



SAM
Rights & Liberties

THE LONG ABSENCE

A HUMAN RIGHTS REPORT DOCUMENTING CASES OF ENFORCED DISAPPEARANCE IN YEMEN
DURING THE PERIOD FROM 2015 TO 2021



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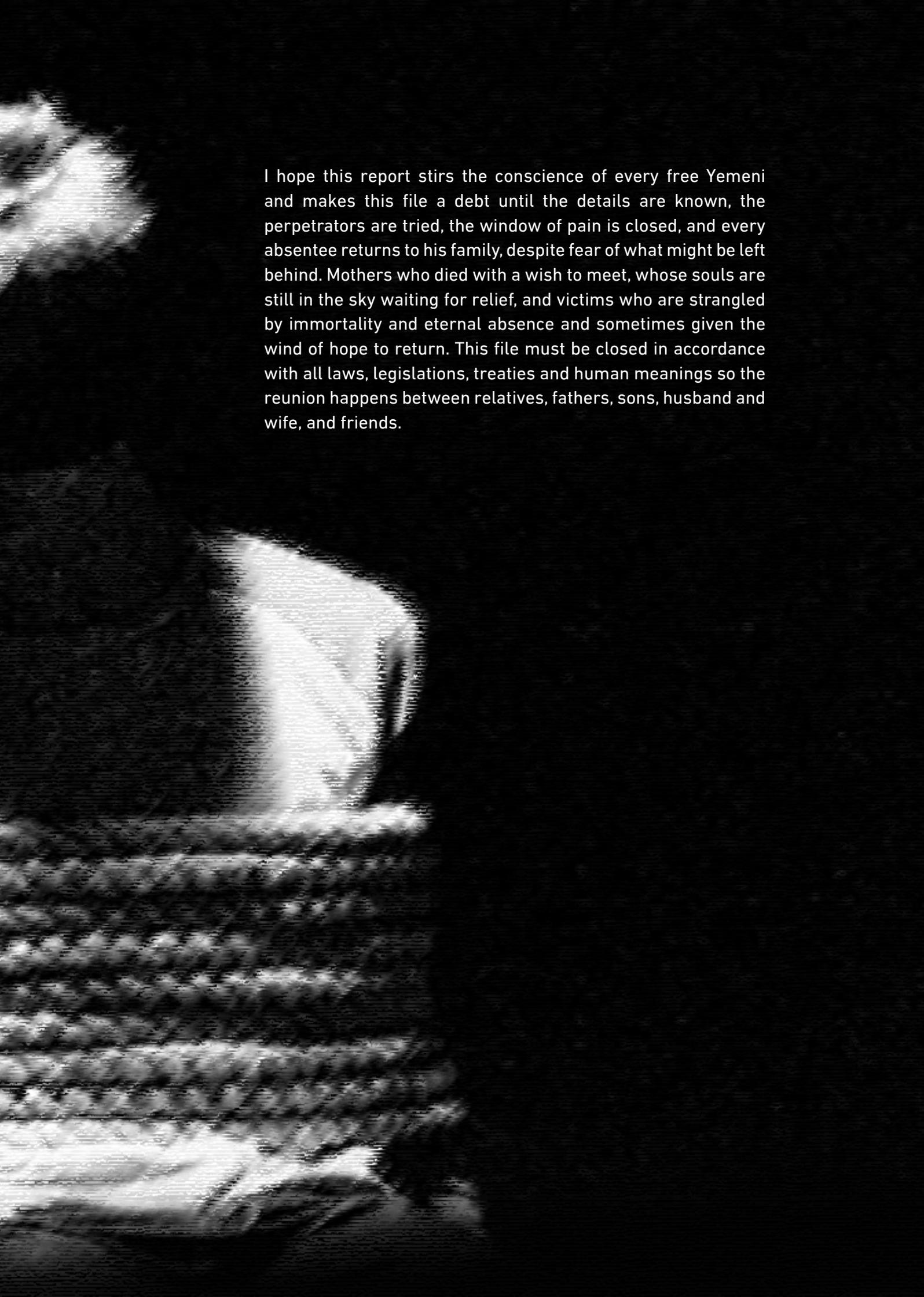
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PREFACE

The data available in this report on the victims of enforced disappearance in Yemen during the last conflict, which began in 2014, indicate that this crime has worsened alarmingly and has over time become a major human pain, inhabiting the heart of a mother, wife and boy. The figures do not reflect the scale of the disaster or provide a comprehensive briefing. Every forcibly detainee has been subjected to partial or total enforced disappearance, some of which are endless concealment. What makes the figures contained in this report are the ice tip of a creepy mountain of disappearance aches which needs constant digging and permanent excavation from those who have vowed to uncover the truth, and stand by the victims. Today, uncovering the truth is a right of Yemen, the nation and the people, and before that of the families of the victims, who are experiencing the loss of their relatives. They carry pain that eats their psychological comfort, and their eyes are tightened towards any distant horizon of hope.

The report was psychologically stressful for the team that had been working on it and listening to former victims who were opening wounds that had begun to unravel, telling stories of the death of humanity and conscience behind the prison walls. They were witnesses to the death of the friends of the dungeon, keeping accurate details of the brutality of the torturer, and referring to some in their names and others with a sign of their residence. This makes it difficult to reach their families or document their deaths in accordance with the methodology of human right legal work.



I hope this report stirs the conscience of every free Yemeni and makes this file a debt until the details are known, the perpetrators are tried, the window of pain is closed, and every absentee returns to his family, despite fear of what might be left behind. Mothers who died with a wish to meet, whose souls are still in the sky waiting for relief, and victims who are strangled by immortality and eternal absence and sometimes given the wind of hope to return. This file must be closed in accordance with all laws, legislations, treaties and human meanings so the reunion happens between relatives, fathers, sons, husband and wife, and friends.



INTRODUCTION

The Republic of Yemen continues to bear witness to the most heinous crimes committed against hundreds of thousands of its citizens by several parties in the past few years without an immediate horizon that guarantees the protection of the rights of individuals against violations that are not widely mentioned in this report. International reports, SAM reports and data collected over the years, and to this day, indicate that there have been repeated practices against civilians, and the most documented and egregious results are enforced disappearance and arbitrary detention. International organizations have monitored the recurrence of this practice by all parties to the conflict, the Houthi, the Arab Coalition countries, and even the recognized Government of Yemen, which takes place in their arrest and detention centres, including secret prisons funded and operated by the United Arab Emirates, in a dangerous and unprecedented manner, over the fundamental rights guaranteed by international law and full and special immunity from violation or restriction.

The Ansar Allah "Houthis" group recorded the highest number of violations of 904 practices of arbitrary detention, 333 practices of enforced disappearance and 138 practices of torture, including 27 deaths in the place of detention, while the internationally recognized Yemeni government bears responsibility for 282 arbitrary or abusive detentions, 90 practices of enforced disappearance, 65 practices of torture, of which 14 are deaths in the place of detention. The United Arab Emirates forces and their armed groups are responsible for 419 arbitrary or abusive detentions, 327 incidents of enforced disappearance and 141 incidents of torture, including 25 deaths in the place of detention. The United Arab Emirates treats Yemeni civilians who are forcibly disappeared as if it was an outlaw group that practices abduction and enforced disappearance without regard for human values, international law or the sovereignty of the Yemeni State.



In its current report, SAM seeks to highlight, through testimonies collected by the monitoring team, the phenomenon of enforced disappearance and arbitrary detention by the various parties to the conflict in Yemen as its team has been able to obtain exclusive certificates demonstrating the involvement of all parties to the conflict in such practices which are criminalized by international law. SAM stresses that the components of the international community as a whole are obliged to act immediately and urgently to stop the years-long violations against Yemeni civilians, calling upon them to exercise all means of pressure and force in order to ensure the protection of individuals and to enable them to enjoy their rights, which have been denied for years, and to help them build a democratic system based on political pluralism and the protection of fundamental rights.

SECTION I

Significance of the report

The importance of this report lies in highlighting one of the most complex human rights issues caused by the armed conflict in Yemen, between the internationally recognized legitimate government, Houthi militia in the north, and UAE-backed Transitional Council forces in Aden province. Accompanying the extensive concealment process was the discovery of many illegal prisons, which the parties had set up to conceal opponents, torture, which sometimes amounts to death, without disclosure of their fate. In addition to the absence of an official or civil body concerned with enforced disappearance cases that can be returned to. The crime of enforced disappearance goes beyond the victim's family, close family, friends, and sometimes society in the case of political public figures, which makes shedding a light on such cases both morally and professionally motivated. The report focused on the areas of control of the Houthi militia in the north, as well as the Transitional Council forces in the south, being the most practiced of enforced disappearance, and turned their cause into a community and media act. The Abductees Mothers' Association weekly plan a vigil in Yemen's interim capital in front of Yemeni security and judicial authorities or the headquarters of the Arab coalition in Aden.

METHODOLOGY OF THE REPORT

"The Long Absence" is a human rights report in SAM's series of reports and statements on the human rights situation in Yemen. It is the result of three years of accumulated effort and action. In order to get the closest picture of the truth. The team examined and investigated a number of incidents of enforced disappearance in areas controlled by the parties to the conflict and listened to (80) statements and testimonies of the families of the victims and witnesses, as well as important leads to what was highlighted by the media, including those of the warring parties, and by some victims who gave the organization confidential statements.

SAM works with a specialized and professional team, in extremely difficult and complex conditions, the organization has been able to engage with a number of human rights activists and civil society organizations, and has contacted actors, leaders and parties linked to the armed conflict. It was able to reveal the fate of many of the forcibly disappeared persons and victims of the armed conflict in Yemen.

Through this report, we have tried to shed light on the forcibly disappeared persons, the manner in which they were arrested and the perpetrator of the enforced disappearance, as well as the objective aspect of the report based on the narrative of facts and the tracking of events, focused in large part on uncovering and highlighting some of the mysteries that might have taken place in the detention including crimes and the mystery surrounding them by recounting testimonies of former forcibly disappeared people who had come back to light after enforced disappearance for years or months.

SAM made sure to find out how many were forcibly disappeared during the conflict. By monitoring cases using direct and indirect means and recording their personal information. The team also listened closely to the people, recorded their suffering, and then the report enhanced information and verified multiple sources, but we were unable to know the exact number because there was no official authority to return to. In addition to the security grip that evokes terror and fear, I have many people who are afraid to talk to the organization's team.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

"The Long Absence," the report issued by SAM, monitors and documents the crime of enforced disappearance caused by the military and political conflict in Yemen, and documents some of the physical and psychological torture and cruel treatment of victims of enforced disappearance through a display of testimony by former forcibly disappeared in the prisons of the parties to the conflict. The report focused on providing a background on the causes that may have contributed to the widespread arbitrary detention and enforced disappearance in Yemen by the parties to the conflict. It also provided a historical background on the phenomenon of enforced disappearance in the Yemeni political conflict in northern Yemen and southern Yemen before the unification.

For the preparation of this report, the organization's team interviewed (60) victims, witnesses, relatives of victims, human rights activists and lawyers. The report is divided into eight sections, the first of which consists of three chapters and an introduction to the report. Section II deals with the legal



background of the crime of enforced disappearance in international and Yemeni law. The lack of accountability and impunity while section III, consisting of two chapters, was devoted to the policy of arbitrary detention and enforced disappearance in Yemen, included a long background on the phenomenon of enforced disappearance and its association with the political conflict in northern Yemen and the former south, and a background on the causes of the re-emergence of this crime again.

Section IV, which consists of seven chapters, has the title of the crime of enforced disappearance in numbers and testimonies. In the observed and documented figures for the crime of enforced disappearance by geographical distribution, the possible perpetrators of this crime and the names of possible persons responsible for the commission of the crime of enforced disappearance. The last chapter included methods and means of arbitrary detention and enforced disappearance.

Section V, which consists of two chapters entitled "Enforced Disappearance in Yemen," contains chapter I, which contains those who are forcibly disappeared whose fate remains unknown for political reasons, and chapter II, which deals with those who are forcibly disappeared for reasons related to the conflict in Yemen and are distributed among the parties to the conflict: The Houthi group, forces of the Transitional Council supported by the United Arab Emirates, forces of the legitimate government, and forces of so - called national resistance on the west coast.

Section VI, consisting of three chapters, spoke of the consequences of the crime of enforced disappearance. Chapter I contained examples of persons who had died under torture in detention and who had been deprived of their right to life. Chapter II focused on the displacement and the alienation of those who were forcibly disappeared, released and forced to leave their residence for fear of being killed or detained again.

The report concluded with section VIII, which contained SAM's conclusion in accordance with the data it had compiled, as well as a number of recommendations, the most important of which was to call upon all parties to the conflict to release immediately all detainees and forcibly disappeared persons without any conditions, and to cease the enforced disappearance of opponents in all areas controlled by them. It also calls on all parties to the conflict to publish official lists of all forcibly disappeared persons and to open records containing all necessary data to identify the victims.



SECTION II

Chapter I

LEGAL BACKGROUND

With the outbreak of war in Yemen, the number of crimes of enforced disappearance, a crime common to all parties to the conflict in Yemen, has increased significantly. Those parties are attributed to commit numerous practices that violate the rules of international law, from enforced disappearance, the use of psychological and physical torture against hundreds of forcibly disappeared persons to the extrajudicial killing of civilians. The following are some of the legal texts that have criminalized the combined practices of the parties against the forcibly disappeared Yemenis:

The United Nations Declaration on the Protection of Persons from Enforced Disappearance rejects the use of exceptional circumstances such as war or political instability to justify enforced disappearance. It was included as a crime against humanity in the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court in 1998.

The International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance, adopted by the United Nations General Assembly on 20 December 2006, provides that the widespread or systematic practice of enforced disappearance constitutes a crime against humanity and gives the families of the victims the right to claim compensation. The Convention also provides for the right not to be subjected to enforced disappearance, as well as the right of relatives of the disappeared person to know the truth. It contains several provisions relating to the prevention, investigation and punishment of this crime, as well as the rights of victims and their relatives, and the unlawful removal of children born in captivity.

The Convention also provides for the obligation of international cooperation, both in suppressing this practice and in dealing with humanitarian aspects of crime. The Convention establishes a Committee on Enforced Disappearance, with important and innovative tasks for international monitoring and protection. At present, the International Campaign of the International Coalition against Enforced Disappearance is working towards universal ratification of the Convention.

The International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance entered into force in 2010. It aims at preventing enforced disappearance, revealing the details of what has happened, ensuring justice for survivors, victims and their families, revealing the truth and receiving appropriate compensation. The Convention is one of the most powerful human rights treaties adopted by the United Nations. Unlike other crimes

under international law, such as torture, enforced disappearance was not prohibited by a universal legally binding instrument prior to the entry into force of the Convention in 2010. The Convention provides a definition of the crime of enforced disappearance and outlines the necessary actions to be taken by the State to prevent the crime and to allow for the investigation and prosecution of those who commit it.

The implementation of the Convention is monitored by the Committee on Enforced Disappearance. At the time of ratification or accession to the Convention, or even thereafter, a State may declare that it recognizes the jurisdiction of the Committee on Enforced Disappearance to receive and consider communications from or on behalf of victims or other States parties. The Committee also

Enforced disappearance is defined as the arrest detention or abduction of a person, followed by the refusal to acknowledge the deprivation of liberty of the person or by concealment of the fate or whereabouts of the disappeared person, which place such a person outside the protection of the law, as defined by the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance.

provides formal interpretations of the Convention (enforced disappearance, Amnesty International).⁽¹⁾

International humanitarian law prohibits torture and other forms of ill-treatment at all times and requires that detainees be treated in accordance with the provisions and principles of

international humanitarian law and other international standards.

Article 7 of the 1966 International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights provides for the same orientation: "No one shall be subjected to torture or cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment, and in particular no one shall be subjected to any medical or practical experience without his or her free consent."

By resolution 663 C (XXIV) of 31 July 1957, the Economic and Social Council approved the Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Offenders as adopted by the First United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Laboratory of Offenders. One of the most prominent points on which the

(1) <https://www.amnesty.org/ar/what-we-do/disappearances/>

Rules have been focused is their prohibition of corporal punishment and any cruel, inhuman or degrading punishment and their prohibition as disciplinary punishment. It also prohibited the imposition of any other punishment which would have a detrimental effect on the health of the prisoner, even possibly.

On 10 December 1984, the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, which entered into force on 26 June 1987, was adopted. According to the requirements of the latter article I of the Convention against Torture, which is the cornerstone of the international legal system for the criminalization of torture, torture means: "Any act resulting in severe pain or suffering, whether physical or mental, intentionally inflicted upon a person with the intention of obtaining from that person, or from a third person, information or a confession, or punishing him or her for an act committed or suspected to have been committed by him or a third person, or intimidating or coercing him or any third person, or when such pain or torment is inflicted on any ground based on discrimination of any kind, instigated, approved or silenced by an official or other person acting in his or her official capacity. This does not include pain or torment arising solely from, inherent in or incidental to legal sanctions. "

The Convention against Torture has been strengthened by the adoption on 18 December 2002 by the United Nations General Assembly of the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture, which aims to comply with the requirements of the articles. (1-2-3) authorize independent international and national bodies to conduct regular inspections of places where persons are deprived of their liberty, with a view to preventing torture and all cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment.

Both the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court, which entered into force on 1 July 2002, and the International Convention for the Protection of Persons from Enforced Disappearance, adopted by the General Assembly on 20 December 2006, provide that "enforced disappearance" is described as a crime against humanity when committed as part of a widespread or systematic attack on any civilian population and is therefore not subject to the statute of limitations. Furthermore, the families of the victims have the right to seek compensation and to demand the truth regarding the disappearance of their loved ones. (United Nations website)⁽²⁾

(2) <https://www.un.org/ar/observances/victim>

CHAPTER II

Lack of Accountability and Impunity

Despite the serious violations uncovered in this report and other reports issued by SAM during previous periods, on arbitrary detention, enforced disappearance, torture, torture to death and sexual violence which all amount to war crimes under the Geneva Convention and the Rome Charter, without taking any serious legal action for accountability and preventing its recurrence, that would place all those involved in it among the military leaders and civilian officials, under criminal accountability for war crimes committed in Yemen.

Six years of war during which various parties committed horrific violations, revealed by numerous organizations and international reports, and warned against a severe expansion of the cycle of violence in all Yemeni territories, including far from the military frontline.

The report of the experts on Yemen released its 2020 report entitled "Yemen: The Pandemic of Impunity in Tortured Land," called for the referral of Yemen's file to the International Criminal Court, an important step that must be strengthened in the path of accountability for the sever violations committed by the parties in Yemen, including those relating to enforced disappearance.

