.06.2010</b>	<b>=</b>	<b>=</b>	<b>=</b>	<b>During the bombardment Against the civil people in Aldalh city by Security forces</b>
<b>35</b>	<b>Abdulrauf M. Hidara</b>	<b>07.06.2010</b>	<b>=</b>	<b>=</b>	<b>=</b>	<b>During the bombardment Against the civil people in Aldalh city by Security forces</b>
<b>36</b>	<b>Nooraldeen Alaromi</b>	<b>07.06.2010</b>	<b>=</b>	<b>=</b>	<b>=</b>	<b>During the bombardment Against the civil people in Aldalh city by Security forces</b>
<b>37</b>	<b>Ahmed F. K. Shafal</b>	<b>20.06.2010</b>	<b>=</b>	<b>=</b>	<b>=</b>	<b>During the bombardment on</b>

						the prince Shafel palace in Aldalh city
38	Amid M. S. Kardoom	20.06.2010	=	=	=	During the bombardment on the prince Shafel palace in Aldalh city
39	Abduldaem G. Mohamed	20.06.2010	=	=	=	During the bombardment on the prince Shafel palace in Aldalh city
40	Fadel A. Alsubihi	20.06.2010	=	=	=	During the bombardment on the prince Shafel palace in Aldalh city
41	Mohamed M. Kabas	24.06.2010	=	=	=	He was wounded during the shelling of the jehaf city and been physically liquidated after his arrest
42	Ahmed M. A. Aldarwish	25.06.2010	Aden	Kurmakse r	=	His death was in the prison because of toxic injected and tortured until the death
43	Saleh A. S. Alharithi	04.07.2010	Shabwa	Bihan	=	Killed by security personnel in the military point of Attack city entrance
44	Abdulatif Mhboob	07.07.2010	Aden	Kumakser	=	During the launch of the security forces fire on citizens who are seeking for the funeral of the late Ahmed Mohamed Darwish
45	Mohamed A. S. Alhashili	19.07.2010	=	Alborika	=	died after being shot by security forces in a protest to cut off electricity
46	Garallah S. Alsubihi	26.07.2010	Lahj	Halmayn	=	During an ambush by Yemeni security forces on the road leading to Halmayn
47	Sabri S. Abdullah	26.07.2010	=	=	=	During an ambush by Yemeni security forces on the road leading to Halmayn
48	Mohsen S. Mohsen	26.07.2010	=	=	=	During an ambush by Yemeni security forces on the road leading to Halmayn
49	Shaher Alsubihi	26.07.2010	=	=	=	During an ambush by Yemeni security forces on the road leading to Halmayn
50	Om Amer Hebah	28.07.2010	Aden	Alborika	=	The impact of a bottleneck with tear gas during the Alburika demonstration on the evening of July 25, 2010

<b>51</b>	<b>Fatima Alminhali</b>	<b>05.08.2010</b>	<b>Hadram.</b>	<b>Thamood</b>	<b>=</b>	<b>The impact of the soldiers of the military point in Thamud, which they opened the fire on their car coming from the Arab Emirates to visit family in hadramout</b>
<b>52</b>	<b>Raid M. Nasser</b>	<b>20.08.2010</b>	<b>Abyan</b>	<b>Lauder</b>	<b>=</b>	<b>By the security forces fire randomly in lauder popular market, and he is 17 years old</b>
<b>53</b>	<b>Adham M. Hidara</b>	<b>20.08.2010</b>	<b>=</b>	<b>=</b>	<b>=</b>	<b>By the security forces fire randomly in lauder popular market, and he is 20 years old</b>
<b>54</b>	<b>Arwa H. Alshiuri</b>	<b>20.08.2010</b>	<b>Lahj</b>	<b>Yafa</b>	<b>=</b>	<b>When fired at a security patrol car fire on facilities for Dean Mohammed Saleh Tamah ambitions, claiming that there is wanted one, and the killed baby of seven months</b>
<b>55</b>	<b>Ahmed S. Alnisi</b>	<b>25.08.2010</b>	<b>Shabwa</b>	<b>Atak</b>	<b>=</b>	<b>During the altercation between him and the soldiers stationed at the point of military entrance to the Atak city</b>
<b>56</b>	<b>Mohamed A. Gabari</b>	<b>02.09.2010</b>	<b>Lahj</b>	<b>Alhabilayn</b>	<b>=</b>	<b>He was killed by security political shot in the head, and he was at the age of 17 years</b>
<b>57</b>	<b>Dawood M. Almashali</b>	<b>04.09.2010</b>	<b>=</b>	<b>Yafa</b>	<b>=</b>	<b>During the artillery bombardment in the area of Celik-Al Habilayn</b>
<b>58</b>	<b>Mohamed A. Q. Albdwi</b>	<b>04.09.2010</b>	<b>=</b>	<b>Habilgabr</b>	<b>=</b>	<b>He is filtered by the army during the artillery bombardment in the east area of Celik- city-Al Habilayn, and he is 47 years old</b>
<b>59</b>	<b>Saleh H. A. Aldiuli</b>	<b>05.09.2010</b>	<b>Shabwa</b>	<b>Nesab</b>	<b>=</b>	<b>When the security units targeting a car for the civil people in Nesab-Shabwa</b>
<b>60</b>	<b>Khalid Alwahishi</b>	<b>19.09.2010</b>	<b>Abyan</b>	<b>Lauder</b>	<b>=</b>	<b>He was shooting by the military forces when he was returned to the town of Lauder</b>
<b>61</b>	<b>Abdulwahed A. Mansoor</b>	<b>19.09.2010</b>	<b>Shabwa</b>	<b>Alhuta</b>	<b>=</b>	<b>During the indiscriminate shelling on the town of Al Huta</b>
<b>62</b>	<b>Mohsen S.</b>	<b>22.09.2010</b>	<b>Lahj</b>	<b>Aldalh</b>	<b>=</b>	<b>After the explosion of a time</b>

	<b>Algahafi</b>					<b>bomb planted by the Political Security forces</b>
<b>63</b>	<b>Sabri Alwahishi</b>	<b>25.09.2010</b>	<b>Abyan</b>	<b>Luder</b>	<b>Dead</b>	<b>Died of wounds sustained in the military point at of 19/09/2010</b>
<b>64</b>	<b>Ayad A. F&gt; Aldabi</b>	<b>06.10.2010</b>	<b>Lahj</b>	<b>Aldalh</b>	<b>=</b>	<b>Died of wounds in India after a few months of the army shelled in the city of Aldalh</b>
<b>65</b>	<b>Noor H. A. Fartoot</b>	<b>09.10.2010</b>	<b>Aden</b>	<b>Alborika</b>	<b>=</b>	<b>By exposure to toxic gases because of the security forces fired on demonstrators in the town of Alburika</b>
<b>66</b>	<b>Hadam S. Alhamidi</b>	<b>10.10.2010</b>	<b>Lahj</b>	<b>Karish</b>	<b>Killed</b>	<b>Killed by army troops stationed in the area Kersh</b>
<b>67</b>	<b>Abdilnasser A. Alkarkuri</b>	<b>11.10.2010</b>	<b>Shabwa</b>	<b>Mifah</b>	<b>=</b>	<b>During the launch of the soldiers fire on the car at the point of Mayfa-Hager</b>
<b>68</b>	<b>Fageh A. S. Alfathani</b>	<b>17.10.2010</b>	<b>Abyan</b>	<b>Mudia</b>	<b>=</b>	<b>During the air strike on the village Taoba in Mudia-Abyan</b>
<b>69</b>	<b>Maged S. F. Albdwi</b>	<b>01.11.2010</b>	<b>Lahj</b>	<b>Habilgabr</b>	<b>Dead</b>	<b>Died from torture and inhuman treatment when he was 22 days in jail because of his participating in one of the activities of the southern movement</b>
<b>70</b>	<b>Ahmed O. Barasheed</b>	<b>04.11.2010</b>	<b>=</b>	<b>Aldalh</b>	<b>Killed</b>	<b>killed at the hands of security forces stationed at military point after altercation, and he was from Hadramout</b>
<b>71</b>	<b>Nahed Alhulba</b>	<b>05.11.2010</b>	<b>Aden</b>	<b>Aden</b>	<b>=</b>	<b>Found dead in an ugly in Lahj after he received a threat by the political security forces</b>
<b>72</b>	<b>Galood M. Darwish</b>	<b>10.11.2010</b>	<b>Lahj</b>	<b>Saber</b>	<b>=</b>	<b>When it passed in a military where military troops have seized on his property and became the clash, which led to his death</b>
<b>73</b>	<b>Mashal M. Aidaros</b>	<b>24.11.2010</b>	<b>=</b>	<b>Yafa</b>	<b>=</b>	<b>Killed in the Sila of Bella by Yemeni security forces when he was heading to Aden</b>

74	Mohamed S. Alharbi	28.11.2010	Aden	Almmdara h	=	After the blast mastermind by the political security police near the Almmdara police station
75	Abas M. A. Tambah	16.12.2010	Lahj	Radvan	=	Killed by Yemeni forces stationed in the center of the main street in Radvan
76	Ali A. A. Amsarti	18.12.2010	Lahj	Alshuaib	=	Received a stab to the heart by a Yemeni soldiers in a brigade stationed in Harf Sufian
77	Saeed N. H. Altosali	26.12.2010	Shabwa	Almusinah		Killed by Yemeni security forces during their employment demands for any job

### Names of the Injured

Nr	Name	Date	Govern	District	Injury	Remarks
1	Qassem Nagi	04/03/2010	Lahj	Radvan	In the neck	During the participation in the peaceful demonstration
2	Ali Mdin	04/03/2010	=	=	In the shoulder	During the participation in the peaceful demonstration
3	Mahmud Mokbil	04/03/2010	=	=	In the tigh	During the participation in the peaceful demonstration
4	Shakir S. Karah	11/03/2010	=	Turlabaha	In the chest	During passing car with flag Of South Yemen
5	Samir S. Othman	11/03/2010	=	Aldalh	In the head	During the fire on the demonstrators
6	Wathik M. Saeed	11/03/2010	=	=	In the	During the participation

					hand	in the peaceful demonstration
7	Aref Alhushabi	2010.03.21	=	Alhuta	In the body	Wounds sustained in 14.03.2010
8	Zain Mohsen	2010.03.21	=	=	=	Killed by Doshka Shooting in the demonstrations
9	Samir Almansoor	2010.03.21	=	=	=	Shooting by Yemeni Security forces during his passing
10	Gamal Saleh	2010.03.21	=	=	=	Killed in his Farm by Yemeni security forces
11	Mansoor Burik	2010.03.21	=	=)	=	In the time setting with father in their farm
12	Mahdi S. Galshi	2010.03.21	=	=)	=	During the raid on his home by Yemeni security agents
13	Muthir Alhaji	2010.03.21	=	=)	=	During the ambush by the army in Atak - Shabwa
14	Abdulrahim Gahaf	2010.037.2	=	Jehaf	In the leg	The police shot him when he refused to give them the money
15	Akram M. Ali	2010.037.2	=	Aldalh	In the chest	By the bomb of Yemeni security forces
16	Abdulmagid Nagi	2010.037.2	=	Jahaf	Seriously injured	During peaceful demonstration
17	Bdulrahman Mohamed	2010.037.2	=	=	=	Dead after being shot in the head on 27 of April 2010 while passing through a military point
18	Omer N. Ahmed	2010.037.2	=	=	=	Dead after wounds shot by the Yemeni Security forces
19	Ala A. Mohamed	2010.037.2	=	=	=	Killed by gunshots in the street on his motorcycle
20	Saif S. Nagi	2010.037.2	=	=	=	Due to an explosion by the political security forces
21	Anis A. Alnamsi	2010.037.2	=	Aldalh	=	Due to an explosion by the political security forces
22	Unknown	2010.037.2	=	=	=	Run over by security's car during the passage of the president's

						motorcade
23	Galal Algadi	2010.037.2	=	=	=	Killed by a gunshot in the back by Yemeni security forces
24	Mtari M. Mosed	2010.037.2	=	Alazrak	=	During the shelling on the platform of the martyrs
25	Abdulwali Baebad	2010.037.2	=	Aldalh	=	During the indiscriminate shelling of houses
26	Mohamed M. Saeed	2010.037.2	=	=	=	During the indiscriminate shelling of houses
27	Thabet A. Ali	2010.037.2	=	=	=	Run over by military's track
28	Yanuf A. Mohamed	2010.037.2	=	=	=	Run over by military's track
29	Ramzi F. Ali	2010.037.2	=	=	=	Newborn baby dead by wounds of shrapnel shells fell on the city
30	Ibrahim Algarithi	2010.037.2	=	=	=	During the bombardment Against the civil people in Aldalh city by Security forces
31	Wageh K. Muthana	2010.037.2	=	=	=	During the bombardment Against the civil people in Aldalh city by Security forces
32	Sadam Algarithi	2010.037.2	=	=	=	During the bombardment Against the civil people in Aldalh city by Security forces
33	Muhdi N. Saeed	2010.037.2	=	=	=	During the bombardment Against the civil people in Aldalh city by Security forces
34	Akram M. Saleh	2010.037.2	=	=	=	During the bombardment Against the civil people in Aldalh city by Security forces
35	Hamam A. Godas	2010.037.2	=	=	=	During the funeral of the martyr Saif Ghaleb
36	Rafik M. Khalid	2010.037.2	=	=	=	During the funeral of the martyr Saif Ghaleb
37	Faris S. Mohamed	2010.037.2	=	Alazrak	=	During the funeral of the martyr Saif Ghaleb



38	Sadam M. Ahmed	2010.037.2	=	Aldalh	=	During the funeral of the martyr Saif Ghaleb
39	Yusef Obaid	2010.037.2	=	=	=	During the funeral of the martyr Saif Ghaleb
40	Yakut Mohsen	2010.037.2	=	=	=	During the funeral of the martyr Saif Ghaleb
41	Munef Alhashaei	2010.037.2	=	=	=	During the funeral of the martyr Saif Ghaleb
42	Kaid m. Obaid	2010.037.2	=	=	=	During the funeral of the martyr Saif Ghaleb
43	Nazih A. Saleh	2010.037.2	=	=	=	During the funeral of the martyr Saif Ghaleb
44	Abdo Almatari	2010.03.30	=	=	In the leg	During the funeral of the martyr Saif Ghaleb
45	Ahmed Hadi	2010.03.30	=	=	In the hand	During the funeral of the martyr Saif Ghaleb
46	Kamal M. Nasser	01.04.2010	=	=	In th body	During participating in a peaceful demonstration
47	Mohamed H. Nasser	01.04.2010	=	=	=	During participating in a peaceful demonstration
48	Mohamed A. Kubari	01.04.2010	=	Alhusin	In the eye	During participating in a peaceful demonstration
49	Basam Alsaid	01.04.2010	=	Aldalh	In the body	During participating in a peaceful demonstration
50	Akud Mohsen	01.04.2010	=	=	In the face	During participating in a peaceful demonstration
51	Hamal H. Alasuad	01.04.2010	=	=	In the body	During participating in a peaceful demonstration
52	Ali O. Muthana	01.04.2010	=	=	In the body	During participating in a peaceful demonstration
53	Nageeb A. Alguhafi	03.04.2010	Aden	Crater	Broken in the leg	Beatings with batons by police officers
54	Hani Alshmushi	03.04.2010	Lahj	Yafeh	In the body	He was shot by a military point
55	Mohamed M. Haidra	06.04.2010	Shabwa	Haban	=	He was shot by a military point
56	Ali A. Saif	08.04.2010	Lahj	Aldalh	=	During participating in a peaceful demonstration
57	Abdulla O. Alshafi	08.04.2010	=	=	Seriously injured	During participating in a peaceful demonstration

58	Gazi S. Muflahi	08.04.2010	Hadramout	Aldis	In the hand	During participating in a peaceful demonstration
59	Fawzi O. Bahumbes	08.04.2010	=	=	Seriously injured	Beatings with batons by police officers
60	Saeed A. Ben Zakiu	08.04.2010	=	=	In the hand	During participating in a peaceful demonstration
61	Salim Algadi	12.04.2010	Lahj	Aldalh	Seriously injured	While passing through the main street in Aldalh
62	Ahmed A. Albadwi	13.04.2010	Abyan	Zingibar	=	During participating in a peaceful demonstration
63	Ahmed N. Almarkadah	14.04.2010	Shabwa	Alsaeed	=	During a time bomb exploded in the car
64	Murad A. Mohsen	15.04.2010	Lahj	Aldalh	=	During participating in a peaceful demonstration
65	Mohamed S. Ali	15.04.2010	=	=	=	During participating in a peaceful demonstration
66	Nuhman M. Obadi	15.04.2010	=	=	=	During participating in a peaceful demonstration
67	Yusef M. Saleh	15.04.2010	=	=	=	During participating in a peaceful demonstration
68	Abdulrahman A. Barman	16.04.2010	Abyan	Mukiras	In the head	During participating in a peaceful demonstration
69	Walid M. Alolbi	16.04.2010	=	=	Seriously injured	During participating in a peaceful demonstration
70	Faisal Althobiat	22.04.2010	Lahj	Aldalh	=	During participating in a peaceful demonstration
71	Fadel Albahli	22.04.2010	=	=	In the neck	During participating in a peaceful demonstration
72	Gamal S. Albahli	22.04.2010	=	=	In the shoulder	During participating in a peaceful demonstration
73	Mohamed Alwi	22.04.2010	=	=	اصابته بليغة	During an armed ambush by security forces
74	Darbai T. A. Saif	28.04.2010	=	Turalbaha	in the feet	He was shot by a military point
75	Faris m. A. Ali	28.04.2010	=	Alhabilayn	In the head	He was shot by a military point
76	Ali M. N. Amkrah	29.04.2010	=	Aldalh	Seriously	During participating in a