In recent years, the failure of the international community to give effect to the principle of accountability in Yemen has contributed to the fact that the parties to the conflict continue to violate human rights and dignity. These parties felt that their hand was free without restrictions or accountability, and this was compounded by the fact that some names took on important management positions, which they felt were more like prizes for the violations they had committed.

The presence of accountability for political and economic accounts in the corridors of United Nations institutions has led many parties to evade taking serious steps towards accountability and compensation for victims.

We believe in SAM Organization for Rights and Liberties that the international community should take active steps to activate criminal accountability for human rights violations in Yemen. Turning the recommendations made under international reports, in particular the Panel of Eminent Experts, into concrete mechanisms on the ground, the submission of the Yemen file to the International Criminal Court, or the establishment of a special court for Yemen, like other similar cases to Yemen, such as Lebanon, Rwanda and Yugoslavia.

CHAPTER III

Enforced Disappearance is a Complex Crime

The crime of enforced disappearance is not a simple single crime, but a crime accompanied by the violation of many civil or political rights guaranteed under domestic laws, international treaties and conventions, the most important of which are:

The right to recognition of one's legal personality, the right to liberty and security of person, the right not to be subjected to torture or any other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment, the right to life, in cases where a person is killed, the right to identity, the right to a fair trial and judicial guarantees, the right to an effective remedy, including reparation and compensation, and the right to the truth as to the circumstances of the disappearance.

Enforced disappearance also generally violates the economic, social and cultural rights of both victims and their families: the right to protection and assistance for the family, the right to an adequate standard of living, the right to health and the right to education.



SECTION III

Policy of Arbitrary Detention and Enforced Disappearance in Yemen



Since the Houthi took control of the capital Sana'a by force of arms and the overthrow of all legitimate State institutions, the engage of Yemen, as a result, into a massive and all-out war, including the intervention of the Saudi-led Arab coalition, at the request of President Abdrabu Mansour Hadi, enforced disappearance has become a prominent feature of the human rights reality in Yemen, accompanied by the crimes of torture and ill-treatment that have amounted to the loss of dozens, if not hundreds, of lives in the Houthi militia prisons in the north, the prison networks and secret detention centres

of the Security Belt Forces and the Shabwani and Hadrami elite forces established by the United Arab Emirates and the Southern Transitional Council in southern Yemen.

Based on the testimonies of former victims, the families of the victims and legal activists, and based on an analytical reading of the reasons and motives for the widespread policies of abduction and arbitrary arrests by Houthi militias in the north and by those affiliated with the Transitional Council supported by the United Arab Emirates in the south, the following can be concluded:

Frist:

The imposition of de facto authority through terrorizing and abusing the opponents

The Houthi sought to impose their sole authority in their areas of control, silencing any other or different voices against them, by imposing their policy by lethal force, spreading terror, using arbitrary arrest, torture and enforced disappearance. This policy has been adopted at all levels of the community; Whether by its security authorities or so-called Houthi committee supervisors, even in the community's social media and media channels, or courts that hand down death sentences, where ready charges against opponents are published as justification for violations against them.

On the other hand, the Transitional Council militias have followed the same approach with those believed to oppose the politics of the United Arab Emirates in southern Yemen, or those whom the militia fear they will have influence over their popular presence or their affiliation with factions opposed to them. Therefore, it practiced arbitrary arrest, enforced disappearance and torture against a wide range of people from the southern governorates, especially in Aden, Hadramawt and Shabwa. In return, Yemeni agencies affiliated with the legitimate government in their areas of control, carried out arbitrary detention and enforced disappearance, especially in the province of Marib.

Second:

SAM has issued a number of statements and rights reports, which have reported on the establishment in Yemen of numerous illegal detention centres by the parties to the conflict. which are not subject to judicial control and do not meet the minimum human requirements of detainees, in the areas of control of the Houthi group from Saada to Hodeida, Ibb, Amran and Taiz, the areas of control of the armed elites of the Transitional Council supported by the United Arab Emirates, in Aden, Hadramawt, Shabwah, Al-Mahara and Abyan, or in Marib, Taiz Hadramawt, areas are under the control of the legitimate government. All the detainees or "Forcibly disappeared," according to SAM's testimonies, were subjected to cruel and systematic torture, which in many cases led to death, whether by the Houthi group, the armed forces of the Transitional Council, or by forces of the legitimate government. They also often deny the presence of enforced disappeared persons at the beginning of the detention period.

Third:

The historical legacy of violence, culture and practice of the Houthi community and the tools of the former regime in the north as well as the totalitarian era in the south have contributed to this file. The Houthis, as an extension of Yemen's Emamite's era, are taking on the social environment around them by describing people as "Enemies and hypocrites" unless they believe in an absolute preference for the Hashemites and their exclusive right to rule, and society as a whole is therefore subjected to a test of how much it believes in the alleged "Lineage selection." Therefore, it is not unlikely that there will be a central role in the spread trafficking in victims' freedoms in favour of the supremacist culture from which the Houthis feed, on the basis of lineage, and the intellectual indoctrination of its elements which is practiced in this regard.

The Houthi militia has been practicing detention since its establishment in Saada, during the six rounds of war. The Houthis have set up secret private prisons in Saada province, and have brought dozens of anti-Houthi citizens into those prisons. As the militia has expanded, its repressive practices have expanded too which in turn have caused the crimes of abduction to increase. The Houthis have established special secret detention centres. They have continued with arbitrary arrests of citizens and detaining them in secret prisons, usually schools or installations that have been forcibly seized by Houthi gunmen and turned into military barracks for their militias. The arrests included even journalists and aid workers, who were released only after widespread criticism, or under exchange deals of prisoners and kidnappers with Government forces, while hundreds remain in prison to date.

The Houthi militias also inherited the "intelligence" political and national security services, which have a bleak record of prolonged arbitrary detention and enforced disappearance, as well as the Ministry of the Interior's Criminal Investigation Department, in particular the Anti-Terrorism department of Criminal Investigation Service. The militia also established several detention centres in their areas of control, all of which are supervised by Houthi militia security supervisors. The "Preventive Security Service" is trained by Iranian Revolutionary Guards and elements of Lebanese Hezbollah, according to some sources.

The Security Belt Forces and the Shabwani and Hadhrami Elite Forces, supported by UAE have also set up secret prison networks, and there are known detention centres. Survivors of these prisons have reported the presence of Emirati officers overseeing these prisons, detention, torture and interrogation of victims, which means that part of the motivation of these policies is mainly to attempt to reproduce the UAE's wild experience of suppressing political opposition and the attempt to create a system of repressive power in southern Yemen, similar to the repressive security authority in the Emirates. The SAM data released in this regard can be traced back to the following links:

Fourth:

In addition, the Houthi militia hostage system and Saleh forces, which carry out arrests as one of the patterns used by the Houthi militias to retaliate against opposition political activists and journalists, and to trade for victims' freedoms in exchange for the release of their combatants, or in several cases for money, make the abduction a popular market for what could be a picture of human trafficking, where the group's leaders are active in their work as brokers to trade in the freedoms of victims, and bargain with relatives of detainees, in order to obtain large amounts of money as ransom in exchange for the release of their relatives.

Fifth :

Some of the forcibly disappeared persons are brought before the Houthi courts after several years, mostly on ready charges, most of which focus on "Saudi aggression," in mock trials that lack the least fair trial principles, where their lawyers are not allowed to attend investigative hearings that are often conducted in violent circumstances, according to the responses of many in the courtroom to the charges against them. The accused are not allowed to sit with the lawyers, and the end of these trials is often ready, which is the initial death sentence against those who are forcibly hidden. Most of them were subjected to cruel torture and defamation in the Houthi group media.

CHAPTER II: Historical background

- It is difficult to determine an exact date for the beginning of the practice of enforced disappearance in modern Yemeni political history. (1 Sami Ghaleb - Al-Akhbar - January 9 Forcibly disappeared in Yemen: political neglect and hope for families), but the tracker of the periods of political conflict between the Yemeni powerful north and south in the second half of the last century will find dozens of Yemeni families to have lost a close relative because of his political positions in this conflict, and because there are no established records of such crime, it is difficult to fully know it.

- In 2013, after the February Revolution of Yemen, "Arab Spring," against the regime of Abdullah Saleh, this file was reintroduced, through the establishment of the Yemeni Association for the Families of the Forcibly Disappeared. Salwa Ali Qanaf Zahra, the daughter of a forcibly disappeared person at the beginning of the sentence of Abdullah Saleh, the Association's honorary officers, told Al Jazeera: In addition to the adoption of the newspaper Al - Hayat, headed by journalist Sami Ghalib, this file has been reopened and a number of stories have been published. The role of the artist Murad Subay, through the graffiti of the enforced disappeared, has contributed to reviving Yemeni memory of this issue, which, throughout the period prior to the February Revolution, has contributed to the inclusion of security services, or to the victims' families.
- The crime of enforced disappearance in the former North Yemen "Yemeni Arab Republic" began in the second half of the 1960s, during the civil war between the Egyptian-backed republicans and Saudi-backed royalists, according to testimonies given by the forcibly disappeared persons' families of a Yemeni campaign founded in 2013, including royalist families "(2 Sami Ghalib for Al Akhbar the Lebanese Newspaper).
- In the early 1970s, the crime of enforced disappearance began to be practised in a systematic manner and was directed against the leftists in particular because of their opposition to the right-wing, Saudi - backed regime of government (3 Sami Ghalib Al-Akhbar). However, the term of office of President Ibrahim Al-Hamdi (2004-1977) saw a decline in the practice of enforced disappearance, with fewer enforced disappearances, for example, Abdulaziz Aoun, an activist of Al-Talia's party, being arrested by the National Security Service in February 1977, becoming disappeared from October 1978.
- In October, the Naseri regime launched a coup d'état against Ali Abdullah Saleh, a few months after his arrival in government. The services carried out a massive campaign of arrests against Naseri, leftist activists and Baathists. The year 1978 could be considered one of the bloodiest in the north, since the regime continued to operate until the end of 1983, before returning to the same style as the 1994 war. (4 Sami Ghalib, Al Akhbar , previous reference)
- After independence in the south of Yemen in 1967, the Yemeni south experienced political upheaval and bloody recessions, accompanied by enforced disappearance of many opponents of the conflicting parties. From 1969 to the 1970s, however, a political system with a left-wing totalitarian background launched the hands of the State security apparatus to track

down those whom they called them "counter-revolutionary forces." The tragedy of the Alban, 9 of whose members disappeared at one moment on 22 May 1971, is perhaps the most painful in the south. The security elements that aimed to arrest Hussein Saleh Tissir Alban, found him, accompanied by 8 family members, and have arrested everyone and since then become disappeared. (5 Sami Ghalib Al Akhbar Newspaper , previous reference)

- Although the end of the 1970s recorded a decline in casualty figures due to the relative stability that extended into the first half of the 1980s, the fighting between the leading leaders at the top of the regime in 1986 and its regional repercussions, according to most, led to the wider wave of enforced disappearance in the history of the South where the number of victims is estimated to be more than 500.
- After unification was achieved on 21 May 1990, the wave of enforced disappearance calmed down, until the explosion of the political crisis between the unity's partners that led to the 1994 war, in which the fate of the "Mannasir al-Seli" who had been named the Minister of Expatriates with 90 of his comrades, who were trying to flee Aden by a naval boat, is still unknown.
- There is no accurate statistics on the number of forcibly disappeared during the previous periods of the conflict, but according to the former Under Secretary of State for Human Rights Ali Taisir, in an interview with Al-Hayat, "the Ministry stopped investigating (56) of the reported cases because it was satisfied with the replies submitted, and considered that it had been completed after a full six months without feedback or correspondence from the reporting authorities or families interested in knowing the fate of their alleged disappeared relatives. The Group kept under consideration (35) cases in which the Group called on the Government of Yemen to make further efforts to investigate such cases until the situation was clarified. The Panel also provided Yemen with 150 other cases of alleged disappearance during various periods of the 1960s, 1970s and 1980s, including those alleged to have occurred in or during the 94 Summer War. "

- It appears from the interview of the Under-Secretary of State for Human Rights with Al-Hayat on 10 December 2007: The case of enforced disappearance has encountered numerous logistical difficulties, a decade of exact detection of the number of cases of enforced disappearance. These include the inability to provide the required data to the forcibly disappeared, and the absence of a legal or civil authority that has taken care of this file, especially in view of the escalation of the conflict. This has caused many of the victims' families to break the communication for fear of arrest. In addition, political attractions have transformed the file from a human file into a political one, linked to political gains and retaliation at the same time.
- "No longer a personal file, nor has it ever been" is a human rights file that has been linked to the recent political history of Yemen, and the lost justice for which Yemenis have been searching for decades and have not reached its intended doors. It cannot be forgiven or disguised under the pretext of ideology and national events. The humanitarian issue of the right of the families of the victims to know the fate of the victims, and the cruelty of the pain and suffering they have endured, will bring the Yemenis together for the highest, fairness and justice for the victims of enforced disappearance, and we believe in SAM, any Yemeni reconciliation that will not succeed without successful and inclusive transitional justice reaching all the dark corners and far - flung caves, the first of which is the angle of enforced disappearance. The perpetrators must rise to the platform of recognition, and hear the bereaved people and the people who are wound up in painful details from a political history must leave the Yemeni forever.

SECTION IV

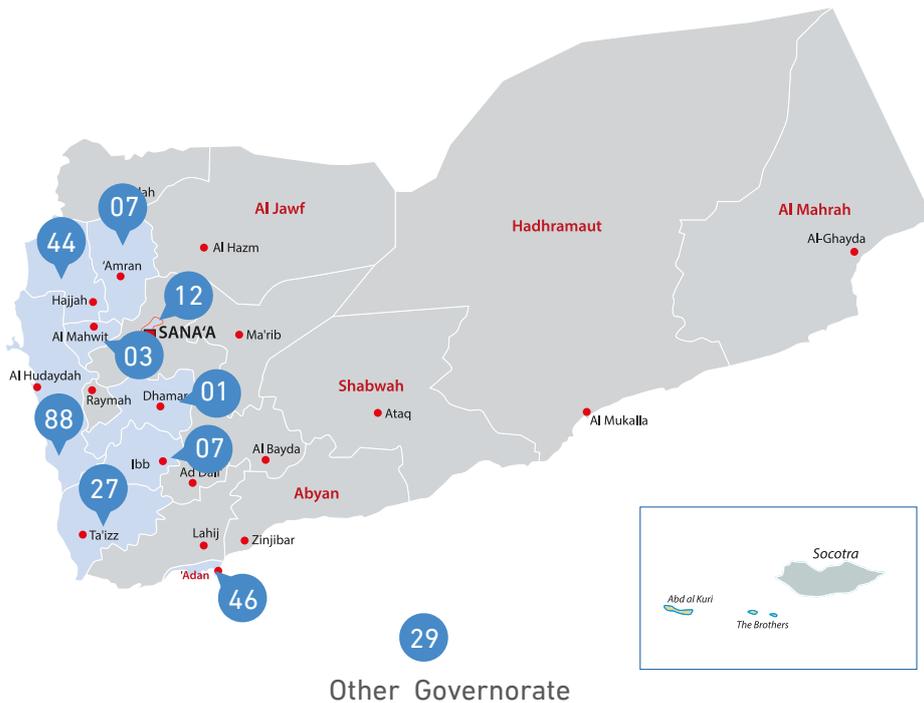
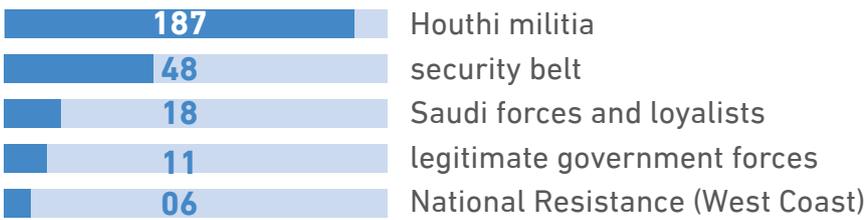
The crime of forced concealment Numbers and Testimonies

FIGURES AND STATISTICS

SAM has verified at least 270 incidents of enforced disappearance, 88 of which are in the Hodeida Governorate. 93 in Hajjah Governorate, 27 in Taiz Province, 12 in Sana'a province, while the organization verified 50 in Aden province, under the control of the Transitional Council and 44 incidents committed by the militias of the Transitional Council supported by the United Arab Emirates; Five incidents were committed by forces of the legitimate Government, while an unspecified number of combatants in the southern border were forcibly disappeared in prisons within Saudi Arabia's borders as air force detainees in Jazan.

270 incidents of enforced disappearance

Enforced disappearance committed by the violator



Distribution of abducted persons according to the perpetrator of the forced concealment

SAM has verified that all parties to the conflict in Yemen were involved in various proportions in the crime of enforced disappearance, with 187 incidents of enforced disappearance committed by Houthi forces, 44 by the United Arab Emirates-backed Transitional Council militia and 5 by legitimate government forces. An unspecified number of fighters in the southern border were concealed by fighting forces under the supervision of Saudi forces.

Governorate	Enforced disappearance committed by					Total
	Houthi militia	Security belt	Saudi forces and loyalists	legitimate government forces	National Resistance (West Coast)	
Ibb	7					7
Hodeidah	88				5	88
Al Mahwit	3					3
Taiz	23		3		1	27
Hajjah	44					44
Dhamar	1					1
Sanaa	10					12
Aden	2	48				50
Amran						7
Other Governorate			11	11		29
Total	187	48	11	11	06	270

CHAPTER II

Concealment by Parties to the Conflict

SAM organization concluded that all parties to the conflict practiced the crime of “enforced disappearance” against civilians, although the percentage of each party in committing this crime varied. The Houthi militia which controls the capital, Sana’a, topped the list of the parties that committed the crime of enforced disappearance. Then the forces of the Transitional Council in the south supported by the United Arab Emirates.

Enforced Disappearance in Areas under the Control of the Houthi Militia

SAM Organization for Rights and Liberties has verified many crimes of enforced disappearance in areas controlled by the Houthi Militia where the Houthi militia has established illegal secret detention facilities in scattered areas, some of which are in remote areas as well as turning houses of some of its opponents in some governorates into illegal detention centers. In addition, they used archaeological castles, medical centers and governmental buildings, whether educational or service, as detention centers and places of enforced disappearance. SAM Organization has documented more than 120 detainees held by the Houthi militia in 2017, distributed in all the governorates under its control. According to the testimonies of former victims, the forcibly disappeared are subjected to severe torture and are denied visits, or exposure to the sun, in addition to psychological torture with simulated execution and others, "SAM" also noted that many of the forcibly disappeared persons who have been released suffer from chronic diseases, or partial or total disabilities.

Concealment in Areas under the Control of Emirati Forces

SAM Organization for Rights and Liberties has verified many crimes of enforced disappearance in the areas affiliated with the legitimate government, which are actually under the control of the UAE backed and fund Transitional Council. Where, in May 2017, "SAM" issued a statement that included the disclosure of 18 secret prisons established by the UAE in Hadramaut and Aden, in addition to prisons in the Balhaf facility in Shabwa governorate, where UAE forcibly hid civilians opposed to it, under the pretext of fighting against terrorism. It also had established a militia to fight for it, which also owes allegiance to UAE, and it has the authority to appoint its commanders as well as arming and financially supporting this militia, in Aden, Hadramaut and Shabwa, under the name of the "Security Belt" in Aden, Lahj and Abyan, as well as the Shabwani Elite in Shabwa governorate, and the Hadrami Elite in Hadramawt. By listening to former victims and families of forcibly disappeared persons until writing this report, "SAM" has verified that these forces carried out night raids on civilians' homes, arbitrary arrests, torture, and enforced disappearance without the knowledge of their families of any information about the fate of their relatives, some of whom have been missing for five years.

Concealment in Areas under the Control of the Legitimate Government

SAM Organization for Rights and Liberties has verified a number of enforced disappearance crimes in areas controlled by the legitimate government in Taiz, Marib, and Hadhramaut where the legitimate forcibly hide citizens in places designated for this purpose, and their places of detention were not disclosed. The forcibly disappeared are subjected to severe torture with the aim of extracting confessions. The fate of many of them still remains unknown until this moment.

Concealment in Areas under the Control of Saudi Forces

“SAM” has investigated cases of enforced disappearance in Saudi prisons or prisons supervised by the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, where Saudi forces supervise a number of prisons inside Yemeni territory and arrest Yemenis and fighters believed to be opposing the Kingdom's policy, on the pretext of terrorism or communication with Al-Houthi. The most prominent of these detention centers are Al-Rayan Airport Detention Center, Alteen Detention Facility in Hadhramaut and detention centers in the southern border of the Kingdom, the most famous of which is the Air Force prison in the Jazan region, the Dhahban prison, or the brigade detention centers supervised by Yemeni fighting forces which in turn are supervised by the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. Detainees are often subjected to various forms of torture, such as beatings, deprivation of sun and medication.

Concealment in Areas under the Control of the so-called “National Resistance” in West Coast

“SAM” for Rights and Liberties has verified some cases of disappearance in the so-called “National Resistance Forces” affiliated with Tariq Saleh, where a number of unofficial detention centers are spread in the brigades and camps of the forces command, such as Abu Musa Al-Ash'ari camp. The forcibly disappeared persons are detained without any judicial orders, and many of them are subjected to torture. The whereabouts of many forcibly disappeared remain unknown. Arrest and enforced disappearance are often carried out under various pretexts, including communicating with Al-Houthi and snitching, as “SAM” documented some of these cases of former disappeared.

CHAPTER III

Potential Involved People in Committing the Crime of Enforced Disappearance

"SAM" reached a number of names of security figures potentially involved in the practice of enforced disappearance through the testimonies of previous victims and the victims' families. These figures held multiple security positions, and they may be involved in committing enforced disappearances against unarmed civilians or politicians, in addition to their supervision of many armed forces, or illegal prisons, where severe torture may be practiced against the victims, some of which led to death. The most important of these names that the SAM organization reached are:

Transitional Council Forces



Major General/ Shallal Ali Shaye

The former security chief in Aden. Then he was appointed as a military attaché at the Embassy of the Republic of Yemen in the United Arab Emirates, and he is responsible, according to the testimonies of many families of the forcibly disappeared, for the arrest and disappearance of many civilians in the city of Aden.



Brigadier General Ahmed Abu Majid

an Emirati, held the position of leadership of the Arab coalition in Aden, in 2017. According to the testimonies of the families of forcibly disappeared victims, that these enforced disappeared were never heard from, after they had been transferred to the headquarters of the Arab coalition in Tawahi, which contains one of the unofficial prisons, and thus he is responsible because of his knowledge of the commission of war crimes, represented in the arbitrary arrest, and the disappearance of a number of civilians in Yemen.



Brigadier General Mohsen Al-Wali

Commander-in-Chief of the Support and Backup Forces and the Security Belts in Aden, the forces responsible for the crimes that were committed in the governorate of Aden, and these forces supervise all the Security Belts brigades. He is responsible for committing war crimes of arbitrary arrest, enforced disappearance, and extrajudicial killings.



Abo Ahmed Al-Emirati

an Emirati officer who was in charge of the Al Rayan airport detention center, and is responsible for committing war crimes against Yemeni civilians, represented by arbitrary arrests, enforced disappearances, and torture.



Jalal Al-Rabe'ie

Commander of the Security Belt Forces in the interim capital, Aden. He is responsible, by virtue of the Security Belt Forces' control over the interim capital, Aden, for all direct and indirect violations such as: assassinations, enforced disappearances, and extrajudicial killings.



Yasran Hamzah Al-Maqtari

The commander of the anti-terrorism forces in Aden, who is responsible for committing war crimes. He is primarily responsible for most of the night raids on homes that led to the arrest and disappearance of many civilians.



Nasr Atef Saeed Jaber Al-Mashoushi

Commander of the First Brigade in Al-Jalaa camp in Al Buraiqah , responsible for committing crimes that amount to war crimes represented by arbitrary detention, enforced disappearance, and torture.



Brigadier General Wadhah Omar Saeed Al-Subaihi

Commander in Chief of the Security Belt Forces in Sabaiha.



Captain Muhammad Yaslem Hassan Al-Subaihi

Commander of Camp Twenty in the city of Crater. He is responsible, by virtue of his work, for the disappearance of many civilians while he was in command of the camp.



Wadah Omar Abdul Aziz Al-Subaihi

He is regarded as the field commander of the Security Belt in Aden since its formation until September 2019 as these forces made changes to their commanders. Thus He was appointed Commander of the Security Belt Forces in Lahij gov. The man is responsible for night raids, arbitrary arrests and forced disappearance committed by his forces against civilians, particularly in the city of Aden.



Aidros Kassem Al-Zubedi

(President of the Southern Transitional Council)

STC was formed in May 2017 with the support of Emirati, following the decision to remove Al-Zubaydi from his position as Governor of Aden. The Security Belt Forces are the military arm of the Council to achieve the objectives that it has set for itself regarding the independence of southern Yemen from its north. The man is de facto responsible for the arbitrary arrests and forced disappearance committed by the Security Belt Forces against civilians, particularly when was the governor of Aden. He took de facto control after the events of August 2019, which took place between security belt forces and government forces in the city of Aden.



Abdul Rahman Sheikh Al-Yafie

He is a Salafi cleric. He was assigned with the task of creating the Security Belt Forces. He is also a member of the Supreme Body of the Southern Transitional Council and was selected as part of the Transitional Council's delegation to the Riyadh negotiations with the Yemeni government. He often works in the shadows. He has played prominent roles on the ground, particularly in military and security work, especially the events when his forces fought against government forces in 2018. he is considered the actual engineer of the fighting that is currently taking place between his forces and government forces in Abyan governorate since early 2019, and is ex officio responsible for many arbitrary arrests and forced disappearances.

The Houthi Group



Abdul Hakim Hashem Al-Khaiwani

nicknamed "Abu Al-Karar", is the head of the national and political security services and one of the prominent leaders who contributed to the fall of the capital, Sana'a. He was also appointed as deputy interior minister in the Houthi government. He is on the list of the US Treasury Sanctions for his involvement in torturing civilians. He is responsible for crimes which amount to war crimes, represented by the arrest, torture and disappearance of many civilians in the capital, Sana'a during his term as a head of the Political Security Service.



Abdullah Al-Hakim "Abu Ali Al-Hakim"

is the field and military commander of the Ansar Allah "Houthis" in Yemen. Abu Ali Al-Hakim is considered the second man in the Houthi group, after its leader Abdul-Malik Al-Houthi. His name was included in the list of sanctions imposed by the UN Security Council on November 7, 2014. He is currently the commander of the Republican Guard forces and chief of the Military Intelligence, in the Houthis unrecognized internationally coup authority, which is not recognized internationally. He is responsible for committing many crimes that amount to war crimes, represented in many cases of arrest, torture and enforced disappearance.



Sultan Zabin

nicknamed "Abu Saqr": He worked as a director of criminal investigation for the militia. International human rights reports revealed that he had detained dozens of women, raped them, and brutally tortured them in a private prison in Sana'a, with the help of Houthi women's brigades called "Zeinabiyat", and the victims were framed for prostitution.



Mutlaq Amer Al-Marani

nicknamed “Abu Emad”: He is the former deputy head of the militia’s National Security Apparatu and is involved in many serious crimes represented in the torture and enforced disappearance of dozens of Yemeni civilians, all of which amount to war crimes and represent a violation of human rights and international law. These crimes are Kidnapping and torturing women, recruiting girls to work for the militia, in addition to the enforced disappearance of many civilians.



Major General Muhammad al-Makhdi

director of the Central Prison in the capital, Sana'a, and he is the one responsible by virtue of his authority as director of the central prison in the capital, Sana'a, as well as a partner in the crimes of torture that affected women in the Soft War Department under the supervision of Zainabiyat. As he facilitated the transformation of the rehabilitation department inside the central prison into a soft war department and he covered up the kidnapping of women and the practice of torture against them. According to documented testimonies, he was aware of all the crimes that were being committed, and provided all logistical support to Zainabiyat.



Abdul-Qader Ahmed Qassem Al-Shami

was named deputy head of Political Security Agency after the Houthis had invaded the capital, Sanaa. He was born in 1952 in Ibb Governorate, and the most senior leaders responsible for the crimes committed by the militia when they had invaded Aden after the coup against the legitimate authority. He is responsible for committing crimes that amount to war crimes, represented by the kidnapping and torture of children in secret prisons.



Mohamed Ali Abdul Karim Al Houthi

Chairman of the Supreme Revolutionary Committee

The Commission issued the so-called Houthi Constitutional Declaration in February 2015, four months after the group took control of the capital, Sana'a. The Commission granted itself broad powers to administer public affairs, including the selection of the National Council, and "to take all necessary measures to protect the sovereignty of the nation and ensure its security and stability." Muhammad al-Houthi runs the Revolutionary Committee, which the revolutionary committees headed by supervisors are branched from in the provinces. These are who effectively control all military and security arrangements in the provinces controlled by the Houthi forces. The Man meets with military commands, visits military areas, and gives orders and directives⁽¹⁾. On this basis, Muhammad al-Houthi is effectively responsible for most of the arbitrary arrests and forced disappearance committed by the Houthi forces.

(1) Al-mawqea Post. (reporting) What does the appearance of Muhammad al - Houthi and Abu Ali in Taiz mean? 27 Sep 2015.
<https://almawqea.com/reports/2303>

Legitimate Government Forces



Ali Al-Marri

Director of Al-Teen Prison in the city of Saiyoun in Hadhramaut governorate. He is responsible, by virtue of his position, for violations and the commission of crimes amounting to war crimes, committed inside Al-Teen Prison, such as torture and enforced disappearance of many detainees.



Khalid Qasim Fadl

(Taiz Axis Leader)

He was appointed to the position in November 2019 and remains in office until the writing of the report, serving in the same position from 3 August 2016 until 31 December 2018. The first period witnessed armed clashes between the Government forces he manages, on the one hand, and terrorist organizations, and the Abbé Abbas battalions of the 35th Armoured Brigade supported by the Emirati, on the other. There have also been clashes and bloody security incidents between guerrillas and armed groups in the downtown city of Taiz. In all these clashes, all parties used sniper weapons and committed a number of attacks against civilians. The man is responsible for attacks by Government forces, particularly those that took place in connection with the armed conflict between Government forces with each other and between them and armed groups, including extremists.



Samir Abdullah Sabri

(former leader of Taiz Axis)

From December 31, 2018, until early November 2019, he served as commander of Taiz Axis, where there was a heated conflict between government forces on one hand and the Emirati-backed Abu al-Abbas government battalions on the other, most of which were concentrated downtown. The parties made limited use of sniper weapons and, in attacks against civilians. SAM spotted a number of casualties. Sabri is responsible for these attacks as the commander of government forces in the governorate.



Adel Abdu Fare'e Al-Thubhani

nicknamed Abu al-Abbas (Commander of the Abu Al-Abs Brigades)

He has been running popular groups to fight the Houthis and Saleh since 2015, after the integration of the fighters of the so-called Popular Resistance into government forces, his armed personnel were integrated into the structure of the 35th Armoured Brigade. However, according to an earlier talk by the commander of the 35th Armoured Brigade, the Abu Abbas Brigades (considered a part of the 35th Brigade but not yet fully integrated with the 35th Brigade) are part of the Brigade in salaries and are independent in their decision, command and support⁽¹⁾. According to SAM's testimony, the Abu Abbas Brigades had received support from the United Arab Emirates and had begun to exercise effective authority over areas controlled by them parallel to those of government forces. SAM also reported to the former Governor of Taiz that the Emirates deals directly with the Abu al-Abbas Brigades and personally supports Abu al-Abbas⁽²⁾.

Consequently, frictions between these battalions and other armed groups began early in 2016. It developed into violent fighting between battalions and government forces in 2019.2018. Both sides used sniper attacks against each other and against civilians. SAM recorded incidents of civilian victims being arbitrarily arrested and forcibly disappeared, and many of the detainees were subjected to torture and other inhuman treatment. Accordingly, the Abu al-Abbas Brigades and their commander, Adel Al-Thubhani, are responsible for the forced disappearance of many civilians who have been arrested by his battalions.

(1) Al-mawqea Post. In dialogue with Adnan Hamadi: We do not implement any external agenda and the Abu Abbas battalions have not been fully integrated into the 35th Brigade (223). (2- October 2017). <https://almawqeaapost.net/interviews/24252>

(2) American University of Beirut. During a lecture by Al-Muamari at the American University of Beirut, Oct 2017. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=-7PufFulTg>



Yusuf Ali Al - Sharaji

who was appointed commander of Taiz Axis, continued for seven months. At the beginning of his term in office, Taiz city experienced violent incidents caused by clashes between armed elements belonging to the government forces and popular resistance. He was responsible for its actions in accordance with the norms of international humanitarian law, considering that what had happened was done armed formations belonging to forces that he was managing.



Khaled Kasim Fadhel

was the leader of the Taiz axis for two periods which witnessed armed clashes between Government forces he runs on one hand, and terrorist organizations and Abbu al- Abbas battalions on the other. or clashes and bloody security incidents between gangs and armed groups caused by the collection of resources and the looting of land. The man is responsible for the actions of a number of leaders of armed gangs who hold executive positions in the governmental forces he heads.



Jamil Al - Qadsi

who was appointed Commander of the Special Forces of Taiz. SAM documented a number of detention cases committed by his forces and the opening of a special prison at the force headquarters not supervised by the Department of Public Prosecutions. his forces are accused of committing a number of physical liquidations.



Sadiq Sarhan

commander of the 22nd Mika Brigade, served as a member of the Military Council in Taiz, which was formed in May 2015. Ex officio, he is responsible for a number of private prisons where a number of people have been detained, including the Taiz Tourist Club and the National Institute of Administrative Sciences. He is also responsible for the disappearance of a number of victims, who were forcibly disappeared by commanders of his military brigade according to the accusations. He is accused of covering up powerful figures accused of crimes and violations against the population.



Abdul Wahid Ali Sarhan

director of the Political Security Service is accused of being responsible for arbitrary detention in a political security prison. Despite his promise to the Organization to respond to its letter and clarify the queries addressed to him, we did not receive that response until the issuance of the report.

National Resistance (West Coast)



Tariq Mohamed Abdullah Saleh

leader of the National Resistance supported by UAE

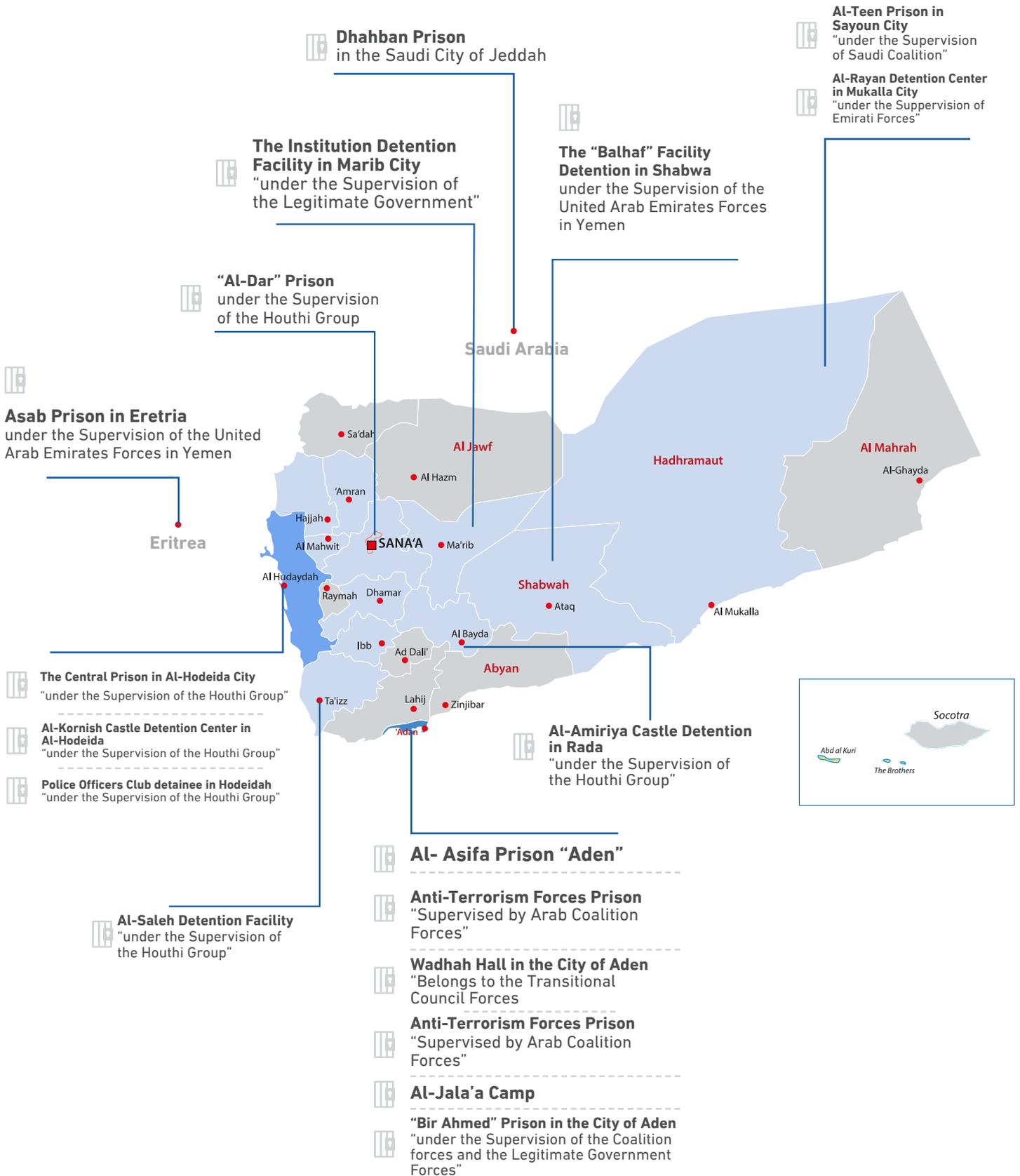
The nephew of former President Ali Abdullah Saleh commanded the Special Guard and 3rd Brigade Guard during the reign of his uncle Saleh, until his removal in April 2012 at the decision of President Abd Rabbu Mansour Hadi. During the alliance of Houthi and Saleh forces, Tariq actively participated in the training of snipers at the camp of Shahid Hassan Al-Malsi in his hometown of Sanhan district, Sana'a province. He also co-led several military battles, notably in AlKhawkhah and Bab al-Mandeb areas, against the forces of the Titans and the Tihami Resistance in 2017. After the killing of former President Saleh by his Houthi allies in the capital Sana'a in December 2017, Tariq defected from Houthi forces and managed to escape to Aden. The United Arab Emirates has built to him the military forces and he became the leader of these military forces to fight the Houthis in what is known as the west coast. Tariq Saleh is responsible for many cases of arbitrary arrests and forced disappearance of a number of civilians in certain districts of the province of Hodeida by the forces of the so-called National Resistance based in the West Coast region, which are based in the city of Mocha.