					<b>injured</b>	<b>peaceful demonstration</b>
<b>77</b>	<b>Abdumanem Aldalhi</b>	<b>29.04.2010</b>	=	=	=	<b>During participating in a peaceful demonstration</b>
<b>78</b>	<b>Faris Aldahi</b>	<b>29.04.2010</b>	=	=	=	<b>During participating in a peaceful demonstration</b>
<b>79</b>	<b>Amid M. Kardum</b>	<b>01.05.2010</b>	=	=	<b>In the tigh</b>	<b>During the shelling on the city of Aldalh</b>
<b>80</b>	<b>Mohad Abdulhakim</b>	<b>01.05.2010</b>	=	=	<b>In the body</b>	<b>During the shelling on the city of Aldalh</b>
<b>81</b>	<b>Abdulmageed Abdulgalil</b>	<b>01.05.2010</b>	=	=	<b>In the chest</b>	<b>During the civil disobedience in the city of Aldalh</b>
<b>82</b>	<b>Hussen S. Alhadad</b>	<b>13.05.2010</b>	<b>Shabwa</b>	<b>Bihan</b>	<b>In the body</b>	<b>During a demonstration against the Unity Festival</b>
<b>83</b>	<b>Mohamed A. Almansoor</b>	<b>13.05.2010</b>	=	=	<b>In the leg</b>	<b>During a demonstration against the Unity Festival</b>
<b>84</b>	<b>Salim M. S. Hdier</b>	<b>13.05.2010</b>	=	=	<b>Seriously injured</b>	<b>During a demonstration against the Unity Festival</b>
<b>85</b>	<b>Ahmed M. H. Hudier</b>	<b>13.05.2010</b>	=	=	=	<b>During a demonstration against the Unity Festival</b>
<b>86</b>	<b>Ahmed N. Altahih</b>	<b>13.05.2010</b>	=	=	=	<b>During a demonstration against the Unity Festival</b>
<b>87</b>	<b>Qassem A. Qassem</b>	<b>14.05.2010</b>	=	<b>Maifah</b>	=	<b>During a time bomb exploded by Security forces</b>
<b>88</b>	<b>Marsoq A. Bathafer</b>	<b>14.05.2010</b>	=	=	=	<b>During a time bomb exploded by Security forces</b>
<b>89</b>	<b>Ali A. Bin soom</b>	<b>14.05.2010</b>	=	=	=	<b>During a time bomb exploded by Security forces</b>
<b>90</b>	<b>Abdulla N. Alhadad</b>	<b>15.05.2010</b>	<b>Lahj</b>	<b>Alhbilayn</b>	=	<b>During the passage of the president's motorcade</b>
<b>91</b>	<b>Mohamed S. Karada</b>	<b>18.05.2010</b>	=	<b>Alhuseen</b>	=	<b>During the shelling on the city of Aldalh</b>
<b>92</b>	<b>Saeed S. Nasher</b>	<b>18.05.2010</b>	=	<b>Aldalh</b>	<b>In the feet</b>	<b>During the shelling on the city of Aldalh</b>
<b>93</b>	<b>Dr. Mohamed S.</b>	<b>18.05.2010</b>	=	=	<b>Seriously</b>	<b>During the shelling on</b>

	<b>Abdulkarim</b>				<b>injured</b>	<b>the city of Aldalh</b>
<b>94</b>	<b>Mohsen A. S. Baleed</b>	<b>18.05.2010</b>	=	=	=	<b>During the shelling on the city of Aldalh</b>
<b>95</b>	<b>Sadoon alcutibi</b>	<b>18.05.2010</b>	=	=	<b>In the shoulter</b>	<b>During the shelling on the city of Aldalh</b>
<b>96</b>	<b>Saif T. Alokibi</b>	<b>18.05.2010</b>	=	=	<b>In the chest</b>	<b>During the shelling on the city of Aldalh</b>
<b>97</b>	<b>Muktar Mohamed</b>	<b>18.05.2010</b>	=	=	<b>Seriously injured</b>	<b>During the shelling on the city of Aldalh</b>
<b>98</b>	<b>Burhan Albadwi</b>	<b>18.05.2010</b>	=	=	=	<b>During the shelling on the city of Aldalh</b>
<b>99</b>	<b>Adnan S. Alkubani</b>	<b>20.05.2010</b>	=	=	<b>In the spine</b>	<b>During the funeral of Faris Alyafai</b>
<b>100</b>	<b>Mohamed S. Lahmer</b>	<b>21.05.2010</b>	<b>Shabwa</b>	<b>Azan</b>	<b>Seriously injured</b>	<b>During the suppression of peaceful demonstration in the city of Azan</b>
<b>101</b>	<b>Yaser A. Gulidah</b>	<b>21.05.2010</b>	=	=	<b>In the head</b>	<b>During the suppression of peaceful demonstration in the city of Azan</b>
<b>102</b>	<b>Mohamed A. S. Lauer</b>	<b>21.05.2010</b>	=	=	<b>Seriously injured</b>	<b>During the suppression of peaceful demonstration in the city of Azan</b>
<b>103</b>	<b>Abdulla A. Gulidah</b>	<b>21.05.2010</b>	=	=	=	<b>During the suppression of peaceful demonstration in the city of Azan</b>
<b>104</b>	<b>Gawad M. M. Obaid</b>	<b>23.05.2010</b>	<b>Abyan</b>	<b>Jaar</b>	=	<b>During the indiscriminate shelling of houses</b>
<b>105</b>	<b>Ashwak Saeed Almahroq</b>	<b>27.05.2010</b>	<b>Lahj</b>	<b>Almalah</b>	<b>In the feet</b>	<b>During the shelling on the village of sifr and Alhagar</b>
<b>106</b>	<b>Faris Tanbah</b>	<b>27.05.2010</b>	=	=	<b>In the tighi</b>	<b>During the shelling on the village of sifr and Alhagar</b>
<b>107</b>	<b>Naeef A. A. almalki</b>	<b>30.05.2010</b>	=	=	<b>Seriously injured</b>	<b>During the indiscriminate shelling by the security forces</b>
<b>108</b>	<b>Alkader S. saleh</b>	<b>30.05.2010</b>	=	<b>Radvan</b>	=	<b>During the indiscriminate shelling by the security forces</b>
<b>109</b>	<b>Mohsen M. Sgaif</b>	<b>30.05.2010</b>	=	<b>Alhabilayn</b>	<b>In the tigh</b>	<b>During the indiscriminate shelling</b>

						on the town of Alhabilayn
110	Mohamed N. Alkobani	03.06.2010	=	Aldalh	Seriously injured	During the fire on a peaceful demonstration for the day of captured the southern and he is 11 years old
112	Muthana M. Ali	03.06.2010	=	=	In the head	During the fire on a peaceful demonstration for the day of captured the southern
112	Adam S. Taher	03.06.2010	=	=	Seriously injured	During the fire on a peaceful demonstration for the day of captured the southern
113	Radwa M. Ali	03.06.2010	=	=	=	During the fire on a peaceful demonstration for the day of captured the southern
114	Alshik Mohamed F. Gabari	07.06.2010	=	=	=	During the bombaradment which carried out by Yemeni security forces against the houses in Aldalh
115	Ali A. Gamali	07.06.2010	=	=	=	During the bombaradment which carried out by Yemeni security forces against the houses in Aldalh
116	Khalid A. Mohamed	07.06.2010	=	=	=	During the bombaradment which carried out by Yemeni security forces against the houses in Aldalh
117	Alzubir A. Gafer	07.06.2010	=	=	=	During the bombaradment which carried out by Yemeni security forces against the houses in Aldalh
118	Sadam A. Taher	07.06.2010	=	=	=	During the bombaradment which carried out by Yemeni security forces against the houses in Aldalh
119	Walid M. Alhud	07.06.2010	=	=	=	During the bombaradment which

						carried out by Yemeni security forces against the houses in Aldalh
120	Ahmed S. Aldakak	07.06.2010	=	=	=	During the bombaradment which carried out by Yemeni security forces against the houses in Aldalh
121	Mohamed M Hussen	07.06.2010	=	=	=	During the bombaradment which carried out by Yemeni security forces against the houses in Aldalh
122	Mohamed Aubadi	07.06.2010	=	=	=	During the bombaradment which carried out by Yemeni security forces against the houses in Aldalh
123	Sadek A. Alfakih	07.06.2010	=	=	=	During the bombaradment which carried out by Yemeni security forces against the houses in Aldalh
124	Rakih M. Bin Mohamed	07.06.2010	=	=	=	During the bombaradment which carried out by Yemeni security forces against the houses in Aldalh
125	Zainab M. Bin Mohamed	07.06.2010	=	=	=	During the bombaradment which carried out by Yemeni security forces against the houses in Aldalh
126	Shamah M. Bin Mohamed	07.06.2010	=	=	=	During the bombaradment which carried out by Yemeni security forces against the houses in Aldalh
127	Fawzia M. Bin Mohamed	07.06.2010	=	=	=	During the bombaradment which carried out by Yemeni security forces against the houses in Aldalh
128	Maria M. Bin Mohamed	07.06.2010	=	=	=	During the bombaradment which carried out by Yemeni

						security forces against the houses in Aldalh
129	Mahmud M. Saleh	10.06.2010	=	=	=	During the fire on a peaceful demonstration for the day of captured the southern
130	Wadah M. saeed	10.06.2010	=	=	=	During the fire on a peaceful demonstration for the day of captured the southern
131	Wathik M. Saleh	10.06.2010	=	=	=	During the fire on a peaceful demonstration for the day of captured the southern
132	Saber M. Mohsen	10.06.2010	=	=	=	During the fire on a peaceful demonstration for the day of captured the southern
133	Abdulla A. Lahud	10.06.2010	=	=	=	During the fire on a peaceful demonstration for the day of captured the southern
134	Ali A. Ahmed	10.06.2010	=	=	=	During the fire on a peaceful demonstration for the day of captured the southern
135	Ali A. Ahmed	10.06.2010	=	=	=	During the fire on a peaceful demonstration for the day of captured the southern
136	Abdulaziz S. Omer	10.06.2010	=	=	=	During the fire on a peaceful demonstration for the day of captured the southern
137	Ali N. Saeed	10.06.2010	=	=	In the abdomen	During the fire on a peaceful demonstration for the day of captured the southern
138	Fuad Mzida	10.06.2010	=	=	In the head	During the fire on a peaceful demonstration for the day of captured the southern
139	Murad M. Aldahri	11.06.2010	Aden	Kurmakse r	=	Injured during a clash by security personnel because of harassing the southern woman

140	Haza Althuribi	11.06.2010	=	=	In the body	Injured during a clash by security personnel because of harassing the southern woman
141	Mrwan A. saleh	11.06.2010	=	=	In the eye	Injured during a clash by security personnel because of harassing the southern woman
142	Fahed A. Munih	11.06.2010	Lahj	Aldalh	In the tigh	While passing through a military point they fired at him
143	Faud H. Abad	15.06.2010	=	=	In the body	During the funeral of the four martyrs was shot
144	Nael M. Asker	15.06.2010	=	Radvan	=	During the funeral of the four martyrs was shot
145	Afif S. Asker	15.06.2010	=	Aldalh	=	During the funeral of the four martyrs was shot
146	Ilia A. Abubaker	15.06.2010	=	=	=	During the funeral of the four martyrs was shot
147	Alia M. Balim	16.06.2010	Aden	Alburiqa	=	She was beaten with sticks and electric shock during sit-in women in Qaro
148	Basam Albatol	20.06.2010	Lahj	Aldalh	Seriously injured	During the bombardment on the prince Shafel palace in Aldalh
149	Abdulmageed S. Mohsen	20.06.2010	=	=	=	During the bombardment on the prince Shafel palace in Aldalh
150	Munef A. Saleh	20.06.2010	=	=	=	During the bombardment on the prince Shafel palace in Aldalh
151	Zahra S. Salim	01.07.2010	=	Alhabilayn	In the leg	During the bombardment which was carried out by security forces on the village of tuna in



						Alhabilayn
152	Mariam S. Kahtan	01.07.2010	=	=	in the back	During the bombardment which was carried out by security forces on the village of tuna in Alhabilayn
153	Mohamed S. Alamrud	04.07.2010	Shabwa	Yshpum	In the eye	After being hit by a number of soldiers of Security forces
154		04.07.2010	=	Bihan	In the head	After being hit by a number of soldiers of Security forces
155	Sadam Alsied	04.07.2010	=	=	Seriously injured	After being hit by a number of soldiers of Security forces
156	Maha G. Bagubara	04.06.2010	Hadramout	Almukalla	In the head	During clashes between security forces and protesters against the backdrop of a power outage
157	Mahmud A. Alasfur	07.07.2010	Aden	Kurmakser	Seriously injured	During the launch of the security forces fire on citizens who are seeking for the funeral of the late Ahmed Mohamed Darwish
158	Nabil M. Alakil	07.07.2010	=	=	=	During the launch of the security forces fire on citizens who are seeking for the funeral of the late Ahmed Mohamed Darwish
160	Ali K. Algarad	07.07.2010	=	=	=	During the launch of the security forces fire on citizens who are seeking for the funeral of the late Ahmed Mohamed

						Darwish
161	Mohamed A. Mohsen	07.07.2010	=	=	=	During the launch of the security forces fire on citizens who are seeking for the funeral of the late Ahmed Mohamed Darwish
162	Nashmi A. Algaradi	07.07.2010	=	=	=	During the launch of the security forces fire on citizens who are seeking for the funeral of the late Ahmed Mohamed Darwish
163	Amin H. Baawdah	08.07.2010	=	Crater	Broken in the leg	Kidnapped by the political security and then they beat him until they broke his leg
164	Walid M. Fadhel	19.07.2010	Lahj	Alhuta	In the knee	During peaceful demonstration
165	Mohamed F. Alsakaldi	19.07.2010	Shabwa	Bihan	In the head	After being beaten by the number of troops while he was watching the game, one of the sons of Radvan
166	Salim H. Alhadj	22.07.2010	Aden	Madint Alshab	Seriously injured	He was shot by gangs tried to seize the land belonging to the families in the Madinat Alshab
167	Wadah H. Alhadj	22.07.2010	=	=	=	He was shot by gangs tried to seize the land belonging to the families in the Madinat Alshab
168	Muktar A. Hindi	23.07.2010	Abyan	Zingibar	In the chest	During the fire on a peaceful demonstration to commemorate the first anniversary of the massacre of Zingibar
169	Abad K. Hibeh	23.07.2010	=	=	in the thigh	During the fire on a peaceful demonstration to commemorate the first anniversary of the

						massacre of Zingibar
170	Numiri Alshdadi	23.07.2010	=	=	Seriously injured	During the fire on a peaceful demonstration to commemorate the first anniversary of the massacre of Zingibar
171	Rashid Almini	23.07.2010	=	=	=	During the fire on a peaceful demonstration to commemorate the first anniversary of the massacre of Zingibar
172	Nader S. Saeed	03.08.2010	=	=	In the tigh	During the altercation between him and one of the soldiers of the Yemen authrities
173	Mazen S. Amashari	05.08.2010	Lahj	Almusimeer	Seriously injured	During a peaceful demonstration day captured the southern town of Almusaimir
174	Ahmed S. Almashari	05.08.2010	=	=	=	During a peaceful demonstration day captured the southern town of Almusaimir
175	Basam S. Hardaba	20.08.2010	Abyan	Lauerd	=	When the soldiers entered the market popular in Launder and they fired randomly at presents people in the market
176	Mohamed S. Adush	20.08.2010	=	=	=	When the soldiers entered the market popular in Launder and they fired randomly at presents people in the market, and he is 16 years old
177	Maged M. Marsook	20.08.2010	=	=	=	When the soldiers entered the market popular in Launder and they fired randomly at presents people in the market, and he is 17 years old
178	Abdorabbo M. Dahmah	20.08.2010	=	=	=	When the soldiers entered the market popular in Launder and

						they fired randomly at presents people in the market
179	Basam Algalabi	20.08.2010	=	=	=	When the soldiers entered the market popular in Lauder and they fired randomly at presents people in the market, and he is 17 years old
180	Abdulla Almansori	20.08.2010	=	=	=	When the soldiers entered the market popular in Lauder and they fired randomly at presents people in the market
181	Ahmed A. Albugiri	20.08.2010	=	=	=	When the soldiers entered the market popular in Lauder and they fired randomly at presents people in the market
182	Daughter of A. Albugiri	20.08.2010	=	=	=	When the soldiers entered the market popular in Lauder and they fired randomly at presents people in the market, and she is 7 years old
183	Salim A. Almualim	20.08.2010	=	=	=	Wounded during indiscriminate shelling of the town of Lauder, and he is a student from of18 years old
184	Mohamed K. Alshrmani	20.08.2010	=	=	=	Wounded during indiscriminate shelling of the town of Lauder, and he is a student from of18 years old
185	Abdulkader Bin Burik	25.08,2010	Hadramout	Kusiar	In the tigh	He was shot by the Coast Guard when he was on his boat because he refused to pull the license card
186	Son of T. Algahori	31.08.2010	Lahj	Radvan	Seriously injured	Injured by members of the defense of the