CHAPTER IV

Potential Prisons and Harrowing Testimonies

Team of "SAM" found out many prisons that could be potential prisons for enforced disappearance, which are not subject to judicial supervision or the supervision of Yemeni society organizations, and do not meet the legal standards for prisons, as they were used during the conflict period to hide opponents, and systematically practiced torture. "SAM" team documented many of the testimonies of people who were previously forcibly disappeared. They provided descriptions and possible locations of prisons that are likely to be used to hide individuals, whether under the control of the Houthi militia or the transitional militia, and supervised by UAE and the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and could be outside Yemen.

INFOGRAPHICS OF PRISON SITES ACCORDING TO THE RESPONSIBLE AUTHORITY



Al- Asifa Prison “Aden”

According to the testimony of one of the former detainees who spent his kidnapping period inside what is known as Al-Asifa prison, he said: “Al-Asifa Prison is located in Al-Tawahi, which was the former Police College. Inside that college there are two underground prisons, each prison has 5 cells. I knew this information by asking the detainees who were being transferred to where I was, as they told me that there is another prison than the one we were in. As for the second prison, it is located underground in the width of the mountain, as we could hear the echo. It was surrounded by a wall of stone, with no ventilation as if it was a fortress or basement, resembling an old building from the English era, in which severe torture is practiced in a hideous way where electricity and wires are used to hit the back and other parts of the body, in addition to beating with a stick. We located this prison in the rounded palace, the “Presidential Palace.”

Another detainee describes this prison: “It is a shelter which was carefully designed either when the palace was built or before, and most likely since the British occupation, as this appears from its design and construction. (Illustration attached (1) which shows that the prison is below ground level from three directions except for the western side through which it overlooks the sea from the western direction).

- Cells 1-2 are triangular in shape. The sides of the triangle are from 4 to 5 meters, cell No. 3 is 1 meter x 2 meters. The lobby is relatively wide. The wall of the shelter or prison is built of stone with a thickness of 1.5 to 2 meters in most walls. The roof of the shelter is designed in an ergonomic way that appears to be slightly curved to increase its durability and protection from any air or artillery strikes.
- The shelter windows have openings, some of which are (5 cm wide x 60 cm high) and some are (5 cm wide x 30 cm high). They were very tightly designed and have an iron frame that appears to be old and from the British era. From the inside there is an old iron grille installed on two facades of old red wood.
- The floors of the shelter or prison are built of corroded concrete. It is so rough that you feel like you are sleeping on black gravel.
- Anti-Terrorism Headquarters in the City of Aden “under the Supervision of Arab Coalition Forces”

It is located in the city of Aden, and is supervised by the Arab Coalition forces and the Transitional Council forces funded by the United Arab Emirates. A former detainee says: "It is a headquarters adjacent to the Al-Arosa Resort, about 1 kilometer away from the cell. It is called by us, "the ward of the pressure cooker". It was the place where I arrived immediately after my transfer from the Al-Alam checkpoint. I was interrogated there in four sessions. The area or a courtyard of the May 22 headquarters used as a training camp, and I noticed that three batches of recruits were trained in it while I was in prison." He adds: "The prison where I was held was poorly ventilated. There were various insects, rodents and snakes. Garbage and food waste were piled up around it. The place is a place to conceal and the prisoner is denied contact or family visits. The prisoner's money that was placed in the safes is normally spent by them. This happened with me and with some prisoners who were with me in the same prison."

He continues: "There is a second prison on the left side, and this was the one where I was detained. This one has two cells. One of the detainees died in the pressure cooker cell on Friday morning, August 28, 2020. When the Red Cross came, the prison administration transferred me from the cell I was in to that base so that the Red Cross would not see

the pressure cooker cells because they are cells without ventilation. Air can only enter through a small duct under the door. Most of the workers arrested are from Taiz and Hodeidah. They arrested 150 from Hodeidah, from Al-Khokha and Bait Al-Faqih in particular while they were going to Al-Mahra for the fishing season. They handed them over to Al-Asifa Brigade. Some of them were arrested along with children as young as 7 year-old. They were arrested by the elite in the "Sheikh Salem" area. Then they were handed over to the Asifa Brigade. At first the children were with us in one cell. They were separated later.

There are many detainees from Aden, especially Sheikh Othman and Dar Saad, including two soldiers. The detainees are dealt with brutally and recklessly, as the security guards deliberately shoot around the detainees as if they were shooting targets. according to the testimony of detainees, including "Riyadh Lotfi," who said: "The security guards would blindfold us so that the bullets would pass close to the head, or they would make them lie on their stomachs and delude them of execution." He adds: "I watched Dr. Taher Al-Qubati patiently work in the College of Education in Lahj. He was placed underground in the pressure cooker in the Al-Asifa Brigade, and we knew from the other detainees and before our release that he was transferred to Al- Mansoura prison.

His relatives are detained with him, one of whom is called "Sadiq Al-Qubati". He works as a procurement manager at the University of Technology in Aden. This one was imprisoned with me for three months and then released for lack of evidence." He confirms: "The Public Prosecution member, Nabil Jobah, visited the prison and saw him lying on his back in the pressure cooker prison, severely tortured and handcuffed. There was also another detainee with him named "Idris Al-Qadhi", who was working as the financial director of the University of Science and Technology, and who remained in prison for about two months or two months and a half. I also watched the use of electrocution, and I personally witnessed its use with the son of "Mohammed Al-Hakami" who was working in the security department." He stresses in his testimony that "There are many merchants detained for the purpose of extortion, and they detained a merchant in Aden. After his arrest, they took his car to carry out raids, and they detained a person from Sheikh Othman who is loyal to legitimacy called "Ali Al-Badawi". He and his friends were injured while they were in their car."

Wadhah Hall in the City of Aden "Belongs to the Transitional Council Forces"

A former detainee says in his testimony to the team of "SAM": "Waddah hall, known as "The Red Door". When you reach its door, you will hear the sound of an armored vehicle at the door moving, you will hear the sound of armored vehicles at the door moving to allow the coming car to enter. Once you enter through the main gate, you will find yourself in a large place consisting of small offices. Each building has a small room and hall. Those offices have been turned into small cells, and they have iron doors and three 20 cm² holes in the roof to breathe. The prisoner is placed in a room measuring 6 square meters. Next to it, there are 6 solitary confinements with a toilet. Each cell resembles a coffin, so that the person is kept upright, and in front of an iron zipper opening inside the door, through which water and food are provided to him every day or every day and a half. After a day, the cell is opened for you to go to the restroom. There are other cells where one of my colleagues was detained, and I refer here that the person in charge of the hall is Yasran al-Maqtari."

Anti-Terrorism Forces Prison "Supervised by Arab Coalition Forces"

According to a testimony of one of the former detainees to SAM Organization: " I arrived at Al-Tawahi-Anti-terrorism headquarters- next to the Al-Arousa resort, which is the main headquarters of the anti-terrorism forces, and that was at dawn on Tuesday, July 21, 2020, after the dawn call to prayer. The

headquarters of anti- terrorism is located directly on the coast. Detainees, accused persons, or those transferred from the Southern Transitional Council (STC) security checkpoints, entries or Southern Transitional Council's camps are often received in this headquarters." He added, "The prison includes the main investigation headquarters, some detention rooms, and the so-called pressure cooker cells" which is a closed cell with no window for air to enter." The prisoner is placed there for a day, and sometimes two or three days...etc. In this prison or headquarters, we can see the jailers because their faces are uncovered, and in some cases the relatives of the detainee or the prisoner are allowed to visit him."

This prison is a room measuring 5 m by 5 m. The two pressure cookers are the first place of detention immediately after the preliminary investigation. Most prisoners pass through it, and the prisoners and detainees are then distributed to other places of detention. I was put in the pressure cooker for about 19 hours. I went twice to the bathroom." He continues: "There are about three to four places of detention or prisons close to this headquarters. Three of them are inside the yard of the May 22 operations headquarters, one of which was the prison where I was detained during the period of my detention, and the second, according to the description of those who entered it, is a large hall, and I think it is the place where Saif al-Qufaish - the commander of a brigade in Abyan affiliated with the legitimacy – was detained. The third was very close to my place of detention, which contains seven rooms, and a bathroom, and there is no electricity or light source."

Al-Jala'a Camp

It was a weapons warehouse in Al-Jala'a camp, located in the Al-Tawahi area in the city of Aden. It consists of a corridor containing five cells. In front of these cells, there is a single bathroom a little far from the cells, and before the corridor there is an investigation room. The walls of the internal cells are a mountain, meaning the cells are built to the back of the mountain. Currently, it belongs to one of the camps of the First Support and Backup Brigade affiliated with the UAE backed Transitional Council.

"Al-Dar" Prison-under the Supervision of the Houthi Group

It is an unofficial private women's prison. It was established by the Houthi group for the purpose of concealment and torture according to testimonies documented by SAM. It is located in Dar Selm area, south of the capital. It contains three buildings or headquarters. The first building is called "the Intelligence". The second one is the Political Security. While the third is the

National Security according to the statement of one of the detainees. She added: "They were bringing large numbers of women to these headquarters including the young ones. Those who refused to confess to what they want her to say, they bring her family and put them in front of her to force her to say what they want." She added: "The detained women, after being exposed to torture, are forced to confess in front of the camera. Then they are placed in the central prison under pseudonyms. The prison is supervised by women appointed by the Houthi militia after the policewomen of the Ministry of Interior were expelled, and they are called the Qur'anic march women."

Al-Saleh Detention Facility-“under the Supervision of the Houthi Group”

“Al-Saleh Prison” is one of the most prominent and dangerous private prisons owned by the Houthi militia in Yemen. The militia created it during its control over large parts of Taiz governorate, and the governorates of Aden, Lahj, Abyan and Al Dhale’, in early 2015. It was known by this name in relation to a residential city that was under construction since the days of former President Ali Saleh. The Houthis allocated some of its buildings to detain and torture people. It is one of a number of private prisons established by the Houthi militia in different regions of Yemen. It is located in the residential city of “Al-Saleh”, and was known by this name in relation to the city that was used as a prison. According to sources of “SAM” the Houthis have allocated about (20) buildings in the city as prisons and administrations for those prisons. Al-Saleh prison is a complex of a number of prisons, according to private information obtained by “SAM” from those who are familiar with the prison and who go there on business visits. The prison consist of (5) main sections which are the military prison. The prison, according to the testimonies given by the victims, consists of several prisons with names like the “Dawaesh” prison, the “Istiqbal” prison, and the “criminal” prison, which is intended for the perpetrators of violations among their followers, the “Al-Mashaikh” prison, which is intended for the mentally ill, the “Abu Harb” prison, and the “Aden” prison, which was intended for detainees from the southern governorates. "

The “Balhaf” Facility Detention in Shabwa-under the Supervision of the United Arab Emirates Forces in Yemen

“Balhaf” liquefied natural gas facility is located in Shabwa governorate, and is considered the largest investment project, where The UAE established a military base and a prison to hide civilian detainees. Detainees are subjected to degrading practice of torture. The prison hides many detainees about whom no information is available at the time of writing this report. According

to testimonies documented by SAM Organization from former detainees, and from the families of the forcibly disappeared, they confirmed that they met an Emirati person believed to be responsible for the detainee, aged between 25 and 30 years. One of the former disappeared person said to "SAM": "We were five people in one small room. We were beaten, handcuffed and blindfolded for long periods, in addition to exposure to the air conditioner at a high degree of cold for long periods. We were also threatened to be beaten and electrocuted." Another former detainee added: "They used to take us out on hot summer days under the sun on a hot sidewalk, and beat some prisoners in order to confess." He says: "We were in closed rooms with no ventilation and no fan. Insects filled the prison, in addition to mosquitoes, scorpions and sea insects, and we were denied access to the toilet from 6 pm to 6 am.

Al-Teen Prison in Sayoun City-“under the Supervision of Saudi Coalition”

It is located in the city of Sayoun of Hadhramout Governorate. It is a small secret facility situated in south of the city of Sayoun within the headquarters of the Yemeni Armed Forces in the First Military Region located in the city of Sayoun. This is an area completely under the control of the government and the Saudi armed forces.

Al-Rayan Detention Center in Mukalla City- “under the Supervision of Emirati Forces”

It is located inside Al-Rayan Airport. It is one of the most famous illegal detention centers established by the Emirati forces in Yemen, and is supervised by a person named Abu Ahmed - an Emirati. As there are large numbers of arbitrarily detained and forcibly disappeared persons hidden in that prison. Recently, some detainees were allowed to communicate with their families, after they had been prevented from connecting them in the previous period. A number of detainees were released, whereas others were transferred to Al-Munawarah detention center in Mukalla.

The Central Prison in Al-Hodeida City- “under the Supervision of the Houthi Group”

It is a prison supervised by the Houthi group. It is called "Hunaish" prison because it is isolated from the central prison in Al-Hodeida, and it is somehow similar to the status of Al-Teen prison in the city of Sayoun. It is situated in Al-Hawk District in Al-Hodeida Governorate, where it is located within the central prison wall, but it is isolated from it. It is a one floor building in the shape of the letter L, separated from the central prison and there is a closed door between them. The disappeared persons and the detainees are treated

harshly, and they lack the minimum basic rights, such as food and drink, as most of the water is salty and non-potable.

Dhahban Prison in the Saudi City of Jeddah

It is a prison belonging to the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, and it is called the General Investigation Prison, in Dhahban. It is located near Dhahban in Jeddah, Saudi Arabia. The prison was built in 2015 as part of a plan to renovate Jeddah's infrastructure, including its prisons. This center is usually used to arrest political prisoners, members of Al-Qaeda, and members of the Islamic State (ISIS). Some sources indicate that the center includes convicts from different groups, including males and females, as well as some children. By November 2018, there were some reports of female prisoners being tortured, while Amnesty International indicated that some activists were repeatedly subjected to electrocution. The same was confirmed by the non-governmental organization of Human Rights Watch. On the other hand, a Saudi official, whose name was not revealed, denied allegations of torture, waterboarding, and so on, stressing that Saudi Arabia provides male and female prisoners with the best treatment.

The Institution Detention Facility in Marib City- “under the Supervision of the Legitimate Government”

There is an institution in Marib city that is known as “Al-Saleh Institution for Human Development.” It is situated near the Marib General Hospital, within a large area with four buildings surrounded by a wall and guarded by the security authorities. Among the buildings is a four-story building known as the “Institute Prison”. According to the information obtained by “SAM”, most of those released from the prison of the Political Security Organization were previously detained in the “Institute Prison” for varying periods. The number of detainees in the prison is estimated at dozens, and they denied communication with their families. They live in inhumane conditions as they are held in small rooms prepared as bathrooms for the building. Most of the detainees in the prison were arrested at the “Al-Falaj” point on charges of cooperating with the Houthi group.

Al-Amiriya Castle Detention in Rada-“under the Supervision of the Houthi Group”

It is one of the historical castles in Yemen. It is considered an architectural masterpiece, which the Houthi and Saleh militias turned into a large prison and detention center for hundreds of abductees opposed to them from various governorates since their invasion of Al-Baydha governorate in 2014. Weapons warehouse were also established in the castle, and the high guard forts

were transformed into military sites for machine guns, artillery and heavy weapons. "The rooms used for detention are very dark, as there are no lamps or candles. We were denied sanitation products, soap and shampoo. Drinking water is contaminated, and we get it from the cell bathroom, and it was often mixed with sewage water," said a surviving prisoner from the castle prison.

Police Officers Club Detention Center in Al-Hudeida City- "under the Supervision of the Houthi Group"

The prison is located in "Al-Hawk" area, where detainees are used as human shields and torture is practiced. Qasim says: "I was imprisoned in the officers' club where I was subjected to psychological torture. We took turns to use one bathroom while there were fifty of us. In addition, food was bad. They accused us of being "Dawaish" [ISIS members] and agents of the Americans. I was released after ten days of arrest.

Al-Kornish Castle Detention Center in Al-Hodeida- "under the Supervision of the Houthi Group"

Al-Kornish Castle is one of the most famous historical and tourist landmarks of the city of Hodeida. The militia turned it into the harshest place of torture in Yemen, and there are currently more than 100 detainees of different age groups, all of whom are opponents of the Houthi and Saleh.

"Bir Ahmed" Prison in the City of Aden- "under the Supervision of the Coalition forces and the Legitimate Government Forces"

It is in the capital Aden, where the "Bir Ahmed" prison was a farm, owned by a person named Ghassan Al-Aqrabi, who rented it to the UAE forces to use it as a prison, run by Al-Aqrabi himself and guarded by some members of his tribe. The detainees are put in this prison in what can be described as the second phase of detention, where the detainee is first hidden in secret prisons belonging to the Emirates. After investigation and torture in the secret coalition prison, the detainees are transferred to the "Bir Ahmed" prison where their whereabouts are revealed and the files of some of them are submitted to the Public Prosecution to take legal action against them. The prosecution often lacks the files of many detainees as there is no legal justification for their detention, or their continued stay in this prison.