						<b>Yemeni unit</b>
<b>187</b>	<b>Murad H. Saeed</b>	<b>04.09.2010</b>	<b>=</b>	<b>Habil gaber</b>	<b>In the hand and leg</b>	<b>During the shelling on the city of Alabilayn</b>
<b>188</b>	<b>Fadhel A. Alshbwani</b>	<b>04.09.2010</b>	<b>=</b>	<b>Alhabilayn</b>	<b>In the knee</b>	<b>During the shelling on the city of Alabilayn</b>
<b>189</b>	<b>Saif M. Saleh</b>	<b>04.09.2010</b>	<b>=</b>	<b>=</b>	<b>In the hand</b>	<b>During the shelling on the city of Alabilayn</b>
<b>190</b>	<b>Abud A. Makawi</b>	<b>04.09.2010</b>	<b>=</b>	<b>=</b>	<b>In the leg</b>	<b>During the shelling on the city of Alabilayn</b>
<b>191</b>	<b>Yaser N. Hidara</b>	<b>04.09.2010</b>	<b>=</b>	<b>=</b>	<b>Seriously injured</b>	<b>During the shelling on the city of Alabilayn</b>
<b>192</b>	<b>Tawfik S. Faeldhel</b>	<b>04.09.2010</b>	<b>=</b>	<b>=</b>	<b>=</b>	<b>During the shelling on the city of Alabilayn</b>
<b>193</b>	<b>Waheeb Abdulwahab</b>	<b>04.09.2010</b>	<b>=</b>	<b>=</b>	<b>=</b>	<b>Soldiers during a military patrol opened fire indiscriminately in the street of the city of Alhabilayn</b>
<b>194</b>	<b>Mahmud S. Abdulla</b>	<b>05.09.2010</b>	<b>=</b>	<b>Nesab</b>	<b>=</b>	<b>When the security units targeting a car for the people of Nesab town</b>
<b>195</b>	<b>Mohsen Augil</b>	<b>07.09.2010</b>	<b>Lahj</b>	<b>Alhabilayn</b>	<b>=</b>	<b>During the indiscriminate shelling in the city Alhabilayn by Yemeni security forces</b>
<b>196</b>	<b>Ibrahim A. Bahumhum</b>	<b>19.09.2010</b>	<b>Shabwa</b>	<b>Alhuta</b>	<b>=</b>	<b>Man 15 years old when security forces have launched a fire on a car when going out of Alhuta town</b>
<b>197</b>	<b>Hadi Abdulrahman</b>	<b>19.09.2010</b>	<b>=</b>	<b>=</b>	<b>=</b>	<b>Children 6 years old when security forces have launched a fire on a car carrying him to escape the shelling of the town of Alhuta</b>
<b>198</b>	<b>Yaser F. Aldagari</b>	<b>20.09.2010</b>	<b>Lahj</b>	<b>Alhabilayn</b>	<b>=</b>	<b>During the indiscriminate bombing by the Yemeni security forces on the city Alhabilayn</b>

199	Ali Abdo	20.09.2010	=	=	=	During the indiscriminate bombing by the Yemeni security forces on the city Alhabilayn
200	Khalid A. Alslwi	20.09.2010	=	=	=	During the indiscriminate bombing by the Yemeni security forces on the city Alhabilayn
201	Mother of Hadi Abdulrahman	19.09.2010	Shabwa	Alhuta	=	During the shooting by security forces on a car taking her and her son to escape from the shelling of the Alhuta city
202	Yusef M. Alhalmi	22.09.2010	Lahj	Aldalh	=	During the explosion of a time bomb planted by the Political Security
203	Ali Gahran	27.09.2010	=	Radvan	In the leg	He was shot by security personnel during the passes coming from a military point of Aden
204	Usmet Abdulkarim	27.09.2010	=	=	In the tigh	He was shot by security personnel during the passes coming from a military point of Aden
205	Zain M. Qaseem	03.10.2010	Abyan	Lauder	Seriously injured	While throwing a hand grenade by the political security in the town of Lauder in Gold Street, and he is of 20 years old
206	Yaser A. Alobid	03.10.2010	=	=	=	While throwing a hand grenade by the political security in the town of Lauder in Gold Street, and he is of 11 years old
207	Ala A. Almarafhi	03.10.2010	=	Lauder	=	While throwing a hand grenade by the political security in the town of Lauder in Gold Street, and he is of 15 years old
208	Sami A. hithem	04.10.2010	Lahj	Alhabilayn	Mild injured	During the launch of the soldiers fire on a car inside, and at the age of 15 years

209	Saleh S. Mulit	10.10.2010	=	Karish	Seriously injured	During the launch of the security forces fired on demonstrators in the city Karish
210	Hadam S. Mulit	10.10.2010	=	=	=	During the launch of the security forces fired on demonstrators in the city Karish
211	Kaid A. Kaid	12.10.2010	=	Aldalh <sup>1</sup>	=	During the shooting by security forces on the city of Aldalh
212	Muamer Thabit	14.10.2010	=	=	=	Wounded in the buttocks platform
213	Muna A. Ahmed	17.10.2010	Abyan	Mudia	=	During the air strike launched by on the village Of Taoba in Abyan
214	Amna N. Ahmed	17.10.2010	=	=	=	During the air strike launched by on the village Of Taoba in Abyan
215	Alubid S. Gkrah	19.10.2010	=	=	Seriously injured	During the air strike launched by on the village Of Taoba in Abyan
216	Halima Mused	11.11.2010	Lahj	Aldalh	=	During the indiscriminate shelling on the people of the Khobr
217	Salim M. Bayunes	12.11.2010	Hadramout	Almukalla	In the tigh	During the shooting of demonstrators in Al-Mukalla
218	Zain S. Almushali	14.11.2010	Lahj	Aldalh	In the leg	After an explosive device planted by security forces to target the political elements of the southern movement
219	Fikri Alnuzili	20.11.2010	=	=	In the head	During the shooting at the demonstrators
220	Refat S. Muthana	27.11.2010	=	=	Seriously injured	Run over by a car belonging to the Yemeni security forces
221	Yusef A. Qaseem	25.11.2010	Aden	Alburiqa	=	During the shooting at the demonstrators
222	Yunis A. Qaseem	25.11.2010	=	=	=	During the shooting at the demonstrators

223	Salah S. Ali	25.11.2010	=	=	=	He was severely beaten by security forces and was transferred to intensive care hospital refineries Almasafi
224	Rafik M. Ahmed	12.12.2010	Lahj	Aldalh	In the spine	He was shot by Yemeni security forces is on his motorcycle, then he was dragged
225	Hani A. Somali	12.12.2010	=	=	Seriously injured	He was shot by Yemeni security forces during a peaceful demonstration condemning the death sentence of Faris Saleh
226	Yusef M. Rashid	12.12.2010	=	=	=	He was shot by Yemeni security forces during a peaceful demonstration condemning the death sentence of Faris Saleh
227	Ahmed A. Ali	12.12.2010	=	=	=	He was shot by Yemeni security forces during a peaceful demonstration condemning the death sentence of Faris Saleh
228	Abdulnasser Alzumari	16.12.2010	=	Radvan	=	Injured by Yemeni security forces in the main street in Radvan
229	Yaser S. Fadhel	16.12.2010	=	=	=	Injured by Yemeni security forces in the main street in Radvan
230	Munaser S. Mohsen	16.12.2010	Hadramout	Alshehr	=	Students in second-year-old was run over by a car belonging to the Political Security forces
231	Akram A. Kahtan	23.12.2010	Lahj	Radvan	In the tigh	Student at the age 20 years were injured during the indiscriminate bombing by the Yemeni army Radvan
232	Giab A. Maneh	25.12.2010	=	Aldalh	Seriously injured	Child 14 years was injured in a bomb explosion planted by the political security to target militants in the southern movement



233	Husam F. Huishan	25.12.2010	=	Aldalh <sup>1</sup>	=	Child 15 years was injured in a bomb explosion planted by the political security to target militants in the southern movement
234	Murad A. Salman	25.12.2010	=	Aldalh	=	Wounded when a roadside bomb planted by the political security to target militants in the southern movement
235	Anter M. Saif	25.12.2010	=	Aldalh	=	Wounded when a roadside bomb planted by the political security to target militants in the southern movement
236	Hussen A. Altusali	26.12.2010	Shabwa	Alsaeed	In the body	Injured by Yemeni security forces during their employment demands for any job for their families life

### Names of the Detained

Nr	Nam	Date	Place of detention	Comments
1	Ayyash Nasser Ali	06.03.2010	Lahj	political activist
2	Abdullah Ali Mahfud	10.03.2010	Lahj	political activist
3	Nabeel Aldouhi	10.03.2010	Lahj	political activist
4	Sabri Albadwi	12.03.2010	Lahj	political activist
5	Abdullah Saleh Nasher	13.03.2010	Lahj	political activist
6	Aithan Abdullah Awad	17.03.2010	Lahj	political activist
7	Yaseen Abdullah Awad	17.03.2010	Lahj	political activist
8	Rabii Ahmad Ibrahim	20.03.2010	Lahj	political activist
9	Abud Mohamed Assaeed	21.03.2010	Lahj	political activist
10	Awad Salah Kashmim	22.03.2010	Saiun	southern journalis and activist
11	Khaled Bagash Assubaihi	27.03.2010	Almukala	political activist

12	eng. Salah Alharbi	27.03.2010	Almukala	political activist
13	Mohamed Bin Nashi	29.03.2010	Almukala	southern political activist
14	Ali Muqbil Saleh	30.03.2010	Adhalii	a leader in the southern movement detained during the funeral of Saif A. Saeed in Aldhalii
15	Hisham Bin Jumai	09.04.2010	Almukala	political activist
16	Salim Mohamed Bazuhair	09.04.2010	Almukala	political activist
17	Salim Ahmad	09.04.2010	Almukala	political activist
18	Riad Muflih	09.04.2010	Almukala	political activist
19	Khalid Alquaiti	09.04.2010	Almukala	political activist
20	Zahir Albuhsini	09.04.2010	Almukala	political activist
21	Mohamed Saeed Baziad	09.04.2010	Almukala	political activist
22	Ibrahim Saeed Baziad	09.04.2010	Almukala	political activist
23	Abdullah Ali Rubaiz	09.04.2010	Almukala	political activist
24	Saeed Alali	09.04.2010	Almukala	political activist
25	Majid Faraj Alali	09.04.2010	Almukala	child
26	Masaab Saeed lahmer	09.04.2010	Almukala	child
27	Khalid Saeed lahmer	09.04.2010	Almukala	political activist
28	Rami Badabsh	09.04.2010	Almukala	child
29	Mohamed Ahmad Badabsh	09.04.2010	Almukala	political activist
30	Fathi Omar Alkhamer	09.04.2010	Almukala	political activist
31	Salah Bin Hamil	14.04.2010	Almukala	political activist
32	Ahmad Alubaidi Barabaa	14.04.2010	Almukala	political activist
33	Abdulmajeed Wahden	17.04.2010	Almukala	political activist
34	AshaichAdil Algaadi	22.04.2010	Adhalii	political activist
35	Adnan Mahfoodh marii	26.04.2010	Ashahr	political activist
36	Fadhl Ali Mubarak	27.04.2010	Abyan	Journalist and correspondent Al-Jazeera
37	Mansoor Hadi Nasser	27.04.2010	Shuqra	southern soldier
38	Khalid Moahamed Naser	27.04.2010	Shuqra	southern soldier
39	Gamal Ubad Naseer	27.04.2010	Shuqra	southern soldier
40	Qahtan Alshuaibi	29.04.2010	Aden	political activist
41	Anis Saeed Mukhrij	29.04.2010	Almukala	southern citizen
42	Fadhl Abdullah Almuflihi	30.04.2010	Alhauta	political activist
43	Waleed Alsnaidi	10.05.2010	Aden	political activist
44	Anis Qaid Naji	10.05.2010	Adhalii	student
45	Samih Mahmud	12.05.2010	Lahj	political activist
46	Saleh Muhsin Ubaid	17.05.2010	Lahj	political activist
47	Fahmi Mahmud Abdallah	17.05.2010	Lahj	political activist
48	Abdulfatah Saif Aldairi	17.05.2010	Lahj	political activist
49	Sharif Mohamed Albuk	19.05.2010	Abyan	child
50	Fikri Haidarah	19.05.2010	Abyan	child
51	Khaled Alawi	21.05.2010	Aden	political activist
52	Abdulfatah Alrabii	21.05.2010	Aden	media activist
53	Mohamed Alharthi	21.05.2010	Aden	political activist

54	Ali Omar Albugairi	21.05.2010	Aden	poet
55	Alabd Assai Ahamad	21.05.2010	Aden	political activist
56	Sanad Hassan Ali	21.05.2010	Aden	political activist
57	Faruq Ali Albugairi	21.05.2010	Aden	political activist
58	Mohamed Abdrabo Albugairi	21.05.2010	Aden	political activist
59	Nadhir Nasser Thabit	21.05.2010	Aden	political activist
60	Naif Salah Thabit	21.05.2010	Aden	political activist
61	Ahmad Mahmud Alhuraibi	21.05.2010	Aden	political activist
63	Nassar Mohamed Saleh	21.05.2010	Aden	political activist
63	Salim Khalid Salah	21.05.2010	Aden	political activist
64	Najib Hassan Alhalimi	21.05.2010	Aden	political activist
65	Abdullah Mahdi Salah	21.05.2010	Aden	political activist
66	Mahir Abdullah Saleh	21.05.2010	Aden	political activist
67	Mohamed Abdurrahwi	21.05.2010	Aden	political activist
68	Mohamed Tairi	21.05.2010	Aden	political activist
69	Fawaz Nasser Saleh	21.05.2010	Aden	political activist
70	Mohamed Salim Gabir	21.05.2010	Aden	political activist
71	Alaa Faruq	21.05.2010	Aden	political activist
72	Saddam Mohamed Mohamed	21.05.2010	Aden	political activist
73	Sabri Hassan Mohamed	21.05.2010	Aden	political activist
74	Mohamed Ali Mohamed	21.05.2010	Aden	political activist
75	Maiin Alrabii	21.05.2010	Aden	political activist
76	Hassan Mohamed Nassr	21.05.2010	Aden	political activist
75	Saleh Mohamed Naji	21.05.2010	Aden	political activist
76	Hassan Mohamed Hussain	21.05.2010	Aden	political activist
77	Nassr Ali Salim	21.05.2010	Aden	political activist
78	Majid Saleh Ahmad	21.05.2010	Aden	political activist
79	Tariq Aziz	21.05.2010	Aden	political activist
80	Tawhid Qassim Ashuaibi	21.05.2010	Aden	uni professor
81	Mohamed Nasser Saleh	21.05.2010	Aden	political activist
82	Salim Ali Amir	21.05.2010	Aden	political activist
83	Jihad Salim Awad	21.05.2010	Aden	political activist
84	Yasir Alkhadhr Abdrabo	21.05.2010	Aden	political activist
85	Mohamed Abdullah Bannan	21.05.2010	Aden	political activist
86	Saleh Ali Mohamed	21.05.2010	Aden	political activist
87	Nasser Awad Ghalib	21.05.2010	Aden	political activist
88	Saleh Ali Abdrabo	21.05.2010	Aden	political activist
89	Khattab Hussain Albugairi	21.05.2010	Aden	political activist
90	Mohamed Saleh Bashahr	21.05.2010	Hadramout	child
91	Mazin Bafaqeer	24.05.2010	Hadramout	child
92	Ali Alammari	24.05.2010	Hadramout	child
93	Majid Salah Awad	26.05.2010	Aden	political activist

94	Fahd Mohamed Nasser	26.05.2010	Aden	political activist
95	Ahmad Mohamed Salim	26.05.2010	Aden	political activist
96	Mahdi Salim Qaraw	26.05.2010	Aden	political activist
97	Mohamed Mahdi Qaraw	26.05.2010	Aden	political activist
98	Ramzi Salah Aabid	26.05.2010	Aden	political activist
99	Ahmad Jalal Nasser	26.05.2010	Aden	political activist
100	Aaid Saeed Qaraw	26.05.2010	Aden	political activist
101	Muslih Mohamed Bafaraj	28.05.2010	Hadramout	political activist
102	Waleed Ali Assaadi	01.06.2010	Addis	political activist
103	Waleed Abdurrab Annakhibi	01.06.2010	Addis	political activist
104	Qasim Mohamed Almashriqi	02.06.2010	Sanaa	detained in Sanaa during a medical check
105	Raafat Ali	02.06.2010	Lahj	political activist
106	Ramzi Saeed Qaid	02.06.2010	Lahj	political activist
107	Sadeq Ali Uqabi	02.06.2010	Lahj	deaf and dumb
108	Saddam Mohamed Sallam	02.06.2010	Lahj	political activist
109	Jihad Abdurrifaii	02.06.2010	Lahj	political activist
110	Fathi Gamal Saeed	02.06.2010	Lahj	political activist
111	Nassr Saleh Attalbi	02.06.2010	Lahj	was beaten on his head with a tool of steel and detained from the hospital
112	Salah Salah Zakiiah	02.06.2010	Lahj	political activist
113	Muhsin Ahmad Hussain	02.06.2010	Lahj	political activist
114	Fathi Mohamed Arrufaii	02.06.2010	Lahj	political activist
115	Rasheed Saeed Ashaabi	02.06.2010	Lahj	political activist
116	Shaii Muhsin Qahtan	08.06.2010	Aden	student
117	Imad Saleh Qassim	08.06.2010	Aden	student
118	Faraj Saleh Wabran	13.06.2010	Almukala	student
119	Mohamed Ali Baothman	14.06.2010	Almukala	student
120	Khalid Alawi Abu Shahin	14.06.2010	Abyan	media activist
121	Basim Ashuaibi	20.06.2010	Aden	media activist
122	Khatir Mohamed Salim	20.06.2010	Aden	political activist
123	Naif Mohamed Assuhaibi	20.06.2010	Aden	political activist
124	Saleh Mohamed Alhinshi	20.06.2010	Aden	political activist
125	Abdunnabi Mohamed Aljifri	25.06.2010	Aden	activist and member of local governmental board
126	Khalid Mohamed Aljifri	25.06.2010	Aden	political activist
127	Hussain Ali Almaisari	25.06.2010	Aden	political activist
128	Ammar Hussain Almaisari	25.06.2010	Aden	child, younger than 12 years
129	Mohamed Hussain Almaisari	25.06.2010	Aden	child, younger than 12 years
130	Abdurrhaman Abdullallah Alshawi	25.06.2010	Aden	political activist
131	Musin Salim Alnakhii	25.06.2010	Aden	southern soldier