Asab Prison in Eritria

According to testimonies documented by SAM Organization in this report, and other testimonies that haven't released yet, a number of detainees confirmed that they were transported on a helicopter to Shari prison, where they later learned by some detainees that it was Asab in Eritria. Since the detention could not be described because the detainees were blindfolded during their transfer, Al-Jazeera revealed on in one of its programs the existence of a secret prison located within a range rented by the Emirati Company of "Dubai Ports" in Eritrea, with an area of 417,000 square meters. It includes underground rooms. The photos also showed that the UAE had turned the port and airport of Asab - an Eritrean city on the Red Sea coast of great strategic importance in the region - into military barracks, and imposed a ban on any development work in the port it acquired in 2015.

CHAPTER VII

Means and Methods of Torture Accompanying the Investigation

"SAM" listened to a number of testimonies of former forcibly disappeared persons, and reached a number of harsh methods used by the "violators" against the victims to force them to confess to charges they did not commit, or to sign papers they did not know their content. Or to spread terror and insult human dignity. The most important of these methods that SAM verified:

CHAPTER V

Methods and Means of Arbitrary Arrest and Enforced Disappearance

Through the interviews conducted by the "SAM" team in a number of different governorates, which are under the control of the parties to the conflict in Yemen. The team concluded that there are similarities and congruence in the methods of arrest carried out by the armed forces and their security forces, and all of them are carried out in violation of the law. Among these shared methods:

1. Night raids on the homes of the forcibly disappeared, especially after 12 am, are accompanied by the breaking of the internal and external doors of the houses, and tampering with their contents, in addition to shooting to intimidate the residents and their neighbors. These raids are carried out by forces in military and security clothes, under several names such as the anti-terrorism forces and the security forces.
2. Kidnapping from the military points scattered on the outskirts of cities or public roads between cities. The most famous of these points is "Al-Alam" point in Aden, which belongs to Yasran Al-Maqtari, the "Abu Hashem" point in Rada, the "Al-Kadan" point in Hodeida, and the "Falaj" point in the Marib governorate.
3. Kidnapping from the streets, workplaces and places of worship.
4. The summons to the security headquarters or the headquarters of the violating party.

• Physical torture

in which multiple and systematic means of torture are used, such as the use of a big stick, and the use of stones and bricks.

1. Beating with hands on different areas of the face, especially the ears
2. Beating with electric wires that is not cut off from the copper wire, and in some cases it is stripped from it. Beating is done in different areas of the body up to the head.
3. Kicking by using the feet
4. Electrocution with the change of electricity voltage from low to high in different areas of the body.
5. Burning the body by pouring water on a very hot floor and throwing the unclothed prisoner or detainee on this hot surface until the skin on his back burns.
6. Sometimes, during torture, it is being focused on certain areas of the body, for example: if the detainee has traces of a broken leg or operation in the abdomen etc as they constitute weak areas.
7. Placing the detainee in the pressure cooker often after torture sessions, and interrogating them sometimes while they are handcuffed. During the summer it is very difficult for the prisoner to breathe.
8. The interrogation and torture are carried out while the detainee's hands are tied to his back and blindfolded.
9. The interrogation and torture sessions continue between two and six hours.
10. Throwing the detainee into holes in the ground and burying his body in the dirt to cause the burial illusion.
11. Sexual harassment, stripping the detainee's body, and tampering with his genitals

• Psychological Torture

1. Deceiving the detainees that they have arrested their wives or someone else.
2. The threat of sexual assault.
3. Threatening that the detainee will not leave his prison unless he is disabled or insane...etc.
4. Verbal insults and abuse.



SECTION V

Enforced Disappearance in Yemen
TESTIMONIES AND NAMES

CHAPTER I

Testimonies of Former Forcibly Disappeared People

"SAM" listened to the testimonies of former forcibly disappeared persons who were subjected during their cruel and bitter experience to arbitrary detention, and they moved between a number of unofficial and secret prisons. They were subjected to cruel torture which led to the death of forcibly disappeared persons, according to their testimonies. The most important testimonies documented by SAM Organization: -

Ali Abdulghani (from Aden to Eretria)

On February 21, 2018, I went from the city of Taiz to the city of Aden, in order to complete the equivalency of my university degree from the Faculty of Medicine. I kept driving until I reached the "Aden Mall" point. I was stopped by a soldier who asked me to park my car and asked for my ID. He said: Wait five minutes. There is a report filed against you. I waited and suddenly two military cars arrived with armed men. They got out of the cars and pointed their weapons towards me and my friend who was with me. Then they tied us up and threw us on the ground. After that, they took us to the "Khalaf" point. That point is under the command of Ahmed Muhammad Ahmed Al-Rubaie, who is affiliated with the Security Belt. He began interrogating me and asked me questions:

They took me to a collective cell with four people. They had obviously been detained for a long time. I asked them: Where are we? They told me that we were in the middle of Eritrea.

Why did you come to Aden? I told them that I had to do some procedures regarding the university documents, but they did not believe me. I stayed at the point for three days, during which they separated me from my friend. They tortured us for five days while we were blindfolded, and the blindfold was removed during the interrogation and then put back again. After the fifth

day, another person came to interrogate us. His name is Ali Al-Morfidi. Then Nasser Al-Jahri, the commander of the Al-Alam point, kept interrogating me and asked me to tell him the story of my life from my birth until the day I was arrested. After that, they asked me for information about Sheikh Hammoud Al-Mikhlaifi, and I told them I do not know him, but a person from Taiz seems to be working with the Emirati authorities called Moadh Al-Yasiri, sent me a video of him talking and saying, Doctor, admit that Sheikh Hammoud is your uncle, and what are the tasks he assigned you to carry out... But I denied everything mentioned in the video. After that, they told me of their intention to take me to the coalition forces unless I gave them my car, but I refused.

On 4 March 2018, I was transferred to the Coalition Forces with my friend. We were accompanied by four armored vehicles. We entered the first gate and then the second, and Yasran Al-Maqtari was with us. I knew this When I heard one of the points asking for his ID, this is Commander Yasran Al-Maqtari, he

replied. When I entered the coalition prison, an Emirati person met me. His accent was clear, and I tried to look from under the cover that was not tight. When one of the workers was asked to take me for taking the eye print, I saw the Emirati flag on the shoulder of the Emirati officer. After taking the eye print, he returned to question me about Hammoud Al-Mikhlafi, and to which party I belong? I told him I was a doctor and I had nothing to do with politics and I don't belong to any party. Then he asked me to work with them and they would provide me with residence along with my family in the Emirates. The task in short was to liquidate Sheikh Hamoud Al-Mikhlafi, I agreed so that I could leave. Four days later, they came back to me and told me to send my family to the Emirates as an initial step, but I refused. They called someone under the description of operations. He came and handcuffed me, and the torture began, first by drowning me in water, then covering my face with a rag soaked in water, and hitting and kicking all over my body, especially the abdomen, back and head.

On March 6, 2018, they took me by helicopter with others whom I did not know to an unknown place, where the flight lasted for many hours until it landed in an area I do not know. Then they put me in a solitary confinement measuring no more than 4 m². There were mattresses that stink, and there was no light or air except what enters from the bottom of the door. Then they transferred me to a group cell in which there were four people. It was clear that they had been detained for a long time. I asked them: Where are we? They told me that we were in the middle of Eritrea. I stayed with them for four days. They were very reticent to speak to me, fearing that I was working with the coalition. I was brought back to the solitary confinement. I stayed there for a month. Whoever opened the door was asking me to turn to the wall so that I wouldn't be able to look at him although he was masked. I was questioned. They almost repeated the same previous questions. The interrogation started at 12 midnight, with brutal torture, beatings, denailing, and electrocution. Most of the charges on which the investigation revolves were being agents for Turkey and Qatar.

A few days later, the plane brought us back to the "Wadhah" hall. As soon as I arrived, I was greeted with electric wires. They told me: "Only the luckiest ones can be released from the hall." In Wadhah Hall I met my friend and we stayed in Wadhah Hall prison for nearly nine months. Interrogations began with us and they were repetitive, but there was a great exaggeration of torture that we did not expect or even imagine, beatings, torture with electrocution, night interrogations, sleep deprivation, denailing, and feet pierced on a daily basis." He continues: "After that, they asked us to film a video in which we confess to committing crimes that we did not commit, to talk about Sheikh

Hammoud and his relationship with Qatar, the Brotherhood and terrorism, and that we were the executors of these missions. They also asked me the reason for doing these missions, and they asked me to read the answer written in the paper, which is "Sheikh Hammoud kidnapped my children in Turkey, and put pressure on me until I accepted, and that Sheikh Hammoud is the hand of Ali Mohsen." He adds: "'I did what they asked me so that I can get out. When the UAE struck the legitimate army on the outskirts of Aden in Al-Alam, they asked me to record a video in which I confess that the UAE bombed terrorists affiliated with Al-Qaeda, Ali Mohsen and ISIS.'" "I used to hear torture and people groaning and screaming on daily basis. This was a terrible psychological suffering for us, and I cannot imagine this cruelty. It is beyond imagination. I wished to die every single day."

After seven months of continuous torture, it stopped only one time when all the detainees went on strike. I was in a state of terror and severe psychological distress. I began to go on hunger strike for a month, until my body began to tire and the kidneys began to swell. After that they transferred me to Ba Suhaib Hospital. I was in a coma, I was not aware of anything. When I regained consciousness, I started screaming at the top of my voice that I was kidnapped and asked for help, but the soldiers surrounded the hospital and took me back to prison. Then the doctor was brought to the prison. Before I was released, I heard the doctor say to the prison officials: This man will die here if he is not taken to the hospital or gets out. A day later, they took me and left me on a street in Aden where I contacted people I know and they came to take me.

Awadh Ali Abdulhabib- 69 years old

Awadh Abdulhabib was released after four years of detention in an unknown prison. According to what people close to Awadh Abdulhabib stated, he was detained outside Yemen.

He was arrested on April 21, 2016 by the Security Belt Forces belonging to the United Arab Emirates, and Abu al-Yamamah was responsible for that raid. His son says to "SAM" Organization: I did not visit my father or brother Ghassan, and we do not know his whereabouts at all, and whether he is still alive or not. Yes, my father was one of the most prominent supporters of the resistance in the war. We went to all the leaders in the belt. Their response was: We are only an executing agent, and they were in the coalition with the Emirati force. Yes, we went to the prosecution and there was a notice from the prosecution directed to the head of security to refer my father and brother to the prosecution, but alas! There was no response. There are reports of his transfer to a detention center outside Yemen. Awadh Abdulhabib was released after four years of detention in an unknown prison, and according to the testimony of those close

to Awadh Abdulhabib, he was detained outside Yemen. He was released in March 2020 with a number of other forcibly disappeared persons as a UAE plane took them to Al Rayyan Airport, which is under the control of the Emirati forces.

Khaleda Al-Asbahi

“Three Years of Enforced Disappearance in a detention of the Houthi Group”

On April 8, 2018, Mrs. Khalida Al-Asbahi, 57 year-old lady, was kidnapped by the Houthi group while she was on her way to receive a sum of money. Her son told SAM Organization for Rights and Liberties that “armed members of the Houthi group contacted the family hours after his mother was kidnapped to hand him over the child.” While they refused to talk about the fate of the hidden victim, whose fate is still unknown until this moment.” He adds: “We were helpless, not knowing what to do. After 12 midnight, someone called from my mother’s number and said to my brother, “Come and take your son Muhammad. We are at the British University.” We asked about my mother, but he did not answer anything other than: Take your son.” Then he said: “We went to the station and found a car without numbers and two gunmen were in it, one of whom was masked.” Then I asked him: “who are you and where is my mother?” he said “my name is Tawfik. Your mother is with us and we are interrogating her. I

They put me in a basement. I lived with mice and insects. There were only me, Taqia, and men in the other rooms where we stayed the same for two and a half years.

asked him: Why are you interrogating her when she is at this age? He said: We will make sure that there is nothing suspicious about her and then we will call you to take her.”

Khaleda Al-Asbahi was released on Monday, February 22, 2021 after an enforced disappearance that

lasted for two and a half years. “SAM” organization contacted her to document what the woman suffered during the period of her kidnapping. She said, “She was abducted and forcibly disappeared in unknown prisons for more than three years because she was one of the members of the General People’s Congress.

"SAM" learned from "Khaleda" that the arrest of her and one of her grandchildren took place on April 8, 2018, in front of the Je t'aime Wedding Hall in Sana'a, which is located next to the British University. She was at that time taking a bus, on her way back home. She added, "Ten gunmen on a bus and a car with their faces covered arrested me. I was with my grandson at the time. They took me to one of their headquarters, in Dar Selm, and I was blindfolded." She indicates that: "The complications of imprisonment increased for her since she became tired and exhausted physically and psychologically as a result of the torture she was subjected to in three prisons in which she was transferred throughout the term of her imprisonment."

She described to "SAM" her condition that she had been crying for three years without arousing the pity of the jailers from the Houthis group, and that the first medical treatment she underwent after her release was the treatment of the trachea. She says in her testimony: "I was beaten, insulted, threatened, and handcuffed. They took me out for interrogation at 12 midnight, and brought me back at five in the morning with my eyes blindfolded." Noting that she was severely beaten, "they were slapping me. I was beaten until I fainted on one occasion." She continued describing her tired condition: "Imagine when

you are alone for three years among masked figures and people. There is no one with you nor is there anyone to defend or protect you. For three years, I felt fear and anxiety."

Khaleda remembers some of the prison's scenes that Houthis brought one of the detainees, a Moroccan, who had a gunshot leg wound, and another female prisoner who was an Ethiopian, adding: "They used to bring female prisoners from 12 to 15 years old."

She adds that she was threatened during interrogations, and she signed papers containing confessions. Also the Houthis forced her to say what they wanted, and they videotaped it. She said, "I can't get over the fear that I lived in prison, even after ten years. They kidnapped, tortured and beat me. They made me stand on my feet from 12 am until five in the morning, and my legs had no joints, in addition to threatening to electrocute us."

Regarding interrogating her and other prisoners, Khaleda said: "The sessions started at night, after 12 at night and continued until dawn." She continues talking about the mechanism of torture: "They blindfold us. Then they handcuff us and make us walk through a staircase until we reach one of the rooms. They ask us a question if we don't answer as they want, they start kicking and slapping from everywhere. After that, we are forced to stand on one foot for a long time,

with a taser.” She continues: “One of us is placed in a room with five or six people in it, and they torture you while you can’t tell who is torturing and beating you.”

She describes the first prison she was entered into as it was in the Dar Selm area, south of the capital, and it consisted of three buildings or headquarters. She heard the warders saying that the first one was called the Intelligence. The second was Political Security, and the third was National Security. She added: “They brought a lot of people to these headquarters, including young people. Those who refuse to admit the false accusations brought against him, they would bring his family and relatives in front of him; this is to force him to confess or his family will be harmed.” Khaleda says: “Once they brought me, they brought my son, my daughter-in-law, my cousin, and my grandchildren, and they made me hear them. They were telling me your son is being hung, in the other room.”

“Khaleda” mentioned that “The second headquarters where she was imprisoned was in the Al-Saba’een area, next to the Al-Saleh Mosque, and that she met female prisoners there, one of whom was Moroccan. The other was Ethiopian, and other Yemeni women, including Anan, Hind, Hanan, and many others. She added that, from time to time, female prisoners are transferred to

a headquarters of the Houthi group, which she calls the Central Prison, but it is not the well-known state prison located in the Al-Jarf area. It is a central prison that belongs to the group, according to her.

She added: “The female warders in the last headquarters are Houthi recruits, “Zeinabiyat”, who do not reveal their faces, wear veils, and we do not know their names. The director of this headquarters has an office at the Ministry of Justice, on the second or third floor. There was someone there in the office under the name of Sultan, I heard them say that.” Khaleda recalls: “Some female prisoners find people who tell them to go to the Ministry of Justice, where the Criminal Investigation Office is. It belongs to Ansar Allah, to a person called Sultan. We used to hear them talking on the phone next to us. As for the first headquarters they imprisoned me in, there was a director named Ahmed Amer, Department Commander of Jamal Jamil Police station.”

She adds in her testimony that she went on a hunger strike for two months and five days alongside a female prisoner called “Taqiya Naji Al-Moayad”. She says that “she was kidnapped a day after I was kidnapped and they released us together. I don’t know why she was also arrested for no reason. They took her from inside a unit, interrogated her for two days and

forced her to sign 13 papers, while I signed more than 15 papers. They do not let you read what is in them as they force you to write and sign confessions. Then we were forced to confess in front of the camera, and in the end we are threatened that if we file a complaint or say something they would publish our fabricated confession.”

She says: “They abducted me and accused me of being a member of the General People’s Congress. They used to tell me to let “Afash” benefit you. This was the reason for the announced arrest, but at the time of the investigation I saw one of them whom I had a problem with in the city of Aden, 17 years ago. This man took a sum of money from me, and I filed a lawsuit against him which prevented him from paying the money and he was imprisoned in Al-Mansoura prison where he stayed for 3 years. His brother was the director of the Lahj Lands Authority at that time, and when he saw me in prison, he said “you have locked us up for three years, and I will imprison you for three years. It was your state in the past, but now it is my state.” And he showed me a card of the Political Security Agency.”

Al-Asbahi confirmed that she tried to commit suicide twice, and on one occasion she was beaten until she fainted. She says: “After days of the strike, in Ramadan, I climbed on top of the library. I was screaming: Come

on people. I have been abducted for two years.” So they reported their operations and I was beaten and hung until I lost consciousness.”

She stated that she can’t see well in one of her eyes due to pressure, and that she had become a kidney patient as a result of the contaminated water inside the prison. She adds, “They put me in a basement where I was living with mice and insects. There were only me, Taqia, and men in the other rooms where we stayed in the same situation for two and a half years. After that, they transferred us to a prison called the Reformatory, which contains very bad solitary confinements with no windows.” Khaleda says that the Houthi group housed a woman with children on the last floor to camouflage the detention center while the prison yard was full of cars. It believed that they belonged to those who had been kidnapped, or liquidated and killed, especially as she confirmed there were bullets on those cars. She adds, “I stayed in the last prison for only six months. I was transferred from the headquarters of Ahmed Amer to the headquarters run by a person called Sultan. They put me in Muharram, and released me in Rajab.”

Khaleda concluded her testimony: “Before my abduction, I was preparing to travel for a foot joint replacement operation, and this is proven in my medical reports. Now

I feel that my condition has worsened after being subjected to torture and being forced to stand on one foot which increased the pressure on my feet. I currently need to change my joint because of the severity of the pain I feel."