132	Ramzi Muhsin Alnakhii	25.06.2010	Aden	political activist
133	Zahir Muhsin Alnakhii	25.06.2010	Aden	political activist
134	Alaa Muhsin Alnakhii	25.06.2010	Aden	student
135	Alkhadhr Miqnash	25.06.2010	Aden	political activist
136	Adil Alkhadhr Miqnash	25.06.2010	Aden	student
137	Waddah Alkhadhr Miqnash	25.06.2010	Aden	student
138	Ahmad Addarweesh	25.06.2010	Aden	political activist
139	Mohamed Salah Aljifri	25.06.2010	Aden	political activist
140	Mohamed Owshan	29.06.2010	Hadramout	political activist
141	Azzam Shakir Bin Hamil	02.07.2010	Almukala	child, 8 years old
142	Adil Awad Bakihail	02.07.2010	Almukala	child, 10 years old
143	Ahmad Imad Bin Hamil	02.07.2010	Almukala	child, 15 years old
144	Ahmad Shakir Bin Hamil	02.07.2010	Almukala	student
145	Alkhadhr Mohamed Alharshaa	04.07.2010	Zinjbar	political activist
146	Sahl Abu Sabul	07.07.2010	Almukala	political activist
147	Mohamed Omar Daaik	07.07.2010	Almukala	political activist
148	Abdussalam Banagah	07.07.2010	Almukala	political activist
149	Hadi Talib Mola Addweila	07.07.2010	Addis Asharqia	political activist
150	Abdulhafidh Alhouthari	07.07.2010	Addis Asharqia	political activist
151	Saeed Aligaili	07.07.2010	Addis Asharqia	political activist
152	Naji Aljabiri	07.07.2010	Addis Asharqia	political activist
153	Ali Khalid Aljaradi	07.07.2010	Aden	detained injured
154	Anwar Ismail Abdallah	07.07.2010	Aden	was beaten up before detaining
155	Sami Awad Hagri	07.07.2010	Aden	political activist
156	Mansoor Ali Aljaradi	07.07.2010	Aden	political activist
157	Sami Ali Saleh	07.07.2010	Aden	political activist
158	Muslih Mohamed Bafaraj	07.07.2010	Almukala	political activist
159	Mohamed Jamal Bafaraj	07.07.2010	Almukala	political activist
160	Taha Hussain Abdulqawi	07.07.2010	Aden	political activist
161	Tawfiq Hussain Sabri	07.07.2010	Aden	political activist
162	Yahia Mohamed Musal Ashuaibi	07.07.2010	Aden	political activist
163	Nabeel Abdullah Ahmad Alfaqih	07.07.2010	Aden	political activist
164	Yahya Sabri Ahmad	07.07.2010	Aden	political activist
165	Mohamed Muhsin Ali Ahmed	07.07.2010	Aden	political activist
166	Yaseen Mohamed Yaseen	07.07.2010	Aden	political activist
167	Mohamed Qasem Annajdi	07.07.2010	Aden	political activist

168	Maiin Mohamed Heidarrah	07.07.2010	Aden	political activist
169	Tawfiq Mohamed Heidarrah	07.07.2010	Aden	political activist
170	Mohamed Abdallah Thabit	07.07.2010	Lahj	political activist
172	Sabri Ahmad Ibrahim	07.07.2010	Aden	student
173	Ghassan Jabir Mohamed Yusef	07.07.2010	Aden	student
174	Talaat Mohamed A. Ghalib	07.07.2010	Aden	student
175	Mohamed Rabii Ibrahim	07.07.2010	Aden	student
176	Mushraq Awad Ali Hassan	07.07.2010	Aden	student
177	Khalid Fadhl A. Mohamed	07.07.2010	Aden	student
178	Shahin Abdullah Muhsin	07.07.2010	Aden	student
179	Waleed Ismail	07.07.2010	Aden	student
180	Shaheer Abdullah Muhsin	07.07.2010	Aden	student
181	Basim Salim Abdullah	07.07.2010	Aden	student
182	Ahmad Salim Bilfaqih	09.07.2010	Saiun	writer and political activist
183	Mohamed Fadhl	18.07.2010	Aden	child, 14 years old
184	Ammar Alhibshi	30.07.2010	Almukala	child, 10 years old
185	Nadhim Mahfudh	30.07.2010	Almukala	child
186	Omar Abdullah Basaad	30.07.2010	Almukala	child
187	Rami Sabri Basaad	30.07.2010	Almukala	child
188	Omar Bahashwan	30.07.2010	Almukala	child
189	Abdulqadir Baashn	30.07.2010	Almukala	child
190	Ahmad Omar Trish	03.08.2010	Aden	political activist
191	Hussain Thabit Almahbashi	04.08.2010	Aden	was abducted by the forces of political security from his home at midnight
192	Zain Yusef Almahbashi	04.08.2010	Aden	was abducted by the forces of political security from his home at midnight
193	Abduladhim Mohamed Abdullah	09.08.2010	Adhali	disabled young man. was beaten up severely while in detention
194	Muhsin Fadhl Muhsin	09.08.2010	Adhali	was arrested as a hostage until relatives who are active in the southern movement were detained.
195	Nassri Saeed Salah	09.08.2010	Adhali	was arrested as a hostage until relatives who are active in the southern movement were detained.
196	Abdullah Saeed Salah	09.08.2010	Adhali	was arrested as a hostage until relatives who are active in the southern movement were detained.
197	Abdukhalig Abdrabbo	09.08.2010	Adhali	was arrested as a hostage until relatives who are active in the southern movement were detained.
198	Ahmad Difi	09.08.2010	Adhali	was arrested as a hostage until relatives who are active in the

				southern movement were detained.
199	Bassam Ahmad Qasim	09.08.2010	Adhalii	was arrested as a hostage until relatives who are active in the southern movement were detained.
200	Abdullah Nasser Ashuaibi	09.08.2010	Adhalii	was arrested as a hostage until his son who is active in the southern movement is detained.
201	Abdullah Saeed Baamir	10.08.2010	Hadramout	was abducted and beaten up at home at midnight
202	Majid Muhsin Fareed	13.08.2010	Lahj	political activist, detained several times
203	Radwan Bhairah Harmush	13.08.2010	Lahj	political activist
204	Sadaqah Mohamed Abdullah	13.08.2010	Lahj	political activist
205	Hussain Salim	13.08.2010	Lahj	political activist
206	Mohamed Hussain Salim	13.08.2010	Lahj	political activist
207	Ali Ahmad Almansab	13.08.2010	Lahj	political activist
208	Salah Khalid	13.08.2010	Lahj	political activist
209	Rami Muhsin	13.08.2010	Lahj	political activist
210	Fawaz Mohamed Abdo	13.08.2010	Lahj	political activist
211	Nassr Abulkareem Muhaimid	13.08.2010	Lahj	political activist
212	Azmi Ali Salah	13.08.2010	Lahj	political activist
213	Abduallah Abdo Ahmad	13.08.2010	Lahj	political activist
214	Mohamed Fadhl M. Ali	13.08.2010	Lahj	political activist
215	Yaseen Fadhl M. Ali	13.08.2010	Lahj	political activist
216	Fadhl Muhsin Ali	13.08.2010	Lahj	political activist
217	Gamil Mohamed Assahuri	13.08.2010	Lahj	political activist
218	Ibrahim Waheed S. Ali	13.08.2010	Lahj	political activist
219	Hamdi Hamid Talib	13.08.2010	Lahj	political activist
220	Nadhim Mahmud Abdurrahman	13.08.2010	Lahj	political activist
221	Mohamed Fadhl Assahuri	13.08.2010	Lahj	political activist
222	Yusef Mohamed H. Alban	13.08.2010	Lahj	political activist

223	Sami Abdullah Alfaqih	13.08.2010	Lahj	political activist
224	Ali Hussain Alban	13.08.2010	Lahj	political activist
225	Fadhli Salah Fadhl	13.08.2010	Lahj	political activist
226	Sadiq Shaalan	13.08.2010	Lahj	political activist
227	Arkan Nasser Allasisi	13.08.2010	Lahj	political activist
228	Adnan Allasisi	13.08.2010	Lahj	political activist
229	Munassar Alurabi	18.08.2010	Almukala	chief of southern youth union in Lahj
230	Samid Alhinshi	18.08.2010	Almukala	vice chief of southern youth union in Abyan
231	Mahmud Ali Alwihairi	18.08.2010	Addis	the brother of the martyr Alwihairi. He was prevented from visits while arresting
232	Mohamed Jumaan Aishan	18.08.2010	Bawazir Ghail	political activist
233	Anwar Ismaeel	31.08.2010	Aden	political activist, arrested and tortured several times
234	Abubakr alkildi	31.08.2010	Aden	political activist
235	Al Musaibeli Mokhtar	02.09.2010	Aden	political activist
236	Ahd Mohamed Saeed	03.09.2010	Alhauta	political activist
237	Mohamed Yahya	03.09.2010	Alhauta	political activist
238	Fawaz Hussain Sahlan	03.09.2010	Alhauta	political activist
239	Mohmad Sulaiman Addibashi	03.09.2010	Alhauta	political activist
240	Mohamed Hussain N. Heidarrah	03.09.2010	Alhauta	political activist
241	Hussain Gaairah	20.09.2010	Abyan	political activist
242	Muhsin Algihafi	20.09.2010	Adhalii	owner of coffee Internet
243	Ali Hagar	20.09.2010	Adhalii	owner of coffee Internet
244	Mohamed Ahmad Bayusef	22.09.2010	Aden	political activist
245	Abduhalim Ashawish	22.09.2010	Aden	political activist
246	Ihab Abdulqadir	22.09.2010	Aden	political activist
247	Abdulmajeed Nijmi	22.09.2010	Aden	political activist



248	Adil Gaafer	22.09.2010	Aden	political activist
249	Anis Laagam	22.09.2010	Aden	pilot
250	Anwar Ismaeel	22.09.2010	Aden	political activist
251	Fadhl Ahmad Salim	22.09.2010	Aden	political activist
252	Dr. Mohamed Alhaj	22.09.2010	Aden	political activist
253	Dr. Waleed Bashraheel	22.09.2010	Aden	political activist
254	eng. Mohamed Abdo	22.09.2010	Aden	political activist
255	Mohamed Salim Alawi	22.09.2010	Aden	political activist
256	Ashaich Hussain Bahinhin	22.09.2010	Alhauta Shabwa/	tribal leader
257	Ahmad Sulaiman Muhsin	23.09.2010	Lahj	political activist
258	Atbush Ali	23.09.2010	Lahj	political activist
259	Abdullah Albsisi	23.09.2010	Lahj	political activist
260	Ali Mohamed S. Klaib	23.09.2010	Lahj	political activist
261	Saeed Amin Hammadi	23.09.2010	Lahj	political activist
262	Jihad Ahmad Ali	23.09.2010	Lahj	political activist
263	Salim Ali M. Alaruri	23.09.2010	Lahj	political activist
264	Ammar Ahmad Omar	23.09.2010	Lahj	political activist
265	Mahmud Fartut	23.09.2010	Lahj	political activist
266	Mohamed Gahgah	23.09.2010	Lahj	political activist
267	Khalid Alowkabi	24.09.2010	Aden	political activist
268	Mohamed Ashaawi	24.09.2010	Aden	political activist
269	Mohamed Mohamed Nashir	29.09.2010	Alhauta	political activist
270	Abdo Aidarus	29.09.2010	Alhauta	political activist
271	Nasser Mohamed Alarifi	29.09.2010	Alhauta	political activist
272	Mohamad Abdo Assaid	29.09.2010	Alhauta	political activist
273	Khalid Baharun	30.09.2010	Almansura	political activist
274	Mohamad Ali Alkhalaqi	30.09.2010	Almansura	political activist
275	Abdullah Alkazimi	30.09.2010	Almansura	political activist
276	Khalid Baharun	01.10.2010	Aden	political activist
277	Mohamad Ali Alkhalaqi	01.10.2010	Aden	political activist
278	Abdullah Alkazimi	01.10.2010	Aden	political activist
279	Saeed Bafadhl	07.10.2010	Ashihr	student
280	Abdullah Hussain Banatish	07.10.2010	Ashihr	student

281	Omar Salim Banei	07.10.2010	Ashihr	student
282	Khalid Arrahwah	06.10.2010	Albraiqa	political activist
283	Bassam Shihab	06.10.2010	Albraiqa	political activist
284	Ahmad Majid	06.10.2010	Albraiqa	political activist
285	Ahmad Alhaithami	06.10.2010	Albraiqa	political activist
286	Maiin Salah Arrabii	08.10.2010	Crater	political activist
287	Ismaeel Anwar	08.10.2010	Crater	political activist
288	Ahmad Omar Trit	08.10.2010	Darsaad	political activist
289	Yahya Alfalahi	08.10.2010	Albraiqa	political activist
290	Addik Mohamed Anwar	08.10.2010	Albraiqa	political activist
291	Yaseen Alkuwaiti	08.10.2010	Albraiqa	political activist
292	Ibrahim Addubani	08.10.2010	Albraiqa	political activist
293	Ifan Abud	08.10.2010	Albraiqa	political activist
294	Abdulmannan Adib	08.10.2010	Albraiqa	political activist
295	Khamis Mohamed	08.10.2010	Albraiqa	political activist
296	Mohamed Mukarish	08.10.2010	Albraiqa	political activist
297	Salim Annajdi	08.10.2010	Albraiqa	political activist
298	Alghafi Abdullallah Qasim	08.10.2010	Albraiqa	political activist
299	Azzam Alibil	08.10.2010	Albraiqa	political activist
300	Shukri Saeed	08.10.2010	Almukala	uni professor
301	Abdullah Qasim Saleh	11.10.2010	Adhalii	retired brigadier general
302	Hazim Yahya Saleh	11.10.2010	Aden	student
303	Saleh Yahya Saleh	11.10.2010	Aden	student
304	Ali Abdullah Saleh Ali	12.10.2010	Aden	student
305	Faris Abdullah Saleh Ali	12.10.2010	Aden	student
306	Raid Abdullah Saleh Ali	12.10.2010	Aden	student
307	Nawaf Aljifri	13.10.2010	Adhalii	political activist
308	Moataz Alissawi	13.10.2010	Adhalii	political activist
309	Ali Alissawi	13.10.2010	Adhalii	political activist
310	Abdulfatah Alrabii	13.10.2010	Adhalii	political activist
311	Naif Alissawi	13.10.2010	Adhalii	political activist
312	Khalid Assulaimani	13.10.2010	Adhalii	political activist
313	Dr. Mihdhar Hussain Ashibhi	14.10.2010	Aden	political activist
314	Ahmad Abdullah Banajar	14.10.2010	Bawazir Ghail	political activist
315	Mubarak Omar Hamdan	14.10.2010	Bawazir Ghail	political activist