Dr. Taher Abdullah Abduljabar Al-Qubati (47 years old)

An academic with a PhD in analytical chemistry. He is an assistant professor of analytical chemistry, a faculty member at Saber College, and head of the scientific department of its chemistry department. He was arrested at the Al-Alam point, the eastern entrance to the interim capital Aden by the Transitional Council forces, on the morning of Monday, July 20, 2020 while returning from the city of Sayoun in Hadhramaut, before being forcibly disappeared.

His wife Fawzia, who was arrested with him for hours and interrogated by STC gunmen, says: "When we reached the Al-Alam point, one of the armed officials at the point called "Khaled" asked us to stop the car for inspection. The doctor stopped his car, so the gunmen searched it. Then they searched the doctor's personal bag. They took out its contents, phones and computers, file and papers. The gunman who searched said this is a human rights file. Do you work as a journalist? The doctor replied: No, I am a doctor at the university. The gunman replied: You are a journalist and you work against us."

According to the testimony given by Fawzia, the gunman called the female inspector to take her phone and search it. The inspector confiscated everything, and took Fawzia to the inspection room. She added: "They asked me where you headed from? I answered: We were in Sayoun, she searched me personally and searched my bag." Fawzia indicates that she waited for about an hour, after which the soldier Khaled came and asked her to call one of her relatives to pick her up. Fawzia says: "I told him: What about my husband?! We will interrogate him and release him." Before his wife left the point, she had asked for Khaled's phone number to communicate with him and check on her husband. The officer did not allow her to return to the doctor's car. When she got home, she called the number Khaled gave her, but no one replied. Dr. Al-Qubati was released on January 26, 2021, and left Aden for Taiz Governorate.

Essa Al-Haleef- I didn't know the name of the prison

Essa Abdu Qassem Al-Halif had a friend from university days. He was in contact with him, like any other friend, but while Al-Halif traveled on September 6, 2016, a Houthi checkpoint stopped him in Al-Rubaie - Al-Taiziyah District, west of Taiz. One of the elements began searching Essa's WhatsApp. When he found conversations about chemistry lectures with a university, he stopped him and the three year-suffering has begun. They took me to the city of Al-Saleh where I was subjected to all kinds of physical and psychological torture. I was tortured

“They used to tie my hands and my feet and crucify me. These were the hardest days of my life. I wished that I had not been born in this life or lived in this world. I used to say I wish I had died before this.”

with electrocution. The torture lasted for four hours. I was exposed to torture and interrogation on a weekly basis. My only dream was to finish my university studies and to start a family and live in peace.

On October 10, 2016, they transferred him to a prison in the city of Dhamar which he could not know its name, but he remembers the method

of torture in it: “They used to tie my hands and feet and crucify me. These were the hardest days of my life. I wished I hadn’t been born in this life or lived in this world. I used to say I wish I had died before this. I remained in Dhamar prison until May 2, 2017, when they transferred me to Al Sharqiya prison in Dhamar governorate, and this prison was more severe than the previous one. Here the type of torture was psychological more than physical.

When he was feeling hungry and thirsty and told them that he wanted a loaf of bread and some water, he was beaten, slapped, and held in the bathroom. “I was getting sick and didn’t even find one tab of painkiller. I wanted to die so badly.”

Then, on July 27, 2019, they returned him to Al-Saleh City Prison in Taiz: “I was scheduled to have two meals a day and 75 ml of water for 24 hours. We were given moldy Kudama (a kind of Yemeni traditional bread). Our life was cruel in every sense of the word. My mental status was worsening. I was thinking of committing suicide to be relieved of all this.”

On December 19, 2019, Essa was released as part of a swap deal between the army and the Houthis. He said about that day: “As if I was born again. I breathed the fresh air that I had been deprived of for more than three years.”

Saif (Pseudonym)

He was arrested while he was in front of the passport office in the city of Marib to obtain a passport. A security force arrested him on November 7, 2019. He remained in the Passport Detention Center for two days before he was transferred to other illegal secret detention centers before his relatives knew his whereabouts on November 23 of the same month. They could not find out who arrested him, as his family reported in a complaint they issued to the Yemeni Ministry of Human Rights. The complaint obtained by "SAM" stated that the forcibly disappeared person was in a bad condition due to torture and exhausting interrogation for long hours, and sleeping on the floor without using a blanket, especially as he suffers from a number of diseases and underwent a number of operations. Saif, born in 1971 and a father of four children, told "SAM" that he was arrested for two months, in the passport office without any reason. Then they transferred him to the Political Security prison in the beginning where he remained for four days without investigation. After that, they started interrogating him. Sometimes on accusations that he is a Houthi. Other times on the accusation of belonging to the

People's Public Congress. They accused me of obtaining passports for Houthi leaders, and they did not prove any charges against him, according to him. He added: "I was interrogated four times. Each time the interrogation took four hours with my eyes blindfolded and my hands tied to my back. There were more than 100 prisoners, including children under the age of 18, in prison with me. All of them were accused of affiliating with the Houthi group or having Hashemite surnames. They were taken from the roads, or they were there to obtain passports or are returning from abroad. There are more than twenty people who went there to receive their salaries but instead they were imprisoned."

He says about the place where he was detained: "I was placed in the cells measuring two and forty centimeters by two meters every eight people were put in a cell. Bed, each person had only a blanket. Food, four Kudam (a type of Yemeni bread) for the day with fava beans in the morning and evening, and rice and gravy as lunch. Water, they distributed five liters for each person every day to be used for drinking, washing and ablution. There are two bathrooms in the ward without doors. The ward includes seventy prisoners and you are allowed to go

(to the bathroom) whenever you want. Some people are subjected to harsh torture in order to force them to confess, such as beatings with cables and scorpions and being hung by chains and their hands tied behind. In the case of illness, "it does not matter," you can go to treatment whenever the officer allows you, provided that you pay the cost of treatment." "There was a person called Faris. They arrested him at the passport office, and he was brought to the security department. He was tortured before entering the cell. He was tortured until he passed out on the pretext that he was a national security element. Three days later, he was summoned and they apologized to him because he had a similar name to someone else's. Unfortunately, He has been in prison for more than ten months and until this day. Another person whose surname is "Al-Radhi" went to Sayoun to receive his friend, and he was arrested upon his return because his title, Al-Radhi, means that he is Hashmi. A third person named Abdulghani Jahaf, went for Umrah last year. He was driving a bus with twenty women, was arrested because his name is Jahaf."

CHAPTER II

Forcibly Disappeared Persons whose Fate Remains Unknown for Political Reasons



Major General Mahmoud Ahmad Salem Al-Subaihi, former Yemeni Minister of Defense

Major General Mahmoud Ahmed Salem Al-Subaihi, the former Yemeni Minister of Defense, born in 1948, in Lahj Governorate, southern Yemen, is the former Yemeni Minister of Defense. The Houthis appointed him as head of the Supreme Security Committee after the 2014 coup in Yemen, but he managed to escape to Aden, and he met with President Hadi, who appointed him as acting Minister of Defense after Khaled Bahah's government submitted its resignation on January 22, 2015. He was later named as Minister of Defense in the mini-government in exile, but the Houthis were able to arrest him. A decision was issued by the Security Council to release Major General Al-Subaihi, but he has not been released until this moment.



Mohammed Qahtan,, a Senior Member of the High Commission of Al-Islah Party

Although he was engaged in negotiations under the auspices of the United Nations at that time, on April 5, he was taken to an undisclosed location where he is still forcibly disappeared and his family knows nothing about him. Even the two recent United Nations envoys were unable to know any information from the Houthi militia indicating his fate as a 60-year-old man suffering from many chronic diseases.

On April 4, 2015, a military force of the Houthi militia stormed the house of the leading figure "Mohammed Qahtan" of Al-Islah Party and they kidnapped him in front of his family and put him in an unknown prison where his

whereabouts and fate are unknown. They did not allow his family and lawyers to contact him or know his whereabouts. "Qahtan" has been a member of the High Commission Al-Islah since 2007, after years of being the head of the political department in his party. SAM's team contacted his son who briefed the organization on the details of his father's abduction. He told SAM: "After putting my father under house- arrest days before his kidnapping, a group of gunmen came on Sunday, April 5, 2015, some of whom were wearing civilian clothes and the others were wearing military uniforms. As my father was sleeping in his house and they were knocking loudly on the door. After the door was opened, they asked us to call my father and told him to go with them. Our father told us not to worry and that he would return in a day or two on his way out, but we did not know that we would not see our father for six years."

Rashad Al-Sharabi, a journalist close to Qahtan, tells SAM Organization: "Mohammed Qahtan stood in the negotiations, sponsored by the United Nations in Sana'a in 2014 and its special envoy for Yemen, and put a paper in front of him on the negotiating table to announce his peaceful boycott until President Hadi was brought out of his isolation and released from the house arrest put on him by Houthis by force of arms.

Qahtan was aware of the Houthis' and how everyone acquiesces to them, but he used a means of peaceful struggle to stand in the way of their actions that undermined the constitutional legitimacy of the country and its symbol the elected President AbdRabbo Mansour Hadi. It seems that Qahtan's peacefulness and his quest for equal citizenship under the rule of a racist group that believes in violence and embraces racism as a religion and claims the divinely granted right to rule Yemen as a chosen dynasty, was one of the most important reasons that put him under house arrest.

Although he was engaged in sponsored negotiations at that time, on April 5, he was taken to an undisclosed location and is still forcibly disappeared while his family does not know anything about him. The last two United Nations envoys were unable to know any information from the Houthi militia indicating his fate as a 60-year-old suffering from many chronic diseases.

A few weeks after his disappearance, Security Council Resolution 2216 was issued condemning the coup of the Houthi group and affirming its support for the legitimacy of President Hadi. The resolution included a text obligating the coup group to release Qahtan and others. The group, however, released some of them after their torture and death following their release while Qahtan's fate remains unknown.



Dr. Mustafa Al-Mutwakel-Chairperson of the General Investment Authority in the Government of the Houthi Group

Before Elham leaves the city of Marib, their lawyer received a phone call from an anonymous phone number. The caller told them that Dr. Mustafa is no longer in Marib.

On April 27, 2017, Dr. Al-Mutawakel, who is the chairperson of the General Investment Authority in the Sana'a government, was arrested in the "Falaj" checkpoint in Marib governorate while he was on his way returning from Sayoun governorate following an international participation in a conference in Morocco. He was taken to an undisclosed location and was denied family visitations and communication with his lawyer and family. Despite the attempts of his wife "Elham", who endured a long travel between Sana'a and Marib, she did not find a response to her demand to know the fate of her husband, and she did not find any information that could ease her suffering. Before Elham leaves the city of Marib, their lawyer received a call from an anonymous number. The caller told them that Dr. Mustafa is no longer in Marib and confirming that he was handed over to Saudi Arabia. He added "You shouldn't make it difficult for yourself and for us. It is better for you to leave." She left after two weeks of her visit.⁽¹⁾

(1) In the Darkness, a report issued by Mwatana for Human Rights <https://mwatana.org/in-the-darkness/>



Major General Nasser Mansour Hadi Al-Fadhli, 66 years old

He is the brother of Yemeni President AbdRabbuh Mansour Hadi, from Abyan governorate,. Assumed command of the Aden Special Forces. He also held leading positions in the military. He was arrested in the battles between the government forces of the legitimate government against the Houthi rebel group on the outskirts of the city of Aden, accompanied by Major General Mahmoud al-Subaihi and Major General Faisal Rajab. He was taken to an undisclosed location. Many news websites and newspapers reported exchange deals between the Houthis and the legitimate government to release him and his colleagues, but this was false news.



Major General Faisal Rajab

He is one of the military leaders in the Yemeni army, belonging to the internationally recognized legitimate government, who was appointed commander of the 119th Infantry Brigade in Radfan area in Lahj governorate. He was arrested in the battles taking place on the outskirts of Aden, accompanied by the former Yemeni Defense Minister, Major General Mahmoud Al-Subaihi, in March 2015 by the forces of the Houthi rebel group. He was taken to an undisclosed location.

PART 2

Forcibly disappeared for reasons related to the conflict in Yemen

The parties to the conflict in Yemen practiced enforced disappearance against their political opponents, whether they were politicians holding political positions in parties or the state, or civilians believed to be loyal to or oppose them in terms of political orientation. As "SAM" for Rights and Liberties verified that most of those who were arbitrarily detained and forcibly disappeared were arrested from their homes through night raids, their workplaces, or were taken from armed security points on the roads at the entrances to cities. The forcibly disappeared can be divided among the parties to the conflict as follows:-

FIRST:

Forcibly Disappeared Persons in Areas Controlled by the Houthi Group

The Houthi group, which took control of the capital, Sanaa by force of arms in September 2014, comes at the head of the parties that committed enforced disappearance against their opponents indiscriminately. Where it monitored and documented the disappearance of nearly “ ” civilians whose fate or their places of detention is unknown until this moment. This is an approximate number. The real number cannot be predicted due to the sense of fear that prevails many of people, and the unwillingness to speak to human rights organizations for fear of harming their forcibly disappeared relatives since the security services at all levels practiced arbitrary arrests and enforced disappearances, whether police stations supervised by the Revolutionary Committee, or the militants of the Revolutionary Committees deployed in all areas under the control of the Houthi group, or intelligence men.



Ismail Saleh Mubarak Al-Ramadi (aged 32)

He is from Sana'a Governorate, Bait Maran - Arhab. He is married and has a daughter who died during his enforced disappearance. He was arbitrarily detained on Thursday, December 11, 2014, in front of his house in the village of Bait Maran after fighters affiliated with the Houthi militia boarding a car had raided his house. They began to handcuff him and drag him in a humiliating and provocative manner. He was held for two days in one of the neighboring houses that al-Houthi had seized before blowing it up. Then he was transferred to a school in the Madbah area, next to the headquarters of the First Armored Division in the capital, Sana'a where Ismail was held in a solitary confinement for about two months, during which he was subjected to severe torture, and he was heard screaming in pain due to the severity of torture. Then he was transferred to an undisclosed location and he hasn't been heard from until writing this report.



Saeed Ahmed Al-Ma'amari

Saeed Al-Ma'amari was arrested from inside his iron workshop from Al-Burj area, west of Taiz city, on March 20 2017, by gunmen affiliated with the Houthi group. He was taken to an undisclosed location and he has been disappeared since then.



Youssef Ali Qaid

Youssef Qaid, 75 year-old man, was arrested from Mathbah area, and there is no information about the method or reasons for the arrest. His family has orders for his release and orders to visit, but these orders have not been implemented until this moment. The confirmed information about him is that he is in the National Security Prison, but there are no other details about the incident.



Saeed Saleh Nasser Murshid

He was born in 1948 - married - and lives in the Sha'our area - Hazm Al-Auden District - Ibb Governorate. He was arrested on May 9, 2019. The place of his arrest is not known to this day.

Faisal Mohammed Mused Abdullah Ahmed Al Hamli

He was born in 1992 and lives in Al-Ahmoul District - Hazm Al-Auden District - Ibb Governorate. He was kidnapped from Ibb Governorate on March 15, 2016. The location of him is unknown until this moment.



Sa'a Qaid Ahmed Abdullah Al-Qaoati

The Houthi militia kidnapped him from his brother's pharmacy in Ma'abar city of Dhamar Governorate on December 25, 2016. His brother and his family searched for him everywhere, but they did not find any information about him. On one occasion they contacted a Houthi leader and they replied: Do not ask about that person again. There is no need for you to ask about him. So far, his fate and whereabouts remain unknown, and no one knows whether he is alive or not.



Yasser Al-Jonaid

"Yasser" was working as an English language teacher, and he lives in the city of Al-Khoukha. He does not belong to any political party and does not have any political activity. The Houthi militia arrested him from his home in the beginning of 2017, on a malicious accusation that his neighbor Abdul Rahman Halabi had reported against him. He was taken to the Security Department of alKhokha, and since that moment his fate remains unknown until today. What is more painful is that some of the supervisors of the Houthi militia extorted money from his wife on the pretext that they know the place of his arrest. The total sums they took

from Yasser's family amounted to two million and two hundred thousand riyals.



Salem Mohammed Raimy

"Salem" is 20 years old, and he is from the city of Hais in Hodeidah. Houthi forces arrested him during a family visit to the city of Hodeidah when he was on the seashore, where a crew of the Houthi militia arrested him on March 1, 2016, and since that moment, nothing was heard from him, and his fate is unknown until this moment.



Shakib Al-Khedher

Shakib Al-Khedher Ali Allan, 55 years old, from the city of Aden, a father of five children was arrested on June 10, 2015, by the Houthi group during its control of the city of Aden in the Al-Memadara area - the sewer point, while returning from Al-Mahra governorate accompanied by his cousin where he went to buy cars to bring to Aden. However, he was arrested and the money allocated for the cars was taken from him. His family hasn't received any information about him.



Abkar Abdullah Abdu Barkhali

Abkar is 57 year-old man. The Houthi group kidnapped him from his home on the morning of March 16, 2016. A military vehicle boarding several gunmen in civilian clothes, led by Abu Hashem al-Riyami, arrived at the village school, but they did not find him. The sight of the heavily armed gunmen also caused a state of terror and panic for the male and female students. When they did not find him, they forced one of the teachers to go with them in order to show them his house. His house was stormed and he was taken from his house by force.

He was forcibly disappeared in one of the Houthi militia's secret prisons. He was subjected to various types of physical and psychological torture despite his old age and his suffering of high blood pressure and diabetes. His family didn't know anything about him for about two months until one of the detainees was released and told his family about the place he was detained in. After a while, he called his family for five minutes and asked for medicines, money and food.

Since September 1, 2016, the date on which the coalition aircraft

bombed his place of detention in a farm east of the Al-Salif Junction, which had been used by the Houthi militias as a secret prison for their opponents, his family did not know anything about him. Furthermore, his family has lost a lot of money to the Houthi supervisors to guide them and tell them if he was still alive or not, and his family has not reached a conclusion so far. The family has known nothing but bitterness and deprivation, and every time the family hears news regarding the release of one of the detainees, they ask him about their father, but to no avail.



Ahmed and Essam Abdulraqib and Mohammed Basheer Mohammed

On August 9, 2018, Al-Saeeda Building in Al-Jahmalia area of Salah District - Taiz Governorate, was stormed at about eight in the evening by a group of individuals led by a person named "Yasser Al-Aqel" who is affiliated with the Military Committee. The mother and father of Muhammad Essam, his two sisters and his friend Mohammad Basheer were taken to a headquarters in the Salah District. According to the residents, that area belongs to a person called "Shafiq al-Awar." Then Mohammed's family was interrogated and asked: Where are you from and why did you move here? Then the mother, father and sisters were released at half past six in the morning, on the condition that they did not tell anyone that their house had been broken into and they were arrested, or else they would liquidate their son.