316	Ali Mubarak Bakhatib	14.10.2010	Bawazir Ghail	political activist
317	Abdulwasii Alaishur	14.10.2010	Gihaf	southern citizen
318	Mohamed Qaid Alhaili	14.10.2010	Gihaf	southern citizen
319	Gamal Abdurrahman Hariz	14.10.2010	Gihaf	southern citizen
320	Ahd Qasim Saleh	14.10.2010	Gihaf	southern citizen
321	Muhsin Fadhl Abdullah	14.10.2010	Gihaf	southern citizen
322	Mustaqbal Mohamed	14.10.2010	Gihaf	southern citizen
323	Saleh Alhoushabi	14.10.2010	Gihaf	southern citizen
324	Ali Ahmad Almaisri	14.10.2010	Gihaf	southern poet
325	Ashaich Khalid Algieidi	15.10.2010	Saiun	tribal leader
326	Abdulqawi Alharbi	17.10.2010	Yafii	tribal leader
327	Mohamed Salim Aram	19.10.2010	Ashahr	head of Samoun sprout club
328	Mahir Ashaabi	19.10.2010	Sibir	southern journalist
329	Hussain Awad Bashraheel	20.10.2010	Almukala	popular artist
330	Fathi Mohamed Abdulqadir	23.10.2010	Crater	political activist
331	Saleh Ahmad Albaseer	23.10.2010	Almukala	popular artist
332	Mohamed Annaqeeb	23.10.2010	Almansura	director of Annaqib hospital
333	Nahd Hulbah	24.10.2010	Aden	political activist
334	Ammar Fadhl	25.10.2010	Adhalii	student
335	Arafat salim Qasim	26.10.2010	Albraiqa	southern citizen
336	Salim Mukhtar Salim	26.10.2010	Albraiqa	southern citizen
337	Mohamed Ahmad Othman	26.10.2010	Albraiqa	southern citizen
338	Mohamed Abdullah Hussain	26.10.2010	Albraiqa	southern citizen
339	Ali Abdullah Hussain	26.10.2010	Albraiqa	southern citizen
340	Mamun Abdrabo Hussain	27.10.2010	Albraiqa	retired lieutenant-colonel
341	Arif Annamis	27.10.2010	Albraiqa	retired colonel

342	Mubarak Alhbab	27.10.2010	Darsaad	teacher
343	Abdullan Khadher Addausi	27.10.2010	Khormaxar	student
344	Waleed Ashuaibi	27.10.2010	Khormaxar	student
345	Abdullah Hassaan	28.10.2010	Albraiqa	retired colonel
346	Mrad Alhagi	28.10.2010	Albraiqa	southern citizen
347	Tammam Ali Mohamed Zaid	02.11.2010	Adhalii	tradesman
348	Khalid Braik	04.11.2010	Almukala	political activist
349	Fadi Haqqan	04.11.2010	Almukala	political activist
350	Saleh Alattas	04.11.2010	Almukala	political activist
351	Ibrahim Mohamed Bahish	04.11.2010	Almukala	political activist
352	Mohamed Farhan	04.11.2010	Almukala	political activist
353	Salah Bin Zaghr	04.11.2010	Almukala	political activist
354	Salim Bakr Jabir	04.11.2010	Almukala	political activist
355	Ashraf Hadi Bashami	04.11.2010	Almukala	political activist
356	Saeed Fuad Bamir	04.11.2010	Almukala	political activist
357	Omar Salim Bin Sakr	04.11.2010	Almukala	political activist
358	Adil Mabruk Mazrua	04.11.2010	Almukala	political activist
359	Majid Saeed Baisa	04.11.2010	Almukala	political activist
360	Mohamed Abudani	04.11.2010	Almukala	political activist
361	Omar Bahammadi	04.11.2010	Almukala	political activist
362	Hassan Asharii	04.11.2010	Almukala	political activist
363	Mohamed Baqtian	04.11.2010	Almukala	political activist
364	Mohamed Saeed Jowd	04.11.2010	Almukala	political activist
365	Ibrahim Basakran	04.11.2010	Almukala	political activist
366	Alaa Saleh Hadaib	04.11.2010	Almukala	political activist
367	Abdullah Alkhalaqi	04.11.2010	Almukala	political activist

368	Sharif Mohamed Arriasi	04.11.2010	Almukala	political activist
369	Rashad Alkathiri	04.11.2010	Almukala	political activist
370	Ashraf Salim Farhan	04.11.2010	Almukala	political activist
371	Ghassan Alkildi	04.11.2010	Almukala	political activist
372	Nasser Alqadhi	04.11.2010	Almukala	political activist
373	Zahrah Salah	08.11.2010	Aden	political activist
374	Hassan Ahmad Baoum	09.11.2010	Adhali	head of southern movement's supreme council
375	Ali Alassar Annassi	09.11.2010	Adhali	political activist
376	Hussain Zaid Bin Yahha	09.11.2010	Adhali	political activist
377	Fawaz Hassan Baoum	09.11.2010	Adhali	member of the southern movement's supreme council
378	Shaich Abdullah Ragih Alyahri	09.11.2010	Adhali	political activist
379	Fareed Salim Nasser Aljabwani	09.11.2010	Adhali	political activist
380	Hussain Mahdi Mussaid	09.11.2010	Adhali	political activist
381	Nasser Alafrur	12.11.2010	Atawi	political activist
382	Salim Ali Ahibshi	12.11.2010	Almukala	political activist
383	Ahmad Hassan Annakhibi	12.11.2010	Almukala	political activist
384	Munir Bahashwan	12.11.2010	Almukala	political activist
385	Mohamed Baaqeel	12.11.2010	Almukala	political activist
386	Hisham Baissa	12.11.2010	Almukala	child, 13 years old
387	Ammar Hassan Asharafi	12.11.2010	Almukala	child, 13 years old
388	Anis Faraj Marii	12.11.2010	Ashahr	political activist
389	Yaslem Bazabun	12.11.2010	Almukala	political activist
390	Usamah Alwhairi	12.11.2010	Addis Asharqia	political activist
391	Faris Abdullah saleh	12.11.2010	=	political activist

392	Ali Abdullah saleh	12.11.2010	=	political activist
393	Muhsin Almousiti	12.11.2010	Addis Asharqia	political activist
394	Mohamed Hussain Azzawbari	12.11.2010	Almukala	political activist
395	Hassan Aljailani	12.11.2010	Almukala	political activist
396	Wasil Ahmad Basaddeeq	12.11.2010	Almukala	political activist
397	Arif Alhalimi	13.11.2010	Aden	lawyer and human rights activist
398	Abdulhakeem Abdulqawi Omar	13.11.2010	Salahdin	political activist
399	Ammar Qasim T. Nasser	13.11.2010	Salahdin	political activist
400	Mahmud Salim Yahya	14.11.2010	Albraiqa	retired brigadier general
401	Ali Hussain Annakhibi	14.11.2010	Khormaxar	political activist
402	Saleh Muhsin Mohamed	14.11.2010	Khormaxar	political activist
403	Ali Abdullah Muhsin	14.11.2010	Khormaxar	political activist
404	Amjad Fadhl Manthuh	16.11.2010	Alanad	political activist
405	Bakil Muhsin Awad	16.11.2010	Alanad	political activist
406	Rami Khalid Ragih	16.11.2010	Alanad	political activist
407	Faraj Bin Faraj	16.11.2010	Alanad	political activist
408	Saleh Matir Ali	16.11.2010	Alanad	political activist
409	Mohamed Allahgi	16.11.2010	Alhauta	political activist
410	Fawaz Muhsin Assafi	17.11.2010	Sanaa	expatriate
411	Abud Ahmad Abud	18.11.2010	Adhalii	student
412	Mohamed Ahmad Ali	18.11.2010	Adhalii	student
413	Wigdan Ali H. Mohamed	18.11.2010	Adhalii	student
414	Maiin Ahmad H. Mohamed	18.11.2010	Adhalii	student
415	Qahtan Mohamed Naji	18.11.2010	Adhalii	student
416	Mohamed Ahmad Hassan	18.11.2010	Adhalii	student

417	Hussain Ali M. Hussain	18.11.2010	Adhalii	student
418	Arif Ali M. Hadi	18.11.2010	Adhalii	student
419	Zaid Ali H. Mohamed	18.11.2010	Adhalii	student
420	Majid Muhsin M. Annaqib	18.11.2010	Adhalii	student
421	Mohamed ali M Hassan	18.11.2010	Adhalii	student
422	Anis Naji Mohamed	18.11.2010	Adhalii	student
423	Salah Ahmad Hassan	18.11.2010	Adhalii	student
424	Hizam Ahmad Mohamed	18.11.2010	Adhalii	student
425	Nasser Ali Nasser	19.11.2010		political activist
426	Waddah Salah Abdullah	20.11.2010	Adhalii	political activist
427	Ahmad Alazzani (with his son)	20.11.2010	Shabwa	political activist
428	Awad Khalil Alqumaishi	20.11.2010	Shabwa	political activist
429	Ahmad Awad Alqumaishi	20.11.2010	Shabwa	political activist
430	Ali Abdurrab Mustafa	20.11.2010	=	retired brigadier general
431	Ali Fadhl Albugairi	20.11.2010	=	retired brigadier general
432	Abdullah Abubakr Alhotari	20.11.2010	=	retired brigadier general
433	Munassar Saeed Alisaii	20.11.2010	=	political activist
434	Ali Salah Alisaii	20.11.2010	=	political activist
435	Mohamed Omar Almuslami	20.11.2010	=	political activist
436	Abdullah Hussain Ahmad	20.11.2010	=	political activist
437	Hussain Saeed Alisaii	20.11.2010	=	political activist
438	Muhsin Muthana Albugairi	20.11.2010	=	political activist
439	Yahya Omar Aqashmi	20.11.2010	=	political activist
440	Ahmad Mohamed Alhatrashi	20.11.2010	=	political activist
441	Fathi Awad Mohamed	20.11.2010	=	political activist

442	Fahmi Awad Mohamed	20.11.2010	=	political activist
443	Alkhadher Abdullah Burhum	20.11.2010	=	political activist
444	Abdurrahman Abdullah Burhum	20.11.2010	=	political activist
445	Kamal Abdurrazaq	20.11.2010	=	political activist
446	Jalal Saeed Mlaet	20.11.2010	=	political activist
447	Waddah Saleh Abdullah	20.11.2010	=	political activist
448	Yassir Adhabei	20.11.2010	=	political activist
449	Arif Mohamed Ali	20.11.2010	=	political activist
450	Saddam Ali Ahmad	20.11.2010	=	political activist
451	Mohamed Abdo Musid	20.11.2010	=	political activist
452	Mukhtar Mohamed Muhsin	20.11.2010	=	political activist
453	Rashid Abdullah Saleh	20.11.2010	=	political activist
454	Hazim Yahya Saleh	20.11.2010	=	political activist
455	Abdullah Hassan Rashid	20.11.2010	Adhalii	political activist
456	Samid Ali Muhsin	20.11.2010	Adhalii	political activist
457	Riadh Ali Abdullah	20.11.2010	Adhalii	political activist
458	Ghassan Muhsin	20.11.2010	Adhalii	political activist
459	Wagdi Mohamed Ahmad	20.11.2010	Adhalii	political activist
460	Majid Saleh Muthana	20.11.2010	Adhalii	child, 10 years old
461	Mohamed Abdo Ahmad	20.11.2010	Adhalii	child, 12 years old
462	Abdullad Hassan R. Waddah	20.11.2010	Adhalii	political activist
463	Saleh Andullah Ashadfah	20.11.2010	Adhalii	political activist
464	Abadil Abdullah Saleh	21.11.2010		political activist
465	Ali Mohamed Saleh	21.11.2010		political activist



466	Yusef Ahmad Addanmi	21.11.2010		political activist
467	Saleh Ali M. Aladhmar	21.11.2010		political activist
468	Ahmad Salim Bafaqih	21.11.2010	Tarim	political activist
469	Abdullah Tabaa Alhaidari	21.11.2010		political activist
470	Abdulghani Ali Mhin	22.11.2010	Adhalii	political activist
471	Fadhil Saleh Ali	22.11.2010	Adhalii	political activist
472	Ali Saleh Ubaid	22.11.2010	Adhalii	political activist
473	Abdurraqib Saleh Ubaid	22.11.2010	Adhalii	political activist
474	Waleed Mohamed Ali	22.11.2010	Adhalii	political activist
475	Bassam Saif Ahmad	22.11.2010	Adhalii	political activist
476	Abdullah Saleh Mohamed	22.11.2010	Adhalii	political activist
477	Mohamed Hussain Tahir	22.11.2010	Adhalii	political activist
478	Fadhil Saleh Albahut	22.11.2010	Adhalii	political activist
479	Mushtaq Qaid Mohamed	22.11.2010	Adhalii	political activist
480	Yahya Ahmad Abdullah	22.11.2010	Adhalii	political activist
481	Mohamed Ahmad Naji	22.11.2010	Adhalii	political activist
482	Wajdi Muthana Abdullah	22.11.2010	Adhalii	political activist
483	Yaseen Hassan Mohamed	22.11.2010	Adhalii	political activist
484	Waleed Alqardaii	23.11.2010		political activist
485	Dr. Hussain Alaaqil	24.11.2010	Sibir	uni professor
486	Fadhil Hussain Annakhibi	24.11.2010	Sibir	political activist
487	Silh Bin Saleh	24.11.2010	Sibir	political activist
488	Mahmud Mohamed Saleh	24.11.2010	Sibir	political activist
489	Waddah Alhalimi	24.11.2010	Sibir	political activist
490	Arif Abdullah Alhalimi	24.11.2010	Sibir	political activist
491	Salah Ali Saif	26.11,2010		political activist

492	Hashim Awad Mubarak	26.11,2010		political activist
493	Ghassan Mohamed Alkildi	26.11,2010		political activist
494	Saddam Mohamed Hussain	26.11,2010		political activist
495	Ghassan Mohamed Shaich	26.11,2010		political activist
496	Fahmi Mahmud Hassan	26.11,2010		political activist
497	Yasir Saleh Nasser	26.11,2010		political activist
498	Mohamed Awad Naseeb	26.11,2010		political activist
499	Mohamed Jumaan Awshan	26.11,2010		political activist
500	Salah Nasser Assaadi	28.11.2010	Aden	political activist
501	Basil Saleh Assaadi	28.11.2010	Aden	political activist
502	Ahmad Qasim Ashaawi	28.11.2010	Atawi	political activist
503	Hassan Alyazidi	29.11.2010	Aden	political activist
504	Omar Saeed Assubaihi	29.11.2010	Albraiqa	retired brigadier general
505	Radfan Rajih	29.11.2010	Albraiqa	political activist
506	Mohamed Sadiq	29.11.2010	Albraiqa	political activist
507	Monir Jallad	29.11.2010	Albraiqa	political activist
508	Adham Sallam	29.11.2010	Albraiqa	political activist
509	Muhsin Saeed Qaid	29.11.2010	Albraiqa	political activist
510	Mohamed Hassan Assubaihi	29.11.2010	Albraiqa	political activist
511	Nasser Hassan Hamid	29.11.2010	Albraiqa	political activist
512	Anis Ahmad Hassan	29.11.2010	Albraiqa	political activist
513	Ghassan Ubad	29.11.2010	Albraiqa	political activist
514	Saqr Ahmad Ali	29.11.2010	Albraiqa	political activist
515	Murad Fadhl S. Alalawi	30.11.2010	Aden	political activist
516	Faris Radfan Ali	30.11.2010	Aden	political activist
517	Wigdan Fadhl Muqbil	30.11.2010	Aden	political activist

518	Wasim Abdulkareem Ali	30.11.2010	Aden	political activist
519	Faisal Izzaddin	30.11.2010	Aden	political activist
520	Abdulfatah Abdullah	30.11.2010	Aden	political activist
521	Sammam Muhsin Salim	30.11.2010	Aden	political activist
522	Ali Albasisi	30.11.2010	Aden	political activist
523	Sabr Albasisi	30.11.2010	Aden	political activist
524	Thabit Abdulkareem	30.11.2010	Aden	political activist
525	Mushtaq Ahmad Ubaid	30.11.2010	Aden	political activist
526	Abbas Ali Saleh	30.11.2010	Aden	political activist
527	Ayyub Ali Hussain	30.11.2010	Aden	political activist
528	Fahmi Fadhl Rajih	30.11.2010	Aden	political activist
529	Nabeel Ahmad Ubaid	30.11.2010	Aden	political activist
530	Ali Thurbah	30.11.2010	Aden	political activist
531	Akram Thabit Jabir	30.11.2010	Aden	political activist
532	Munir Mahmud Mohamed	30.11.2010	Aden	political activist
533	Saleh Thabit Qaid	30.11.2010	Aden	political activist
534	Naeem Ali Haitham	30.11.2010	Aden	political activist
535	Salim Mithana Abdo	30.11.2010	Aden	political activist
536	Salah Salim (Abu Shabab)	30.11.2010	Zinjbar	political activist
537	Hussain Ashaabi	30.11.2010	Atawi	political activist
538	Naji Ali S. Alhadali	30.11.2010	Aden	political activist
539	Nasser Mohamed A. Muqbil	30.11.2010	Aden	political activist
540	Waleed Mohamed Saleh	30.11.2010	Aden	political activist
541	Aziz Saleh Qasim	30.11.2010	Aden	political activist
542	Saleh Hussain Ahmad	30.11.2010	Aden	political activist
543	Najib Ali S. Abud	30.11.2010	Aden	political activist

544	Faisal Ali Arhab	30.11.2010	Aden	political activist
545	Heidarah Abdurrahman Alkhobari	30.11.2010	Aden	political activist
546	Mustafa Ahmad Mohamed	30.11.2010	Aden	political activist
547	Ali Naji Q. Almaaridh	30.11.2010	Aden	political activist
548	Ahmad Nasser Qasim	30.11.2010	Aden	political activist
549	Saleh Thabit Qaid	30.11.2010	Aden	political activist
550	Nabeel Hamdi Mohamed	30.11.2010	Aden	political activist
551	Salim Muthanna Salim	30.11.2010	Aden	political activist
552	Mahir Saif Othman	30.11.2010	Aden	political activist
553	Abdullah Alissaii	30.11.2010	Aden	political activist
554	Saleh Abdullah Ali	30.11.2010	Aden	political activist
555	Hussain Mohamed Nasser	30.11.2010	Aden	political activist
556	Ahmad Alhubaishi	30.11.2010	Aden	political activist
557	Gubran Ahmad M. Gubran	30.11.2010	Aden	political activist
558	Munir Mahmud Ahmad	30.11.2010	Aden	political activist
559	Thabit Muhsin Alouli	30.11.2010	Aden	political activist
560	Ali Qasim Muslih	30.11.2010	Aden	political activist
561	Ali Ubaid Alhaseini	30.11.2010	Aden	political activist
562	Habib Muthanna A. Alabari	30.11.2010	Aden	political activist
563	Njib Ahmad Arrukbah	30.11.2010	Aden	political activist
564	Abdussalam Salim Haitham	30.11.2010	Aden	political activist
565	Ahmad Mohamed Awad	30.11.2010	Aden	political activist
566	Omar Abubakr Ali	30.11.2010	Aden	political activist
567	Abdoh Ali Abdullah	30.11.2010	Aden	political activist
568	Mohamed Bin Mohamed Saleh	30.11.2010	Aden	political activist

569	Jalal Askar Alhariri	30.11.2010	Aden	political activist
570	Wahib Mohamed Hassan	30.11.2010	Aden	political activist
571	Abdulbasit Mohamed Saleh	30.11.2010	Aden	political activist
572	Mahmud Abdulaziz Baabbad	30.11.2010	Aden	political activist
573	Ghassan Mohamed Qaid	30.11.2010	Aden	political activist
574	Yaaqub Alqammari	30.11.2010	Aden	political activist
575	Naeem Ali Haitham	30.11.2010	Aden	political activist
576	Hail Saeed Omar	30.11.2010	Aden	political activist
577	Haitham Saeed Tahir	30.11.2010	Aden	political activist
578	Shaif Mohamed Qasim	30.11.2010	Aden	political activist
579	Ahmad Tahir Omar	30.11.2010	Aden	political activist
580	Anis Hassan Thabit	30.11.2010	Aden	political activist
581	Yaseen Saeed Ali	30.11.2010	Aden	political activist
582	Salah Hassan Saleh	30.11.2010	Aden	political activist
583	Sabri Munassar Albsaiti	30.11.2010	Aden	political activist
584	Hazim Fadhl Salim	30.11.2010	Aden	political activist
585	Bassam Muthanna Asaad	30.11.2010	Aden	political activist
586	Tammam Qasim Saleh	30.11.2010	Aden	political activist
587	Khalid Nassr Abdo	30.11.2010	Aden	political activist
588	Abdulwahid Ubadi Ali	30.11.2010	Aden	political activist
589	Salah Yaslem	30.11.2010	Aden	political activist
590	Imad Saleh	30.11.2010	Aden	political activist
591	Sallam Ahmad Mahmud	30.11.2010	Aden	political activist
592	Ahmad Naji Qasim	30.11.2010	Aden	political activist
593	Omar Assaqaf	30.11.2010	Aden	political activist
594	Ali Naji Qasim	30.11.2010	Aden	political activist

595	Ali Alhaij	30.11.2010	Aden	political activist
596	Hussain Mohamed Nassr	30.11.2010	Aden	political activist
597	Hamid Alyamani	30.11.2010	Aden	political activist
598	Saleh Hussain A. Saeed	30.11.2010	Aden	political activist
599	Faisal Izzadin	30.11.2010	Aden	political activist
600	Ayyub Ali Hussain	30.11.2010	Aden	political activist
601	Fahmi Fadhl Rajih	30.11.2010	Aden	political activist
602	Muhsin Gaafar	30.11.2010	Aden	political activist
603	Yahya Abdulhakim	30.11.2010	Aden	political activist
604	Majid Barisa	01.12.2010	Almukala	political activist
605	Waleed Mohamed Almas	02.12.2010	Almukala	political activist
606	Ali Asharafi	02.12.2010	Almukala	political activist
607	Muhsin Hussain Asaad	02.12.2010	Aden	political activist
608	Yahya Mohamed Asaad	02.12.2010	Aden	political activist
609	Aqeel Saleh A. Aid	03.12.2010	Almansura	political activist
610	Fahmi Thabit Saleh	03.12.2010	Almansura	political activist
611	Ayad Thabit Saleh	03.12.2010	Almansura	political activist
612	Bassam Thabit Saleh	03.12.2010	Almansura	political activist
613	Haitham Thabit Saleh	03.12.2010	Almansura	political activist
614	Abdulkareem Thabit Saleh	03.12.2010	Almansura	political activist
615	Wahm Samir Saeed	03.12.2010	Alhauta	political activist
616	Fahd Alqurashi	03.12.2010	Alhauta	political activist
617	Husam Aldubaini	03.12.2010	Alhauta	political activist
618	Burhan Abbas	04.12.2010	Aden	political activist
619	Sabri Fadhl Salim	04.12.2010	Aden	political activist
620	Hageb Mohemd Ali	04.12.2010	Aden	political activist
621	Ghazi Fareed Nasser	04.12.2010	Aden	political activist
622	Fahmi Abdullah M. Ubadi	04.12.2010	Aden	political activist
623	Khalid Atiq	04.12.2010	Aden	political activist
624	Abdusalam Mohamed Naji	04.12.2010	Aden	political activist
625	Ammar Mohamed Ammar	06.12.2010	Alhauta	political activist
626	Mahfudh Alissaii	06.12.2010	Alanad	political activist
627	Khalid Alhilali	06.12.2010	Alanad	political activist
628	Malik Alhilali	06.12.2010	Alanad	political activist
629	Sharif Alhilali	06.12.2010	Alanad	political activist
630	Mahir Alhilali	06.12.2010	Alanad	political activist
631	BassamAlmatiri	06.12.2010	Alanad	political activist
632	Waddah Alumairi	08.12.2010	Albraiqa	political activist

633	Munif Ahmad	08.12.2010	Albraiqa	political activist
634	Mohamed Alwi Baalwi	14.12.2010	Almukala	political activist
635	Bkhait Omasr Alissaii	14.12.2010	Almukala	child, 13 years old. was detained in Hajr and then transferred to prison of CID in Almukala
636	Hamzah Ahmad Aljabri	14.12.2010	Almukala	child, 13 years old. was beaten by the forces of the central security in Almukala then transferred to the main prison.
637	Hilmi Ali Abdullah	14.12.2010	Almukala	child, 12 years old. was beaten up by the forces of the central security in Almukala then transferred to the main prison.
638	Arif Mustafa A. Mahjub	14.12.2010	Almukala	political activist
639	Yusuf Mohamed Heidara	18.12.2010	Almukala	political activist
640	Ayad Mohamed Saeed	18.12.2010	Alhauta	detained after a peaceful demonstration
641	Kilo Salim	18.12.2010	Alhauta	detained after a peaceful demonstration
642	Mihdhar Alkildi	21.12.2010	Aden	leader in the southern movement
643	Omar Abdullah Alhasani	21.12.2010	Shaikh Othman	political activist
644	Ayman Jamil Alkhamiry	21.12.2010	Shaikh Othman	political activist
645	Omar Abdullah Saleh	22.12.2010	Shaikh Othman	pupil, 17 years old
646	Ayman Jamil Alkhamiry	22.12.2010	Shaikh Othman	pupil, 16 years old
647	Nibras Hassan Alkatib	22.12.2010	Shaikh Othman	pupil, 13 years old
648	Mohamed Fadhl Alyafii	22.12.2010	Shaikh Othman	pupil, 13 years old
649	Samih Anwar	22.12.2010	Shaikh Othman	pupil, 12 years old
650	Samih Hussain Alkatib	22.12.2010	Shaikh Othman	pupil, 16 years old
651	Hassan Abusalam	22.12.2010	Shaikh Othman	pupil, 14 years old
652	Abdullah Nasser	22.12.2010	Shaikh Othman	pupil, 15 years old
653	Hussam Abuljabar	22.12.2010	Shaikh Othman	pupil, 14 years old
654	Ali ahmad Qasim	22.12.2010	Shaikh Othman	pupil, 13 years old
655	Abdullah Mohamed Qasim	22.12.2010	Shaikh Othman	pupil, 14 years old

657	Rami Fadhl	22.12.2010	Shaikh Othman	pupil, 17 years old
658	Nadir Ali Ahmad	22.12.2010	Shaikh Othman	political activist
659	Dayan Abdullah Qaid	22.12.2010	Shaikh Othman	political activist
660	Hameed Ali Hameed	22.12.2010	Shaikh Othman	pupil, 13 years old
661	Tariq Imzarbah	22.12.2010	Shaikh Othman	pupil, 15 years old
662	Abdulkareem Ibrahim	22.12.2010	Shaikh Othman	political activist
663	Mohamed Abdo	22.12.2010	Shaikh Othman	political activist
664	Mahmud Yabili	22.12.2010	Shaikh Othman	political activist
665	Mahmud Saif Muqbil	22.12.2010	Radfan	member of the supreme council of the southern movement of Lahj
666	Abdulwahab Alqadashi	22.12.2010	Radfan	political activist
667	Gamal Algahwari	25.12.2010	Radfan	political activist
668	Fadhl Asslahi	26.12.2010	Ashihr	leader in the national southern council
669	Abdoh Khamis Sarkhah	28.12.2010	Ashihr	Student , 17 years old
670	Ahmed Mubarek Hamud	29.12.2010	Ashihr	political activist
671	Abdulrahman Alkalali	29.12.2010	Ashihr	Student , 13 years old
672	Ashraf Ali Nussir	28.12.2010	Ashihr	Student
673	Raid Abdullah Hidrah	28.12.2010	Ashihr	Student
674	Hussein Ali Maksham	28.12.2010	Ashihr	Student
675	Sameh awah Kunsil	28.12.2010	Ashihr	Student
676	Mohamed Shakran	28.12.2010	Ashihr	Student
677	Sadam Saeed Baabad	28.12.2010	Ashihr	Student
678	Abud Brak Abrad	28.12.2010	Ashihr	Student



## Public and Private Dstroyed Hauses and other Properties

Nr.	Name	Date	Govern.	District	Type of Damage	Remarks
1	Nagi A. Atef	01.04.2010	Lahj	Aldalh	Residential home	Hause damage as aresult of the cannon shelling
2	Ali M. Thabit	01.04.2010	Lahj	Aldalh	Residential home	Damage in the part of the house as arslut the doshka shelling
3	Saeed A. Alhalmay	01.04.2010	Lahj	Aldalh	Residential home	Damage in the part of the house by mortar RPGs
4	Ali M. Alasoad	01.04.2010	Lahj	Aldalh	Residential home	Destroyed the upper floor after being shell and unfit for habitation
5	Abdulkarim M. Nasser	01.04.2010	Lahj	Aldalh	Residential home	Seriously damaged due to shelling and unfit for habitation
6	Fadhel G. Shafel	29.04.2010	Lahj	Aldalh	Residential home	Damage in the part of the house as arslut the doshka shelling
7	Ali Ragieh	29.04.2010	Lahj	Aldalh	Residential home	Damage in the part of the house as arslut the doshka shelling
8	Ali H. Hamud	29.04.2010	Lahj	Aldalh	Residential home	Damage in the part of the house as arslut the doshka shelling
9	Shaeef N. Mukbil	29.04.2010	Lahj	Aldalh	Residential home	Damage in the part of the house as arslut the doshka shelling
10	Abdullah M. Mahmud	29.04.2010	Lahj	Aldalh	Residential home	Damage in the part of the house as arslut the doshka shelling
11	Abdullah Altakter	29.04.2010	Lahj	Aldalh	Residential home	Damage in the part of the house as arslut the shelling
12	Hidra S. Ali	29.04.2010	Lahj	Aldalh	Residential home	Damage in the part of the house as arslut the shelling
13	Faisel Alzumi	29.04.2010	Lahj	Aldalh	Residential home	Damage in the part of the house as arslut the shelling

14	Kaeid Abadi	29.04.2010	Lahj	Aldalh	Residential home	Damage in the part of the house as arslut the shelling
15	Abdulhakim kirat	29.04.2010	Lahj	Aldalh	Residential home	Damage in the part of the house as arslut the shelling
16	Faisal Fadhel	29.04.2010	Lahj		Residential home	Damage in the part of the house as arslut the shelling
17	Mohamed A. Hamud	29.04.2010	Lahj	Aldalh	Residential home	Damage in the part of the house as arslut the shelling
18	Shaef Alkazahi	29.04.2010	Lahj	Aldalh	Residential home	Damage in the part of the house as arslut the shelling
19	Ali M. Tabaza	29.04.2010	Lahj	Aldalh	Residential home	Damage in the part of the house as arslut the shelling
20	Abdulhamid Alhariri	29.04.2010	Lahj	Aldalh	Residential home	Damage in the part of the house as arslut the shelling
21	Saleh Gaza	29.04.2010	Lahj	Aldalh	Residential home	Damage in the part of the house as arslut the shelling
22	Kaied a. Mohamed	29.04.2010	Lahj	Aldalh	Residential home	Damage in the part of the house as arslut the shelling
23	Mohamed Nassser	29.04.2010	Lahj	Aldalh	Residential home	Damage in the part of the house as arslut the shelling
24	Abdullah Saeed	29.04.2010	Lahj	Aldalh	Residential home	Damage in the part of the house as arslut the shelling
25	Saif Aldalhi	29.04.2010	Lahj	Aldalh	Residential home	Damage in the part of the house as arslut the shelling
26	Fadhel A. Alzali	29.04.2010	Lahj	Aldalh	Residential home	Completely destroyed with the burning of the house
27	Saif A. Mukbil	29.04.2010	Lahj	Aldalh	Residential home	Damage in the part of the house as arslut the shelling
28	Abdullah Alhajj	29.04.2010	Lahj	Aldalh	Residential home	Damage in the part of the house as arslut the shelling

<b>29</b>	<b>Adeeb A. Hussein</b>	<b>29.04.2010</b>	<b>Lahj</b>	<b>Aldalh</b>	<b>Residential home</b>	<b>Damage in the part of the house as arslut the shelling</b>
<b>30</b>	<b>Alhadj M. Alkadiem</b>	<b>29.04.2010</b>	<b>Lahj</b>	<b>Aldalh</b>	<b>Residential home</b>	<b>Damage in the part of the house as arslut the shelling</b>
<b>31</b>	<b>Alhadj Albatat</b>	<b>29.04.2010</b>	<b>Lahj</b>	<b>Aldalh</b>	<b>Residential home</b>	<b>Damage in the part of the house as arslut the shelling</b>
<b>32</b>	<b>Mohamed M. Shaief</b>	<b>29.04.2010</b>	<b>Lahj</b>	<b>Aldalh</b>	<b>Residential home</b>	<b>Damage in the part of the house as arslut the shelling</b>
<b>33</b>	<b>Mohamed S. Mukbil</b>	<b>29.04.2010</b>	<b>Lahj</b>	<b>Aldalh</b>	<b>Residential home</b>	<b>Damage in the part of the house as arslut the shelling</b>
<b>34</b>	<b>Abdulwahab Afif</b>	<b>07.06.2010</b>	<b>Lahj</b>	<b>Aldalh</b>	<b>Residential home</b>	<b>Seriously damaged due to shelling and unfit for habitation</b>
<b>35</b>	<b>Amad A. Mohamed</b>	<b>07.06.2010</b>	<b>Lahj</b>	<b>Aldalh</b>	<b>Residential home</b>	<b>Damage in the part of the house as arslut the shelling</b>
<b>36</b>	<b>Mohamed F. Ali</b>	<b>07.06.2010</b>	<b>Lahj</b>	<b>Aldalh</b>	<b>Residential home</b>	<b>Damage in the part of the house as arslut the Doshka shelling</b>
<b>37</b>	<b>Ahmed A. Nasher</b>	<b>07.06.2010</b>	<b>Lahj</b>	<b>Aldalh</b>	<b>Residential home</b>	<b>Damage in the part of the house as arslut the Doshka shelling</b>
<b>38</b>	<b>Saleh Kalid</b>	<b>07.06.2010</b>	<b>Lahj</b>	<b>Aldalh</b>	<b>Residential home</b>	<b>Damage in the part of the house as arslut the Doshka shelling</b>
<b>39</b>	<b>Fahmi Alabadi</b>	<b>07.06.2010</b>	<b>Lahj</b>	<b>Aldalh</b>	<b>Residential home</b>	<b>Damage in the part of the house as arslut the Doshka shelling</b>
<b>40</b>	<b>Ali S. Hamud</b>	<b>07.06.2010</b>	<b>Lahj</b>	<b>Aldalh</b>	<b>Residential home</b>	<b>Damage in the part of the house as arslut the shelling</b>
<b>41</b>	<b>Abdulbasit Alaishur</b>	<b>07.06.2010</b>	<b>Lahj</b>	<b>Aldalh</b>	<b>Residential home</b>	<b>Damage in the part of the house as arslut the shelling</b>
<b>42</b>	<b>Hider S. Ali</b>	<b>07.06.2010</b>	<b>Lahj</b>	<b>Aldalh</b>	<b>Residential home</b>	<b>Damage in the part of the house as arslut the shelling</b>
<b>43</b>	<b>Kaid A. Saleh</b>	<b>07.06.2010</b>	<b>Lahj</b>	<b>Aldalh</b>	<b>Residential home</b>	<b>Damage in the part of the house as arslut the shelling</b>