"Mohammad Basheer" was ill-treated as these individuals made scratches with a scalpel in his hand. The family, after their release, searched for Mohammed and his friend Ahmed Essam asking the people responsible for that area, but they told them that they had no trace and that they were not there. They completely denied their existence.



Khaled Ahmed Hussein Al-Saiaghi

Khaled was abducted on February 14, 2016, from the Salh district of Taiz governorate, when a military car boarding six armed Houthi militants came to the restaurant where Khaled was having lunch in the Al-Hawban area in the Taiz governorate - Salah district and kidnapped and took Khaled to the al-Qaser Round, and then to the Mujlia area. He was taken then to the city

of Al-Saleh. When his family went to search for him in Al-Saleh prison, the prison officials denied his presence. His family also searched for him in prisons and submitted reports to the Ministry of Interior in Sana'a, the Red Cross, the High Commissioner for Human Rights, the Prisoners' Affairs Committee, and the Association for the Defense of Detainees, but they did not find anything since his abduction once and for all. The abductee's wife says: My situation is so hard with the presence of three children. I became the father and the mother at the same time.



Najib Ahmed Saeed Shuga'a Aldeen

"Najib" was kidnapped on March 15, 2016, from Al-Jahmalia area in Taiz where an armed force affiliated with the Houthi militia led by "Akram Al-Junaid" raided the area, and surrounded several houses, including Najib's house. Moreover, they blew up the house and bombed it with a "tank" and kidnapped Najib and three of his brothers, two of whom were released later whereas the third brother was killed in the bombing of the coalition aircraft on the community college prison in Dhamar Governorate. Najib is still missing to this day, and his family has not known anything about him since the day he was kidnapped. Najib's family submitted a report to the relevant authorities, organizations, and official bodies, but to no avail.



Mutaz Abdulhameed Saeed AL-Shujaifi

One of his relatives said in his testimony to "SAM" team: "On Monday, February 24, 2020, Mutaz left his brother's house, which is located behind the oil company, at 8:30 pm, heading to the market, and he has not returned back yet. Mutaz only had his ID card. He did not take his mobile phone with him as he left it at home. At eleven o'clock on the same day, we started looking for him because he was unusually late. We went the next day to ask his acquaintances in Al-Hawban about him, at his workplace, and in hospitals and hotels in the area, but we did not find him."

"Then we asked one of the officers to inquire about him in prisons and detention centers. 3 days later, he said that Mutaz had not been found. After that, we went to the criminal investigation and saw pictures of dead people who had not yet been identified. Then he was asked about him in the city of Taiz, Sana'a and Aden and at his previous residence in Sana'a, and at his previous work

as well. All his family and friends were asked about him. We also submitted a report to the Public Prosecution. In turn, they directed the Prisons Department, the Criminal Investigation and Operations Department, but to this day we have not received any information about him.”



Abdulaziz Ahmed Ahmed Sa'ad Al-Aqli

Abdulaziz is from Al-Mahwit governorate, Hafash district, Almalahena sub district, Dhafer village. He is 46 years old, married with four kids. He was arrested from (Hataresh) point in Sana'a \, on Septemeber 23, 2015 while he was on his way to Marib escaping from Hothis' harassment. He wanted to go to a place where he feels safe, but he was arbitrarily detained by the Houthi group and has been forcibly disappeared during the whole period of his abduction. We knew nothing about him. We didn't know if he was alive or dead until Sheikh Jamal Al-Ma'amari spoke on Suhail Channel and revealed he was detained in the prison of the National Security in Sana'a. He was accused of affiliation with the legitimacy. He was detained because of his intellectual and political thoughts that oppose the unjust group. His family, relatives and friends were not allowed to visit him. We know nothing about his health condition, because we were denied visitation.



Zailai Mohammed A'aish Hasan (aged 24)

According to Zailai's statement: "Zailai was detained on 2 December 2015 after Al-Maghreb prayer on his way out of the Mosque in Al-Shuahda neighborhood where a number of armed vehicles of the Houthi group surrounded us and fired indiscriminately which affected a number of the neighborhood residents when they arrested Zailai." His father adds: "We searched for Zailai everywhere supported by organizations and lawyers but we found no response and we couldn't disclose his whereabouts or fate."

Mohammed A'aish says: "They blew up five of our houses before arresting my son Zailai. Asma'a Mohammed Mohammed Hakami, aged 27, died entering one of the houses to bring some documents the moment they blew the house up. We were able to retrieve the body three days later because the Houthi group prevented us from retrieving it. In the meantime, the corpse had



begun to decompose, and began to smell, forcing us to put a bottle of perfume, and the bad smell was still emitting from it.”

Fawzi Ahmed Obaid

Fawzi’s brother posted on his Facebook page: “On Monday September 6, 2015, my brother “Fawzi Ahmed Ahmed Obaid” was abducted and forcibly disappeared in prisons of the security and intelligence- previously known as the Political Security- in Amant Al-Asima Sana’a against the backdrop of false accusation and setup by some people working with him who had some personal problems with him at work. He was arrested in on evening when he was going back home from his work in “Bait Baos” area to Madhbah in Sana’a. My brother has been detained and forcibly disappeared since that date to this day with the continuous insistence of prison officials throughout these years to deny his mother and family visitation to see him in his prison and too check on his health, and their complete refusal to discuss his grievances. This includes their ignoring and not responding to the directives issued by many judicial and official bodies, including the Public Prosecution, the Specialized Criminal Court, the committees charged with going to prisons to look into detainees’ cases, the Main Committee for the Implementation of the General Amnesty decision and other official bodies. All of these bodies require directing them to allow his mother and family to visit him in prison, as well as referring him to the judiciary to decide his case or release him, but to no avail.⁽¹⁾

SAM's team communicated via Messenger with his brother, but he refused to talk to us responding that they avoid talking to organizations so as not to fail some of the efforts that are being made to follow up on his grievances, because publishing statements complicates and obstructs those efforts by confronting them with intransigence and not responding to us by the responsible authorities

Journalist Waheed Al-Sofi

The founder of Al-Arabiya Online, a father of two children, was arrested by the Houthi militia from the Tahrir Post office in the capital, Sanaa, on June 9, 2015

(1) <https://m.facebook.com/photo.php?fbid=1713705398779463&id=100004200588022&set=a.680811615402185&s>

SECOND:

Areas Under the Control of the UAE backed Transitional Council

The armed forces established by the United Arab Emirates, a member of the Arab coalition, practiced widespread violations in their areas of control, specifically in Aden, Hadramaut, Shabwa, Lahj and Abyan where the Security Belt Forces in Aden, Lahj and Abyan governorates, and Elite Forces Hadrami in Hadramaut, and the Shabwani Elite Forces in Shabwa contributed in many violations such as night raids, arbitrary arrests, enforced disappearances, and torture, as well as the so-called counter-terrorism forces and police stations run by people who owe a brigade to the Transitional Council and the UAE.

Sheikh Abdulqader Al-Shibani



On November 5, 2020, Sheikh Abdul Qader Al Shaibani (65 years old), from the city of Mansoura, Aden, was kidnapped by gunmen who had intercepted his car as he was on his way to travel the Republic of Egypt to receive treatment. "Al-Shibani" suffers from chronic diseases. During the past three months, he underwent operations to remove brain tumors and install a hip joint. One of his relatives told SAM that the sheikh was kidnapped while on his way to Egypt for treatment.

The family of Sheikh Al-Shaibani submitted a report to the Public Prosecutor, "that at a quarter past six on Friday, October 30, 2020, a group of armed and masked men in civilian clothes riding in a white Accent car with reflective glass and a white bus also with reflective window glass, kidnapped Sheikh / Abdul Qader Ali Abdullah Al-Badhiji (Al-Shibani) in front of his wife and youngest son from the Corniche of Remy neighborhood in Mansoura district. Noting that our father had come from Taiz to Aden on Wednesday before last on his way to Cairo for treatment as he suffers from a broken hip and can only move in a wheelchair, and suffers from cancer and a brain tumor, in addition to chronic diseases such as diabetes, high blood pressure and back pain. His trip with his son and wife to Cairo was supposed to take a place on Saturday, October 31, 2020. Until writing this report, we were unable to know his place of detention, nor do we know who kidnapped him, and we do not know anything about his health."



Zakaria Ahmed Mohammed Qasim

"Qasim" was arrested on January 27, 2018 by the anti-terrorism forces of the Southern Transitional Council and the one in charge for these forces is "Yasran al-Maqtari." He was kidnapped in front of the Somali community in the Mualla district in Aden governorate while he was outside his home by a bus and armed men in civilian clothes. They beat him and shot in the air. He was taken to prison in the Tawahi district of the Transitional Council. Then he was transferred to a prison belonging to the security official of the Transitional Council, "Shalal Ali Shaye". After that, he was received by Emirati investigators.

In the details of his kidnapping, a relative of "Qasim" tells the "SAM" team what happened, saying: "He was taken by force on his way to the dawn prayer by four masked gunmen in a car. He was beaten when they resisted them, and the people in the area were threatened with weapons when they came out to help him."

He adds in his testimony: "We do not know anything about him since his kidnapping, his whereabouts, his condition, or anything except what the director of Aden's security initially stated that Zakaria was with them, and that it was just investigations and he would be released. After that he denied his existence and we did not know anything about his condition."

"SAM" learned that "a committee was formed from the leadership of the Saudi coalition after we protested in front of the coalition headquarters to reveal the disappeared persons and follow up the issue of detainees in the "Bir Ahmed" prison. Indeed, the formation of the committee was announced on November 6, 2020, and all the data and information were submitted to the committee. We have been waiting since that time for the committee's decisions."



Al-Qumaishi Family

Mohammed Saeed Al-Qumaishi (aged 17)

On April 2, 2016, Mohammed Saeed Omar Muqdah al-Qumaishi (17 years), who is studying in the third grade of the high school, was arrested. Soldiers from the Aden Security Department raided the house, and told us that Mohammed Saeed would

be transferred to Aden Security for investigation. The father accompanied the soldiers and handed his son over to the Aden Security Department. He has a receipt attached to you. After a number of armed men had taken him from his house on the pretext that he was wanted for investigation. His brother tells the "SAM" team: "My father went with my brother with the soldiers to the Aden Security Department, for interrogation and then to bring him back. Unfortunately, my brother has not returned since that time, and we have proof of that. After follow-ups, my father, along with three sheikhs and the Shabwah governor's deputy, went to the Director of Aden Security, Major General Shallal, on October 14, 2016, who replied that the coalition took "Mohammed" for investigation for a week. My father told him, "I don't know the coalition, I know you and you are the one who took my sons." Then the security director replied: Give me two weeks and if your son is innocent, we will take him out." Since then my brother has been disappeared and we don't know his fate ". Mohammed Al-Qushaimi continued to be hidden in the coalition prison, and his family does not know his fate until this moment. They have not been able to obtain any reassuring information about him.



Saleh Saeed Al-Qumaishi (24 years old)

On July 24, 2016, Security Belt Forces, consisting of two cars, one Hilux, and the other an American Foxy bus, carrying soldiers stormed the restaurant owned by him, and took him from his cashier desk.

His brother says to the team of "SAM": "We went to the Attorney General, the Minister of Justice and the Minister of the Interior, we were able to visit him once. After he was referred to Mansoura prison, they told us that they were held in Shallal's house for a period of three months where they were tortured. They said: An Emirati force came and took us from Shallal's house and Waddah hall. He stated that Yasran Al-Maqtari and Abdul-Daem, director of the Shallal office, were supervising the torture of the detainees, stressing that torture was carried out by beating, electrocution and burning with iron. They told us that one of the detainees called "Jamal Al-Mandaei", died from severe torture and this person was disappeared with my brothers in the same case." Saleh's brother continues, according to what he



told him: "Then they took us to the headquarters of the coalition and opened an investigation with us. The investigator was an Emirati. After two months, they were referred to Mansoura prison where they stayed for two weeks, and we visited them. Then they were hidden to this day."

The Child Adel Al-Zabidi

The child Adel Al-Zabidi, 14 year-old child, is from Hodeida. He was arrested on June 14, 2016 when he worked at on the restaurants belonging to Al-Qushaibi from the Sha'ab police station in Aden at 2:00 am. He was abducted by a car with no license plate when was sleeping in front of the restaurant he was working at. His fate remains unknown until now.



Al-Zenji Family

Helmy Al-Zenji (35 years old)

Helmy Abdo Muhammad, nicknamed "Al-Zenji", aged 35, was arrested on March 13, 2016, by the Security Belt Forces in Shabwa, at one of the checkpoints in the Al-Mahfad area of the governorate while he was returning back to the city of Aden. Twenty days later, he was handed over by Shabwa security forces to the coalition forces. His family tried to search for him and filed a complaint to the coalition and the security and interior agencies to no avail as his family did not receive any answer. His family adds that he was seen in one of the Red Cross centers in Aden for treatment while he was in a state of severe fatigue due to torture. Since then no one has seen him as his family is in a tragic and dire situation due to his absence.



Hussain Abdu Mohammed Abdullah aged 27

Hussein, married with a sole daughter, was arrested on July 1, 2016. He lives in Mansoura district of Aden City. He was arrested by the security men affiliated with the director of security, Shallal Shaye'i. After he was beaten, he was taken to the Aden Security Department, and referred to the anti- terrorism. He has been disappeared since that time.

His family told SAM's team, "Hussain called us a month after his arrest and said that he was in Shallal's house. Some of the young men who were detained with him in the same place said that he was tortured. His family is living in difficult living and



psychological conditions because of the disappearance of their breadwinner."

Shaker Bin Hamel

Shaker Ahmed Surour bin Hamel (57 years old) was arrested at the beginning of September 2017, from the city of Sayun in Hadramout, by Yemeni forces supervised by Saudi forces. He was placed in Al-Teen Prison, supervised by Saudi officers and where detainees are subjected to severe torture. Shaker suffers from many diseases. The last time when he was visited was in December 2018, in Sayoun. After that there was no news from him. His relatives followed the competent authorities, but they did not know his whereabouts. According to the testimony of one of the detainees who spent a period of detention with him, he said in 2019: We received news that he had been transferred with others to Dhahban Prison in Saudi Arabia.



The Two Brothers Sultan and Wail

In March 2015, Sultan Ghaleb Omar (16 years old) and his brother Wael Ghalib Omar (17 years old) were arrested by the security forces, and they were hidden in Al-Teen Prison, which is supervised by the Saudi forces.

According to the testimony of his relatives to "SAM", the two children became young and suffer from a bad psychological condition. One of the children's relatives says: "I visited them. Their bodies were thin and they were handcuffed all the time. They assured me that they were subjected to severe beatings and repeated electric shocks."



Mohammed Othman Ahmed Ghaleb

He was born in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia (27 years old). He worked as a sales representative. According to the testimony of his relatives, he was deported from the Kingdom in connection with a case. He went to the city of Aden in order to obtain a ticket to the Republic of Egypt to join his relatives. He stayed in Al-Jawhara Hotel in the Mansoura area, and one of his relatives told the "SAM" team: "The last contact with him was when he was in a hotel on Mansoura Street in Aden, after which the contact with him was lost. For five years, we haven't known anything about him, whether he is alive or dead. We submitted a report to the government containing all his information but we did not receive any response."



Bahij Obaid Zaid Aqel

He is from Dar Sa'ad – Aden. He was arrested from the "Dar Sa'ad" district in the "Zahra Khalil" area. He is the district leader of the transport brigade Sheikh Othman neighborhood, married and a father of three daughters. He was arrested on June 25, 2018 by the Security Belt Forces supervised by the UAE while driving back home when he was stopped by a military car carrying military masked elements in military clothes. They took him with his car from the area of Zahra Al-Sheikh Othman to an undisclosed location.

Bahij's wife says to SAM Organization, "Bahij's mother died out of grief" over her son while his father is sick and cannot walk, and there is no one to support the family. For Bahij does not have a monthly salary. Bahij's wife concludes her talk, "I demand that my husband's location be revealed, and if he has any criminal case, they should refer him to the judiciary so that we can even see him and know his condition."



Mazen Muhsin Abdullah Al-Duba

Mazen was arrested on August 10, 2016. His house was raided at night by the anti-terror squad in Lahj governorate, who were in five cars, three of which were military without any regard for the late time or the feelings of his family, which caused fear and panic, especially among children. Those forces took the house's belongings of gold and other things. They took his car too, and kidnapped him. The family does not know anything about him. The terrifying intrusion led to the miscarriage of Mazen's wife, and his family was greatly affected.



Mohammed Ali Abdullah Al-Asbahi

He was arrested on February 27, 2016 as he was abducted from the street by masked gunmen wearing military uniforms and boarding a military vehicle and a car. The security services denied knowing him. His family is traumatized and does not know where he is disappeared. However, some witnesses told them that their son was taken to the Security Belt in Lahj governorate. His family lives in fear and anticipation of any news about their son who has been abducted for four years.

Jamal Hussain

He was arrested on October 8, 2017, three months after his wedding when a force from the Security Belt led by a person nicknamed Abu Sayyaf raided the house where he and his friends were in. Abu Sayyaf used verbal threats and weapons, saying, "Death has come to you." He was taken at the beginning to Omar Al-Mukhtar police station. Then he was taken to Shallal's security department. After that, his tracks were disappeared and they did not hear anything about him. His family went to look for him, but the security department ignored all their demands, not even mentioning here that Jamal was fighting with the resistance on the southern border, and after the arrest they cut off his salary.



Osama Mohammed Ali Al-Srati

He was arrested on June 26, 2016, when masked gunmen belonging to the security services and the security belt stormed the house of Osama's family. The mother confronted them, refusing to let them take her son. The perpetrators then beat her. The traces of bullets fired by those gunmen are still obvious in the house. The family contacted the Security Services to reveal the fate of their son. At first, the director of Security, Shallal, promised them to release him from the coalition after investigation, but those promises were not implemented. According to sources, Osama was taken to Shalal's house. Eight days later, he was transferred to the coalition headquarters in Buraika. and two months later, he appeared in Bir Ahmed prison, and from there he was taken to the notorious "Wadhah base", where he was subjected to severe torture, after which he was forcibly disappeared His fate is not known yet.



Mohammed Saleh Fadhl Al-Noum

Mohammed Salih Fadhl Al-Noum was arrested on July 13, 2017 by the security forces of Aden near his house on Khalifa Street in Mansoura. According to his family's testimony, there is no information available about his place of detention, with the exception of leaks of his photo in "Aden Al-Ghad" newspaper indicating that he died under torture.