<b>44</b>	<b>Mahmud A. Alashbi</b>	<b>07.06.2010</b>	<b>Lahj</b>	<b>Aldalh</b>	<b>Residential home</b>	<b>Damage in the part of the house as arslut the shelling</b>
<b>45</b>	<b>Shaief Alkazahi</b>	<b>07.06.2010</b>	<b>Lahj</b>	<b>Aldalh</b>	<b>Residential home</b>	<b>Damage in the part of the house as arslut the shelling</b>
<b>46</b>	<b>Abdullah S. Ali</b>	<b>07.06.2010</b>	<b>Lahj</b>	<b>Aldalh</b>	<b>Residential home</b>	<b>Damage in the part of the house as arslut the shelling</b>
<b>47</b>	<b>Mohamed M. Alsirafi</b>	<b>07.06.2010</b>	<b>Lahj</b>	<b>Aldalh</b>	<b>Residential home</b>	<b>Damage in the part of the house as arslut the shelling</b>
<b>48</b>	<b>Mohamed A. Gubari</b>	<b>07.06.2010</b>	<b>Lahj</b>	<b>Aldalh</b>	<b>Residential home</b>	<b>Damage in the part of the house as arslut the shelling</b>
<b>49</b>	<b>Mohamed S. Haider</b>	<b>07.06.2010</b>	<b>Lahj</b>	<b>Aldalh</b>	<b>Residential home</b>	<b>Damage in the part of the house as arslut the shelling</b>
<b>50</b>	<b>Ali M. Alshrabi</b>	<b>07.06.2010</b>	<b>Lahj</b>	<b>Aldalh</b>	<b>Residential home</b>	<b>Damage in the part of the house as arslut the shelling</b>
<b>51</b>	<b>Mohamed A. Awiga</b>	<b>07.06.2010</b>	<b>Lahj</b>	<b>Aldalh</b>	<b>Residential home</b>	<b>Damage in the part of the house as arslut the shelling</b>
<b>52</b>	<b>Hadi M. Gauf</b>	<b>07.06.2010</b>	<b>Lahj</b>	<b>Aldalh</b>	<b>Residential home</b>	<b>Damage in the part of the house as arslut the shelling</b>
<b>53</b>	<b>Abdullah M. Kafash</b>	<b>07.06.2010</b>	<b>Lahj</b>	<b>Aldalh</b>	<b>Residential home</b>	<b>Damage in the part of the house as arslut the shelling</b>
<b>54</b>	<b>Amar S. Hamud</b>	<b>07.06.2010</b>	<b>Lahj</b>	<b>Aldalh</b>	<b>Residential home</b>	<b>Damage in the part of the house as arslut the shelling</b>
<b>55</b>	<b>Abdullah M. Saleh</b>	<b>07.06.2010</b>	<b>Lahj</b>	<b>Aldalh</b>	<b>Residential home</b>	<b>Completely destroyed with the burning of the house</b>
<b>56</b>	<b>Abdullah M. Saleh</b>	<b>07.06.2010</b>	<b>Lahj</b>	<b>Aldalh</b>	<b>Residential home</b>	<b>Damage in the part of the house as arslut the shelling</b>
<b>57</b>	<b>Ali A. Almushraqi</b>	<b>07.06.2010</b>	<b>Lahj</b>	<b>Aldalh</b>	<b>Residential home</b>	<b>Damage in the part of the house as arslut the shelling</b>
<b>58</b>	<b>Mohamed M. Alsaduk</b>	<b>07.06.2010</b>	<b>Lahj</b>	<b>Aldalh</b>	<b>Residential home</b>	<b>Damage in the part of the house as arslut the shelling</b>

<b>59</b>	<b>Abdulalim M. Mosaed</b>	<b>07.06.2010</b>	<b>Lahj</b>	<b>Aldalh</b>	<b>Residential home</b>	<b>Damage in the part of the house as arslut the shelling</b>
<b>60</b>	<b>Saber M. Amari</b>	<b>07.06.2010</b>	<b>Lahj</b>	<b>Aldalh</b>	<b>Residential home</b>	<b>Damage in the part of the house as arslut the shelling</b>
<b>61</b>	<b>Abdullah M. Saleh</b>	<b>07.06.2010</b>	<b>Lahj</b>	<b>Aldalh</b>	<b>Residential home</b>	<b>Damage in the part of the house as arslut the shelling</b>
<b>63</b>	<b>Mahmud M. Saleh</b>	<b>07.06.2010</b>	<b>Lahj</b>	<b>Aldalh</b>	<b>Residential home</b>	<b>Damage in the part of the house as arslut the shelling</b>
<b>63</b>	<b>Mansoor M. Awiga</b>	<b>07.06.2010</b>	<b>Lahj</b>	<b>Aldalh</b>	<b>Residential home</b>	<b>Seriously damaged due to shelling and unfit for habitation</b>
<b>64</b>	<b>Mohsen A. Hamud</b>	<b>07.06.2010</b>	<b>Lahj</b>	<b>Aldalh</b>	<b>Residential home</b>	<b>Damage in the part of the house as arslut the Doshka shelling</b>
<b>65</b>	<b>Ahmed M. Nasher</b>	<b>07.06.2010</b>	<b>Lahj</b>	<b>Aldalh</b>	<b>Residential home</b>	<b>Damage in the part of the house as arslut the Doshka shelling</b>
<b>66</b>	<b>Ali M. Bakash</b>	<b>07.06.2010</b>	<b>Lahj</b>	<b>Aldalh</b>	<b>Residential home</b>	<b>Damage in the part of the house as arslut the Doshka shelling</b>
<b>67</b>	<b>Abdulwadud M. Mohamed</b>	<b>07.06.2010</b>	<b>Lahj</b>	<b>Aldalh</b>	<b>Residential home</b>	<b>Damage in the part of the house as arslut the Doshka shelling</b>
<b>68</b>	<b>Shakir H. Harmel</b>	<b>07.06.2010</b>	<b>Lahj</b>	<b>Aldalh</b>	<b>Residential home</b>	<b>Damage in the part of the house as arslut the Doshka shelling</b>
<b>69</b>	<b>Abdullah A. Muthana</b>	<b>07.06.2010</b>	<b>Lahj</b>	<b>Aldalh</b>	<b>Residential home</b>	<b>Damage in the part of the house as arslut the shelling</b>
<b>70</b>	<b>Ahmed M. Alsor</b>	<b>07.06.2010</b>	<b>Lahj</b>	<b>Aldalh</b>	<b>Residential home</b>	<b>Damage in the part of the house as arslut the shelling</b>
<b>71</b>	<b>Mohamed Dahi</b>	<b>07.06.2010</b>	<b>Lahj</b>	<b>Aldalh</b>	<b>Residential home</b>	<b>Damage in the part of the house as arslut the shelling</b>
<b>72</b>	<b>Abdullah A. Ali</b>	<b>07.06.2010</b>	<b>Lahj</b>	<b>Aldalh</b>	<b>Residential home</b>	<b>Damage in the part of the house as arslut the shelling</b>
<b>73</b>	<b>Abdullah M. Abdullah</b>	<b>07.06.2010</b>	<b>Lahj</b>	<b>Aldalh</b>	<b>Residential home</b>	<b>Damage in the part of the house as arslut the shelling</b>

<b>74</b>	<b>Mohamed A. Hamud</b>	<b>07.06.2010</b>	<b>Lahj</b>	<b>Aldalh</b>	<b>Residential home</b>	<b>Damage in the part of the house as arslut the shelling</b>
<b>75</b>	<b>Aref M. Nasser</b>	<b>07.06.2010</b>	<b>Lahj</b>	<b>Aldalh</b>	<b>Residential home</b>	<b>Damage in the part of the house as arslut the shelling</b>
<b>76</b>	<b>Ali Abdulbari</b>	<b>07.06.2010</b>	<b>Lahj</b>	<b>Aldalh</b>	<b>Residential home</b>	<b>Damage in the part of the house as arslut the shelling</b>
<b>75</b>	<b>Hassan Radwan</b>	<b>07.06.2010</b>	<b>Lahj</b>	<b>Aldalh</b>	<b>Residential home</b>	<b>Damage in the part of the house as arslut the shelling</b>
<b>76</b>	<b>Kalid S. Hussein</b>	<b>07.06.2010</b>	<b>Lahj</b>	<b>Aldalh</b>	<b>Residential home</b>	<b>Damage in the part of the house as arslut the shelling</b>
<b>77</b>	<b>Mohsen M. Algahafi</b>	<b>07.06.2010</b>	<b>Lahj</b>	<b>Aldalh</b>	<b>Residential home</b>	<b>Damage in the part of the house as arslut the shelling</b>
<b>78</b>	<b>Mohamed Almoflahi</b>	<b>07.06.2010</b>	<b>Lahj</b>	<b>Aldalh</b>	<b>Residential home</b>	<b>Damage in the part of the house as arslut the shelling</b>
<b>79</b>	<b>Radman Alwisabi</b>	<b>07.06.2010</b>	<b>Lahj</b>	<b>Aldalh</b>	<b>Residential home</b>	<b>Damage in the part of the house as arslut the shelling</b>
<b>80</b>	<b>Mohamed H. Nagi</b>	<b>07.06.2010</b>	<b>Lahj</b>	<b>Aldalh</b>	<b>Residential home</b>	<b>Damage in the part of the house as arslut the shelling</b>
<b>81</b>	<b>Abdulkaik A. Mohamed</b>	<b>07.06.2010</b>	<b>Lahj</b>	<b>Aldalh</b>	<b>Residential home</b>	<b>Damage in the part of the house as arslut the shelling</b>
<b>82</b>	<b>Abdulnasser D. Nagar</b>	<b>07.06.2010</b>	<b>Lahj</b>	<b>Aldalh</b>	<b>Residential home</b>	<b>Completely destroyed with the burning of the house</b>
<b>83</b>	<b>Mohamed Arash</b>	<b>07.06.2010</b>	<b>Lahj</b>	<b>Aldalh</b>	<b>Residential home</b>	<b>Damage in the part of the house as arslut the shelling</b>
<b>84</b>	<b>Saif S. Hamud</b>	<b>07.06.2010</b>	<b>Lahj</b>	<b>Aldalh</b>	<b>Residential home</b>	<b>Damage in the part of the house as arslut the shelling</b>
<b>85</b>	<b>Abdullah M. Hamud</b>	<b>07.06.2010</b>	<b>Lahj</b>	<b>Aldalh</b>	<b>Residential home</b>	<b>Damage in the part of the house as arslut the shelling</b>
<b>86</b>	<b>Ali S. Alhabshi</b>	<b>07.06.2010</b>	<b>Lahj</b>	<b>Aldalh</b>	<b>Residential home</b>	<b>Damage in the part of the house as arslut the shelling</b>

<b>87</b>	<b>Mohamed S. awiga</b>	<b>07.06.2010</b>	<b>Lahj</b>	<b>Aldalh</b>	<b>Residential home</b>	<b>Damage in the part of the house as arslut the shelling</b>
<b>88</b>	<b>Abdulhadi Awiga</b>	<b>07.06.2010</b>	<b>Lahj</b>	<b>Aldalh</b>	<b>Residential home</b>	<b>Damage in the part of the house as arslut the shelling</b>
<b>89</b>	<b>Abdoh H. Mohamed</b>	<b>07.06.2010</b>	<b>Lahj</b>	<b>Aldalh</b>	<b>Residential home</b>	<b>Damage in the part of the house as arslut the shelling</b>
<b>90</b>	<b>Nasser A. Shaih</b>	<b>07.06.2010</b>	<b>Lahj</b>	<b>Aldalh</b>	<b>Residential home</b>	<b>Damage in the part of the house as arslut the shelling</b>
<b>91</b>	<b>Ahmed M. Hussein</b>	<b>07.06.2010</b>	<b>Lahj</b>	<b>Aldalh</b>	<b>Residential home</b>	<b>Damage in the part of the house as arslut the shelling</b>
<b>92</b>	<b>Mohamed M. Maneh</b>	<b>07.06.2010</b>	<b>Lahj</b>	<b>Aldalh</b>	<b>Residential home</b>	<b>Damage in the part of the house as arslut the shelling</b>
<b>93</b>	<b>Kamal A. Mukbil</b>	<b>07.06.2010</b>	<b>Lahj</b>	<b>Aldalh</b>	<b>Residential home</b>	<b>Damage in the part of the house as arslut the shelling</b>
<b>94</b>	<b>Mohamed M. altaweel</b>	<b>07.06.2010</b>	<b>Lahj</b>	<b>Aldalh</b>	<b>Residential home</b>	<b>Damage in the part of the house as arslut the shelling</b>
<b>95</b>	<b>Kamal M. Ali</b>	<b>07.06.2010</b>	<b>Lahj</b>	<b>Aldalh</b>	<b>Residential home</b>	<b>Damage in the part of the house as arslut the shelling</b>
<b>96</b>	<b>Mohamed A. Moseed</b>	<b>07.06.2010</b>	<b>Lahj</b>	<b>Aldalh</b>	<b>Residential home</b>	<b>Damage in the part of the house as arslut the shelling</b>
<b>97</b>	<b>Mahmud A. Moseed</b>	<b>07.06.2010</b>	<b>Lahj</b>	<b>Aldalh</b>	<b>Residential home</b>	<b>Damage in the part of the house as arslut the shelling</b>
<b>98</b>	<b>Mohamed A. Algahafi</b>	<b>07.06.2010</b>	<b>Lahj</b>	<b>Aldalh</b>	<b>Residential home</b>	<b>Damage in the part of the house as arslut the shelling</b>
<b>99</b>	<b>Mohamed A. hamud</b>	<b>07.06.2010</b>	<b>Lahj</b>	<b>Aldalh</b>	<b>Residential home</b>	<b>Completely destroyed with the burning of the house</b>
<b>100</b>	<b>Ali Saif Awiga</b>	<b>07.06.2010</b>	<b>Lahj</b>	<b>Aldalh</b>	<b>Residential home</b>	<b>Damage in the parts of the house because of the bombing</b>
<b>101</b>	<b>Abdulwahed M. Abdulillah</b>	<b>07.06.2010</b>	<b>Lahj</b>	<b>Aldalh</b>	<b>Residential home</b>	<b>Damage in the parts of the house because of the bombing</b>

<b>102</b>	Adel O. Ali	07.06.2010	Lahj	Aldalh	Residential home	Damage in the parts of the house because of the bombing
<b>103</b>	Kaied A. Mohamed	07.06.2010	Lahj	Aldalh	Residential home	Damage in the parts of the house because of the bombing
<b>104</b>	Adel A. mohamed	07.06.2010	Lahj	Aldalh	Residential home	Damage in the parts of the house because of the bombing
<b>105</b>	Ali A. Nagi	07.06.2010	Lahj	Aldalh	Residential home	Damage in the parts of the house because of the bombing
<b>106</b>	Ahmed O. Hamud	07.06.2010	Lahj	Aldalh	Residential home	Damage in the parts of the house because of the bombing
<b>107</b>	Abdullah A. Abdullah	20.08.2010	Abyan	Lauder	Residential home	Damage in the parts of the house because of the bombing
<b>108</b>	Mohamed Humaish	20.08.2010	Abyan	Lauder	Residential home	Damage in the parts of the house because of the bombing
<b>109</b>	Ahmed Hafied	20.08.2010	Abyan	Lauder	Residential home	Damage in the parts of the house because of the bombing
<b>110</b>	Omer S. Algunedi	20.08.2010	Abyan	Lauder	Residential home	Damage in the parts of the house because of the bombing
<b>111</b>	Ahmed A. Albgiri	20.08.2010	Abyan	Lauder	Residential home	Damage in the parts of the house because of the bombing
<b>112</b>	Faisal Bakis	20.08.2010	Abyan	Lauder	Residential home	Damage in the parts of the house because of the bombing
<b>113</b>	Saleh A. Haribah	20.08.2010	Abyan	Lauder	Residential home	Damage in the parts of the house because of the bombing
<b>114</b>	Alkather saeed	20.08.2010	Abyan	Lauder	Residential home	Damage in the parts of the house because of the bombing
<b>115</b>	Aidarus H. Almasaudi	20.08.2010	Abyan	Lauder	Residential home	Damage in the parts of the house because of the bombing
<b>116</b>	Abdullah A. Algunidi	20.08.2010	Abyan	Lauder	Residential home	Damage in the parts of the house because of the bombing
<b>117</b>	Salim A.	20.08.2010	Abyan	Lauder	Residential home	Damage in the parts of



	Almosel					the house because of the bombing
118	Nasser A. Alawidani	20.08.2010	Abyan	Lauder	Residential home	Damage in the parts of the house because of the bombing
119	Ahmed Salah	20.08.2010	Abyan	Lauder	Residential home	Damage in the parts of the house because of the bombing
120	Saleh H. Algunidi	20.08.2010	Abyan	Lauder	Residential home	Damage in the parts of the house because of the bombing
121	Hadar M. Hafeed Mohamed Hafeed	20.08.2010	Abyan	Lauder	Residential home	Damage in the parts of the house because of the bombing
122	Mohamed A. Dahsa	20.08.2010	Abyan	Lauder	Residential home	Damage in the parts of the house because of the bombing
123	Ali Alkutish	20.08.2010	Abyan	Lauder	Residential home	Damage in the parts of the house because of the bombing
124	Albihani's Farm	20.08.2010	Abyan	Lauder	Private farm	Medium damage
125	Algohry's Farm	20.08.2010	Abyan	Lauder	Private farm	Medium damage
126	Kidergarten of Martyr Mohamed Hassan	20.08.2010	Abyan	Lauder	Public school	Medium damage
127	Lauder electricity project	20.08.2010	Abyan	Lauder	Government institution	Medium damage
128	Lauder Main road	20.08.2010	Abyan	Lauder	Main road	Medium damage
129	Lauder hospital	20.08.2010	Abyan	Lauder	Government institution	Medium damage
130	Three Governmental Buildings	20.08.2010	Abyan	Lauder	Government institution	Medium damage
131	Zara Center	20.08.2010	Abyan	Lauder	Government institution	Medium damage

## Photos of some Victims

			
<p>One of the wounded was shot by security forces during his participation in a peaceful demonstration</p>	<p>One of the wounded was shot by security forces during his participation in a peaceful demonstration</p>	<p>Injured child was shot by security forces during his participation in a peaceful demonstration</p>	<p>Saif Ali Said died of his wounds, when the Yemeni security forces fired on demonstrators on 03/18/2010</p>
			
<p>One of the wounded was shot by security forces during his participation in a peaceful demonstration</p>	<p>One of the wounded was shot by security forces during his participation in a peaceful demonstration</p>	<p>One of the wounded was shot by security forces during his participation in a peaceful demonstration</p>	<p>One of the wounded was shot by security forces during his participation in a peaceful demonstration</p>
			
<p>Lawyer AlJuhafi subjected to an assassination attempt broke his knee</p>	<p>Ali Bin Ali Alhubashi after the brutal torture of prisoners of the peaceful movement</p>	<p>One of the wounded was shot by security forces during his participation in a peaceful demonstration</p>	<p>One of the wounded was shot by security forces during his participation in a peaceful demonstration</p>



**Niazi Saleh bin Ismail from Eastern of Aldies in Hadramout. The police fired live bullets direct to him and then they severely beat him with rifle butts users**



**The wounded Hani Mohammed Alchanochi in the operating room**



**One of the wounded who were killed in the process of Prisoners Day on 01/04/2010**



**Picture of the dead Mohsen Mohamed Algaud 48 years, killed by shot of Doshka in Alhabilayn 01/04/2010**



**Faris Mohammed Ahmed at the age of 26 years. He is form Alhamra village in Yafa Almushala**



**The wounded Walid Maher was shot by security forces during his participation in a peaceful demonstration**



**Mustafa Shariet, 17 years old, killed by Yemeni security forces during a peaceful demonstration in the town of Mukayras**



**Mr. Abdullah killed, on 26 / March 2010. One of the reasons he died of burns on his body by the Political Security**



**Photo of wounded Mohammed Saleh Mohammed who was wounded during the shelling on the city of Aldalh**



**Two Children who were killed on May 14, 2010 after the bombing on the place Jules in Mayfah-Shabwa**



**Picture of the wounded Abdulhamid Abdulgalil, while being transported to hospital**



**Faris Mohamed Almushali died with 22 years after he is seriously injured in the head and placed him in a state of clinical death for five days**



The wounded Adnan Saleh Alkubani injured During the funeral of Fares Mohamed Alia on 20.05.2010



Picture of the wounded who run over a car during passes of the security convoy of the Yemeni vice priminister Alimi



The wounded Anas Saif Thabet after being transferred to house because it could not transfer to the hospital for treatment Tuesday, 18 of May 2010



Mohsen Abdalla Alwahaibi Alrdvani who fell in Alhabilayn by security men who shots him and dead then on Monday 17.05. 2010



Child Fares Abdul Majeed during the indiscriminate shelling of the city on Alhabilayn on May30,2010 He is died by shrapnel from artillery shells fell on the city's neighborhoods



Mahmoud Hassan 10 years, was wounded by shrapnel from artillery rounds during the shelling on the city of Alhabilayn by Yemeni security forces on May 30, 2010



A picture of one of the wounded who have been trampled by a car carrier to the soldiers of the Yemeni army on May 30, 2010



The wounded Mohammed Saleh Baabad, ha was in a restricted enrollment iron hand inside a hospital of Sana'a Republic



The child Mohammed Saleh Alkubani aged 11 years injured during the shooting of demonstrators on the day of prisoner 06/03/2010 The photo showing the injury in the hand




A picture of the effects of lead and bruises on the body of the desert Martyr Mohammed Mohsen Alkabas



Image of the martyr Mohammed Mohsen Alkabas



A picture of the deceased who have been trampled by a car belonging to the Yemeni forces on May 30, 2010

 <p>الجنوب العربي</p> <p>A picture of one of the wounded who were wounded in the peaceful demonstration of the southern prisoner day 03.06.2010</p>	 <p>الجنوب العربي</p> <p>A picture of one of the wounded who was wounded in the peaceful demonstration of the southern prisoner day 03.06.2010</p>	 <p>الجنوب العربي</p> <p>Picture of a child describes being shot in the head</p>	 <p>الجنوب العربي</p> <p>A picture of a child describes being shot in the abdomen</p>
 <p>الجنوب العربي</p> <p>Pictures of dead and wounded who feled during the shelling on the city of Aldlh in Monday, 06/07/2010</p>	 <p>الجنوب العربي</p> <p>Pictures of dead and wounded who feled during the shelling on the city of Aldlh in Monday, 06/07/2010</p>	 <p>الجنوب العربي</p> <p>Pictures of dead and wounded who feled during the shelling on the city of Aldlh in Monday, 06/07/2010</p>	 <p>الجنوب العربي</p> <p>Pictures of dead and wounded who were felled during the shelling on the city of Aldalh on Monday, 06/07/2010</p>
 <p>الجنوب العربي</p> <p>A picture of one of the injured who were wounded in the peaceful demonstration of the southern prisoner day</p>	 <p>الجنوب العربي</p> <p>Fictures of injured during the shelling on the city of Aldalh on Monday, 06/07/2010</p>	 <p>الجنوب العربي</p> <p>Pictures of injured child Nasser Mohammed Ghaleb 10 years old. He was wounded in the shelling on the city of Aldalh on Monday, 06/07/2010</p>	 <p>الجنوب العربي</p> <p>Picture one of the dead who were killed during the shelling on the city of Aldlh on Monday, 06/07/2010</p>



**Pictures of injured child Nasser Mohammed Ghaleb 10 years who was wounded in the shelling on the city of Aldalh in on Monday, 06/07/2010**



**A picture injured who were felled in the shelling on the city of Aldalh on Monday, 07/07/2010**



**A picture injured who were felled in the shelling on the city of Aldalh on Monday, 06/07/2010**



**A picture of one of the injured who were wounded in the peaceful demonstration of the southern prisoner day**



**Image of the martyr Abdul Latif Alsubihi while trying to resuscitate him in the morning of Day 7 of July 2010**



**A picture of a child who was wounded during the shelling on the city of Aldalh**



**A picture injured who were felled in the shelling on the city of Aldalh on Monday, 07/07/2010**



**A picture injured who were felled in the shelling on the city of Aldalh on Monday, 20/07/2010**



**One of the wounded, during the launch of the security forces fired on demonstrators in Khormaksar in the time funeral of Ahmed Darwish, which has rejected the police handed over the body on 7/7/2010**



**The injured in the moment of arrival to the hospital of Alnaqeeb in Aden on Thursday evening 22 - July -2010**



**The injured in the moment of arrival to the hospital of Alnaqeeb in Aden on Thursday evening 22 - July -2010**



**One injured fills the security of Yemeni soldier who refused to rescue without providing a helping hand to him, Wednesday, 2007 - July - 2010 in Khormaksar**



One of the victims of the indiscriminate shelling of the city Alhabilayn



Dawed Mohsen Suhayb at a local hospital died from his wounds



Images of torture of people, Ahmed Darwish, who is still in the refrigerator the hospital since the date of 25.06.2010



Images of torture Ahmed Darwish, who is still in the refrigerator of the hospital since the date of 25.06.2010



The wounded Mohsen Saleh AlJehafi in the hospital of Altathamien before his death



One of the victims of the indiscriminate shelling of the city Alhabilayn



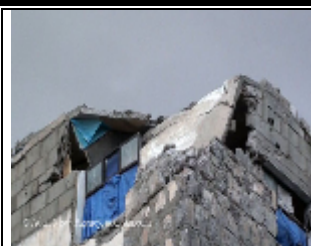
One of the victims of the indiscriminate shelling of the city Alhabilayn



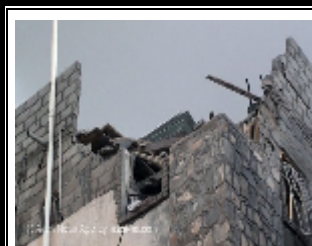
One of the victims of the indiscriminate shelling of the city Alhabilayn



The effects of indiscriminate shelling on the houses in the town of Lauder- Abyan in 20.08.2010



The effects of indiscriminate shelling on the houses in the town of Lauder- Abyan in 20.08.2010



The effects of indiscriminate shelling on the houses in the town of Lauder- Abyan in 20.08.2010



The injured Yusef Mohamed Alhalmay



The effects of indiscriminate shelling on the houses in the town of Lauder- Abyan in 20.08.2010



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The effects of indiscriminate shelling on the houses in the town of Lauder- Abyan in 20.08.2010



Press Anis Mansour benign and the effects of torture upon by members of the Political Security



Iyad Ali Fadl al-Dabi before his death in the hospital of Pune, India



The wounded Mohammed Thabit during revolution Festival of Oct. 14 in Radvan



Sami Abdellilah Haitham 15 years old during the provision of first aid to the local clinic in Alhabilayn



One of the wounded who had been wounded in the indiscriminate shelling of qat market in the city of Aldalh



One of the wounded who had been wounded in the indiscriminate shelling of qat market in the city of Aldalh



Photos of the damage left behind by the Yemini air strike, which targeted the village of Taoba in Mudia-Abyan and shelling caused the timely death of one person and wounding a number of other women in the village



Photos of the damage left behind by the Yemini air strike, which targeted the village of Taoba in Mudia-Abyan and shelling caused the timely death of one person and wounding a number of other women in the village





One of the wounded who had been wounded in the indiscriminate shelling of qat market in the city of Aldalh



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Effects of torture on one of the activist of the peaceful southern movement in Hadramout during his detention by political security in the prison of Sayoun



The child detainee Sabri Mohsen Alsuhaibi 3 years old was arrested with his father in Alhabilayn on 11/27/2010



One of the wounded who had been wounded in the indiscriminate shelling of qat market in the city of Aldalh



One of the wounded who had been wounded in the indiscriminate shelling of qat market in the city of Aldalh



Abbas Mohammed Saleh Tmbh killed by Yemeni forces stationed in the center of the main street in Radvan



Abbas Mohammed Saleh Tmbh killed by Yemeni forces stationed in the center of the main street in Radvan



Refat Saleh Ali tied to the bed in the revolution hospital in the town of Ib



Refat Saleh Ali tied to the bed in the revolution hospital in the town of Ib



Civil houses in the city of Radvan exposed to indiscriminate bombing by the Yemeni military units



One of the wounded during threw a grenade by Yemeni security forces in the neighborhood of Alhugrat in the city of Aldalh



Akram Abdullah Qahtan student at the age of 20 years were injured during the indiscriminate bombing by the Yemeni army in Radvan



One of the wounded during threw a grenade by Yemeni security forces in the neighborhood of Alhugrat in the city of Aldalh



## Vidio Films

Mohammed Saleh Kubani child aged 11 years

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=9YnevDBzQTc>

Witness of Almagila massacre

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=is0kTQAhek0>

Paralytic body of the victim Abdulatif Bawah in Radafan

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=9t0oqHecyGw&feature=related>

The dead Ahmed alkatib

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=nkkeXao751k>

The dead Abdulwahab Alafif 1, Aldal

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=eGygcFg4mL8>

**The dead Abdulwahab Alafif 2, Aldalh**

[http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=w4Ab\\_ub9NoA](http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=w4Ab_ub9NoA)

**The dead Hamada Fadhel Shawal**

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Y9wcQwsIw3Y>

**one of the houses that were bombed in Alhalh**

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=BlujGqob-Vg>

**The injured child Mohamed Nasser**

<http://sohr-aden.org/?p=600#more-600>

**Yemeni president's motorcade hits in isolation Alhabilyan**

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=WnIbfkjTpQ>

**Fire on the citizens of the city of Zingibar**

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=rKyUVKHHUCK>

**Run over a citizen of South by the army car**

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=IFwS0JtJImA>

**Video of the effects of lead and bruises on the body of the dead Mohammed Mohsen  
Alkabas**

[http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=osr0YTV2ZX0&feature=player\\_embedded](http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=osr0YTV2ZX0&feature=player_embedded)

**Bombardment with heavy artillery on the city of Aldalh 1**

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=FKjI9RUr1ng>

**Bombardment with heavy artillery on the city of Aldalh 2**

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=V1SAvVleWRw>

**Bombardment with heavy artillery on the city of Aldalh 3**

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=OkpfivdBIK8>

**Houses bombardment with heavy artillery on the city of Aldalh**

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=BlujGqob-Vg>

**The dead Abdulwahab Alafif**

[http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=w4Ab\\_ub9NoA](http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=w4Ab_ub9NoA)

**The dead Abdulwahab Alafif**

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=eGygcfG4mL8>

**Bombardment with heavy weapons**

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=vEYhAIBd3LI>

**The dead Munif Saleh Hidra, Aldalh**

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ZvfPxqyuliM>

**The effects of torture on the body of the victim Mohamed M. Alkabas**  
[http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=osr0YTV2ZX0&feature=player\\_embedded](http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=osr0YTV2ZX0&feature=player_embedded)

**A video clip of Abdul Latif Mahbob when they were shot by Yemeni security forces on 07.07.2010 in the city of Khormaksar**

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=FmrWL2L9Ks&feature>

**The shooting of demonstrators in the city of Zingibar 07/23/2010**

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=2Yh4K4sxBGA>

**Ubad Khamis during the provision of first aid to the hospital 07/23/2010**

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=IHxIxIDIQH4>

**Video clips of the effects of bombardment on the town of Lauder-Abyan**  
[http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=bMD8PqK04f0&feature=player\\_embedded](http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=bMD8PqK04f0&feature=player_embedded)

**Video clips of the effects of bombardment on the town of Alhuta-Shabwa**  
[http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=QblWmlkoE\\_A&feature=player\\_embedded](http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=QblWmlkoE_A&feature=player_embedded)

**More films in our website Tv**

[www.sohr-aden.org](http://www.sohr-aden.org)

### **References:**

- 1) The draft of the national political program of the peaceful movement for the liberation of the south.
- 2) The Security Council resolution No: 924 of 1994, "reminds all of whom it may concern that political differences can not be resolved by force, and urges the fighting sides to return immediately to negotiations, ". And the Security Council resolution No: 931 in 1994 that urges the parties concerned to resume the political dialogue between them, immediately, and without any preconditions. (See the resolutions).
- 3) See the decision of the General Assembly of the United Nations for the month of December 1960 on the right to self-determination.
- 4) Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties of 1969.
- 5) See the comments of the lawyer, Yahya Ghalib Shuaibi, on the report of the Human Rights Watch, published in Al Taif network website, on January 10, 2010.
- 6) the speech of the former southern president, President Ali Salem Al Beidh, on the on Thursday, May 21, 2009, which was delivered in the city of Munich, Germany.

- 7) Article (125) of the Yemeni Penal Code of 1994: "Death is sentenced to who commits an act with an intention to harm the Republic's unity, independence, or territorial integrity and may be sentenced to confiscate all or some of his money. "
- 8) See the website of the Southern Observatory for Human Rights, <http://sohr-aden.org/> and in which contains the monthly reports of the Observatory in 2010.
- 9) the period of monitoring and documenting the cases of violations did not include the months of January and February 2010, since the activity of the Observatory has begun in March of the same year.
- 10) Constitution of the Republic of Yemen.
- 11) Code of Criminal Procedure of the Republic of Yemen.
- 12) Yemeni press law.
- 13) Document No. A/HRC/12/13 / of the fifth session of the Human Rights Council.
- 14) Document No. CAT/C/YEM/CO/2/Rev.1 of the Committee against Torture.
- 15) See Al Taif Network website's report of December 16, 2010, Entitled The European Union expresses concern about the human rights situation in Yemen.
- 16) Document No. MDE31/010/2010 issued in August 2010. Special report of Amnesty International about human rights in Yemen.
- 17) The U.S State Department report on human rights in Yemen for the year 2009, issued in March 2010.
- 18) Document No. ISBN: 1-56432-569-5 special report, Human Rights Watch, issued in December 2009.
- 19) See the definition of genocide.
- 20) many cases of persecution and violations, those reached the Southern Observatory unclear, are considered among the undocumented cases.
- 21) Aden News Agency (ANA).
- 22) Aden News Agency
- 23) Aden Gulf Network website.
- 24) Sada Aden Network website.
- 25) Al Taif Network website.
- 26) See the Yemeni Code of Criminal Procedure number "13 " for 1994.
- 27) Document No. A/HRC/WG.6/5/L.12 (Recommendation No. 59 of the recommendations of the States in the Human Rights Council at its twelfth session to the human rights in Yemen).
- 28) Recommendation No. 70 Ibid.
- 29) See the report of journalist Nabeel Subaie, published in "Voice of the South Arabia" website, March 24, 2010.

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