Abdullah Yahiya Abdullah Ahmed Al-Zaom

He was arrested on December 23, 2016 by the Security Belt and Aden Security forces. One of his relatives told "SAM": "Two military cars raided his house in the Cairo neighborhood of Aden at 11 pm when gunmen took him with their weapons drawn. After

interrogating him for a week in the security department, no one heard from him again and Abdullah al-Zaom disappeared. His family had no knowledge about his whereabouts. They appealed to the government authority and all the organizations of the international community to work to disclose Abdullah's fate or provide any Information about his fate.

Ahmed Fayez Salem Bayamin



His father says in the details of his testimony to the team of "SAM": "On the fourth of Ramadan of 2019, after the Maghrib prayer, our 19-year-old son, Ahmed Fayez Salem Bayamin, left the Ali bin Abi Talib mosque, accompanied by his brother Salem and one of his neighbors. At the same time, a white "Hilux" car carrying four masked gunmen in civilian clothes intercepted their way. Two of the gunmen came out and called: Oh Ahmed, come out. Ahmed said to them: Who are you? They said: come here for a ten minute investigation and then you can go back home. He asked: who are you? They replied: Shut up! Don't say a word! He said: give me a second to tell my father. But they took him by force. Then his brother Salem, accompanied by one of his friends, went to the Ghail Bawazeer police station and filed a kidnapping report, and gave them all the details. However, they were surprised by the response of the then-security director, Ghail Bawazeer, Ahmed Al-Jamahi, saying: Ahmed is wanted at the airport, and now he is there.

He continues: "A few minutes after the kidnapping, his father contacted the commander of the "Quartz" camp, Lt. Col. "Salem Al-Namuri" and told him what had happened. Ahmed's father told him: Is the car following you? He said I don't know. But after a quarter of an hour he called me, and after twenty minutes his father called back Lieutenant-Colonel Salem Al-Namuri, who told him that the car was following them and that Ahmed was wanted at the airport."

"That day passed and there was no news about Ahmed. Two weeks later, we contacted the Emirati leader, "Abu Abdullah," and told him about the matter, and he replied, "I released Ahmed in the middle of Ramadan. Ahmed does not have anything suspicious, and he is innocent. So we asked him about the side that he handed Ahmed over to or the officer to whom he handed Ahmed over, but he did not answer."

We made several attempts to communicate with Abu Abdullah the Emirati, but to no avail. At that time, Ahmed Fayez Baymin's father met with the director of Hadhramaut Coast Security, Brigadier General "Munir Karama Al-Tamimi" whom Ahmed Fayez' father gave the full details of the incident. Then Brigadier General "Mounir al-Tamimi" asked for a picture of Ahmed, and when he saw the picture, he said, "This is a respectable and young boy. I will follow up on the matter, and God willing, it will be good. To this day, he has not brought any news or anything about Ahmed Fayez.

After that, we contacted the director of the Ghayl Bawazir Directorate, "Adnan Muhammad Hamran", and we told him about this. He told them: I will communicate with the Emiratis and the security authorities. When we re-communicated with Dr. Adnan to find out what the Emiratis and the security authorities told him about Ahmed, Hamran replied that Ahmed was released from one place to another in preparation for his release. After the days passed, Dr. Adnan Hamran did not contact us, and we did not know what happened in the matter. He continued, "Then we contacted the intelligence chief in Hadhramaut, Muhammad Omar al-Yamani, and told him about the matter. He replied, "The name of Ahmed is not in the records of the intelligence department, but he promised to follow up on the matter." Until writing this note, he did not help us with anything, and we made several attempts and contacts with officers, prominent citizens and sheikhs. Among those we contacted and went to is Sheikh Saleh Al-Sharafi, advisor to the governor of Hadhramaut, as we met him several times. He says that he went to the governor and told him about Ahmed's case, so the governor was saddened by the incident and affected by the matter and said: "everything will be just fine." To this day, the Sheikh has not contacted us, knowing that Ahmed Fayez has not contacted us to this day, and we do not know where he is, in which location, how his condition and health is. What his fate is, and what the reasons are behind his arrest and kidnapping over the past two years."



Saeed Jaber Saeed Al-Dobahi

Saeed Al-Dobahi was arrested on December 4, 2016, by the Aden Security Department led by Shallal Shaye'. It is said, according to some information, that he was arrested in Wadhah Hall. According to a statement obtained by "SAM" from one of his relatives: "After the liberation of Aden, Saeed went to the transport camp Commander, Amjad Abu Al-Zubayr in the governorates of Lahij, Al-Anad, Karsh and Taiz, and returned to Aden to see his family. A week after his return, armed forces belonging to the Aden Security Department raided the area in which he lives, after the evening prayer, and kidnapped him in front of the grocery workers. At the same moment, we went to inform the transport camp where our son works. On the second day we went to the responsible authorities. Then we went to the Security Department to find out the location and reason for his abduction. They did not respond to us. We went to more than one party. All of them treated us in the same way. We also sent a letter to the Security Department's mail to the Director of Security, the code No. (417) which was not replied in addition to another message that has not been answered until now. We do not know the place of his disappearance until now and his wife and children are deprived even of knowing his fate.



Ali Al-Khadher Abdrrabu

Armed forces, whose members wore masks on their faces, stormed the house of "Ali" at 2:30 in the morning, led by a person called Abu al-Yamamah. They came in two cars and one military vehicle. They broke the gate of the garden. Some jumped over the wall of the house and wreaked havoc in the house where they broke the bathroom door and tampered with the contents, all in vain.



Hudhayfa Omar Abdu Yahiya Mubarak

Hudhayfa's relatives told "SAM" monitors that he was kidnapped on June 20, 2017 when a military force affiliated with the anti-terrorism, led by Yasran al-Maqtari, raided the house where he lives at 5:30 in the morning, without any regard for the privacy and sanctity of the house. They horrified the children and all the residents of the building and the neighborhood in which he lives. They even entered his bedroom, and pulled him by force. His

family went to the Security Department, who promised to return him because there was no suspicion of him, but since that time he has disappeared and they have not found any information about his fate.



Adel Mohammed Saleh Al-Haddad

Adel's wife says in her testimony to the "SAM" team: My husband was arrested on November 11, 2016 by a security belt checkpoint. The soldiers who arrested my husband were new soldiers affiliated with the region's commander, Munir al-Yafa'i, nicknamed "Abu al-Yamamah." The incident was witnessed by an eyewitness who knows my husband. The second witness in the case is from Ibb Governorate. He gave me all the details after he was released from prison. He was with my husband in the same prison. Unfortunately, after that, I lost his traces and was unable to communicate with him at all. I knocked on all the doors of the judicial authorities and organizations, but I did not receive any response. I did not know when my husband would be released."



Salem Saeed Al-Kabi Al-Qainashy

Salem was a soldier in the Presidential Guard guarding President Hadi, and he was one of the soldiers who fought the Houthis in defense of Hadi in Sanaa. On September 3, 2016, Salem received a call from one of his friends telling him that he wanted to meet him, so Salem went to Aden to meet his friend. But he was surprised by military vehicles surrounding him and taking him directly to the house of Shallal Ali Shaye', so that his family heard afterwards and learned from the newspapers that Salem had been arrested. His family went directly to Shallal's house to find Salem's car. When they asked "Shallal" about their son, he told them: Rest assured. Salem is there, a few days and he will come back to you. But years passed and Salem did not return to his family. Salem, in Wadhah Hall, run by Yasran Al-Maqtari and under the supervision of Abu Ali Al-Emirati, was subjected to the most severe forms of torture that cost him his life inside the torture centers supervised by the Emirates.



Naif Mohammed Ahmed Al-Quhaibi Al-Yafie

In the testimony of one of his relatives: "On the evening of November 13, 2016, a force of masked men belonging to a

person named Yasran al-Maqtari came to the place where “Naif” was working, to search for a wanted person, according to their claim. Then they got into an argument with Naif, According to eyewitnesses, they took Naif, instead of the one for whom they were looking. They took Naif to Wadhah Hall, which is supervised by Abu Ali al-Emirati where Yasran al-Maqtari and a person named Awad al-Wahsh torture the detainees.

Naif suffers from severe diabetes, in addition to having a disability in the limbs since he cannot move his limbs, but this did not prevent them from electrocuting and hanging him from the ceiling until he passed out and then left him. When he started to wake up Naif called to those in the cell that he needed an insulin needle to treat diabetes as he can't live without it. So one of the detainees called the jailers to bring Naif medication because his condition was critical. Yasran and Abu Ali Al-Emirati answered, “If he dies, call us. Before that, if we hear your voice, we will punish you.” Naif continued to struggle with pain and his health rapidly deteriorated. He was only heard moaning. He remained in this condition for 15 days, after which he died while repeating the names of his family and children, and demanding the medicine he was denied. His colleagues called Yasran, and he said to them: “Leave him, we will come and take him.” They left him for a whole day. Then Awadh Al- Wahsh came to take him to their graves adjacent to Shallal's house.



Salem Hussin Salem Al-Farawi

One of his relatives told the team of “SAM”: “Salem was suffering from a psychological condition known to his family and those close to him, and during his conversation with some people who live in the same area, he told them: “You are agents and people can't remain silent about you, and he meant the security belt's criminality in their violations against people as well as violating their homes.” A few minutes later, a group of individuals working in the security belt of the UAE came, and they took him on the same night, December 2017. This group took Salem and transferred him to Wadhah Hall Prison, which is run by Yasran Al-Maqtari and supervised by Abu Ali Al-Emirati. The weird part is that they beat him, electrocuted him, and tortured him as soon as he arrived without telling him anything. The ongoing torture continued by various means until they strangled him

tightly with the turban he was wearing until he died. According to the account of one of those released to SAM's organization, "SAM" did not confirmed from another source about the death of Salem Al-Farawi. His family didn't receive his dead body nor did they know anything about his fate.



Qasem Ali Salem Al-Yafie

Salem was subjected to torture in the "pressure cooker" cell by hanging and beatings until he got infected with cholera, which was widespread at the time in prison. With the lack of food and the severity of the torture, cholera was so strong and exhausted him. He remained for a month in this condition until his face was completely distorted.

On October 25, 2016, a group of masked anti-terrorism forces raided Qasem's house and deliberately entered into the midst of his family, violating the sanctity of his home and his family as they did with the majority of detainees and the disappeared persons. It was a frightening situation for children and women. The crying of the children and the fear of the women were mixed with the shouts of the soldiers. After that, Qassem was taken to Shallal Sha'i's house. "SAM" Organization learned from one of the former detainees, Adel Al-Hasani, one of "Qasim's companions": "At Shallal's house, they immediately started beating him with pieces of iron, that we call "Al-Qamet", which are used in connecting bridges in construction. Qasem remained in Shallal's house for more than ten days, according to what he told his colleagues. Then he was transferred to Wadhah Hall, which is supervised by Yasran Al-Maqtari and Abu Ali Al-Emirati, where they moved him and put him in a narrow place called the pressure cooker. This pressure cooker is about the size of a person as if it was a cemetery coffin. It is like the small iron "closet" on the scale of a person, and it has a small opening opposite the face for the air to enter, and you cannot bend your leg in it or sit down. They made the detainee take shit standing in his place and urinate on himself. Food and water was delivered to him through the ventilation. The prisoner is allowed to come out of it only for interrogation as he was hung from his feet to the ceiling. The same torture was practiced against me once for a few minutes. My head almost exploded. They put you upside down that your head is placed down and your feet on top, which affects the work of organs in the human body and stops blood

circulation. While a detainee is hung, they hardly stop beating with irons, sticks and whips. "

SAM Organization learned that Qasem remained in this condition between pressure cooker, hanging and beatings until he contracted cholera, which was widespread at the time in prison.. With the lack of food and the severity of the torture, cholera managed to take his body and exhausted him, and he remained in this condition for a month until his face was completely distorted. His bones came out and he was no longer able to move on the ground, and there was no bed or cover.

Al-Hasani tells "SAM": The prisoners delivered the news to the jailer over and over again and he promised them that they would take him to hospital until Abu Ali Al-Emirati, the first supervisor of this prison, who rarely visits him, entered with a mask on, and called where the patient was. The prisoners told him that he was in a very dangerous condition. He said, "It is not your business. I'm here the one who decides who lives and who dies." and next to him are Yasran Al-Maqtari and a Shallal. Then they left, and Qasim remained wrestling with pain and fever." Qasim insisted that the prisoners speak with Awad Al-Wahsh the warden in order to give him a call to say goodbye to his family before death. The prisoners told him that he would not respond and might hurt him beside the pain that inflicted him, but he insisted on that, so he told the prisoners instead of Al-Wahsh. Al-Wahsh entered furiously and said, "I will give you one last call, just wait." He put his foot on Qasim's neck and pressured it so hard until he deliberately killed him. SAM Organization did not obtain any other information from the security authorities, and his family did not receive his body, or any information about his fate.



Huthayfah Omar Abdu Yahiya

Despite the promises made by Yasran Al-Maqtari that they would release him as soon as the investigation was over, Huthayfah has been missing since that day.

In August 2017, individuals affiliated with the security of Aden and the Security Belt forces raided the house of Hudhayfah, at 5 am, led by Yasran, without regard to the etiquette of entering the house. They reached his bedroom and then took him. Despite the

promises made by Yasran Al-Maqtari that they would release him as soon as the investigation was over, Huthayfah has been missing since that day and no information was known about him, in spite of appeals to several parties such as the Red Cross and others.



Rami Awadh Salem Al-Abidi nicknamed Al-Lahji (aged 42)

He is from Lahj- alHota. He was detained on August 30, 2016 by Lahij Security Department in coordination with Shallal Shaie while he was going to the market to buy supplies to his house. The forces of the Security Department surrounded him, along with a 13-year-old child, and the forces tried to trample the victim with their car and hit him in the foot. Then he was arrested with the child. After a while, the child was released but Rami was handed over the anti-terrorism forces. His fate has remained unknown ever since.

One of Rami's relatives says to SAM's team, "My father went to the deputy director of security department, Abdul-Daem. He replied that he would discipline him and then release him. After that, he went to the director of security department in Aden, Shallal Shaye'a, but he refused to release him.

Rami left behind four kids and his father takes care of them, despite his age, and he now suffers from many chronic diseases.



Abdullah Yahiya Abdulla Ahmed

He was abducted on December 23, 2016 by the forces of Aden Security Department and the Security Belt Forces. He was kidnapped in the late hours of the night when he was walking in a street. Since then, no one has known any details about the reason for his arrest or his whereabouts.



Sameer Abdullah Sail Ali

He is from Al-Habilain village – Lahj Governorate. One of his relatives says: "Sameer left the house early in the morning on October 7, 2015, and did not take the ID card or the mobile phone with him. We did not know where he went. His relative continues: "During that period, no one helped us to search for him. Lahj was divided between areas under the control of the forces affiliated with the legitimate government, and others under the control of the Houthi militia. We are afraid that someone might have

suspected him or arrested him, and since that date we do not know anything about him. We are waiting for any news about him.”



Mohammed Saleh Fadhl Munaser

He was arrested by the security forces of Aden in 2017 when he was next to his house, and there is no communication with his relatives since the moment of his kidnapping, but a picture of him was circulated in the newspaper "Aden". He was among the dead bodies that were tortured inside the secret detention centers in Aden, but there is no documented news or details of what happened to him.



Mohammed Abdulrahman Saeed Thiab

His last name is Al-Ghafori. He is from Aden Governorate. One of his relatives tells SAM Organization that he was arrested on 24 August 2016 from his uncle's house in Al-Basateen by the UAE supervised Security Belt Forces, led by Saleh Al-Sayed. Al-Ghafori suffers from a head injury he sustained during the confrontations with the Houthi group while he was defending the city of Aden. His family does not know any information about his hiding location and calls on the organizations and concerned authorities to help them access any information about him.



Mohammed Saleh AbdulRahman Abdullah Al-Alwani

He was kidnapped on February 23, 2017 by Aden security forces and the Security Belt while he was leaving for work in the morning. Eyewitnesses said that there was a car carrying masked men who stopped him and forced him into the car. No one knows the reason for his arrest or his whereabouts despite the fact that his family submitted dozens of complaints before several human rights organizations such as the Red Cross to know the fate of "Mohammed", but they have not been able to disclose his whereabouts to this day.



Saeed Omar

They took him from his house without any charges, knowing that they were looking for his brother, as they took him to an undisclosed location.

On October 8, 2017, Saeed Mohammed Omar Abdullah, 35 years

old, was arrested from his home in Dar Saad area on Teseen Street, by members of the Anti-Terrorism Force belonging to Siran. According to the testimony of some neighbors who witnessed the incident to "SAM", "the anti-terrorism force blocked the road with four armored vehicles. A number of gunmen came down and raided our homes and the neighbors' homes and threatened us with weapons. They told us that you are banned from moving. They kept us inside the house. Then they raided the house of Saeed Abdullah and took him from his house without any charges, knowing that they were looking for his brother, as they took him to an undisclosed location. We did not know where he was detained until very recently when we were told by some people that he is in Al-Tawahi area in Wadhah Hall. No charges were proven against him.



Bilal Al-Maqtari

They said open the door or we will shoot you, and out of my great fear, I could not open the door, so my mother opened the door for them. When they entered the house, they asked us to tell them where Mohammed was, but my mother told them that he was not there and that he had been traveling for a month. Therefore, the officers arrested my brother Bilal because they did not find Mohammed.

Laila Al-Maqtari, the sister of the prisoner Bilal, said in her testimony to "SAM" team: "Bilal was arrested on the morning of Tuesday, March 6, 2018. Our house in the "Al-Taqniyeh" area was raided by several soldiers wearing brown uniforms, armed with Kalashnikovs and they were carrying wireless devices. Some of them were masked and others were not. They kicked the door of the house strongly and did not give us the opportunity to wear anything. They were shouting at me: open the door or we will shoot you, and out of my great fear, I could not open the door, so my mother opened the door for them. When they entered the house, they asked us to tell them where Mohammed was, but my mother told them that he was not there and that he had been traveling for a month. Therefore, the officers arrested my brother Bilal because they did not find Mohammed. They did not allow him to change his clothes, in addition to their attempt to take my brother Assem, but my mother and I begged them

not to take Assem. They did not respond to us and took him immediately. They brought him back a few minutes later. They searched the house again and then left.”

Hatem Ali Ja’aim Abdullah (aged 26)

“After Hatem’s arrest and enforced disappearance, grief has become permanent in our home.”

He is from Aden - Al-Mamadara region, and according to the accounts of his relatives, “When the Houthi militia took control of Aden in 2015, he joined the Mansoura resistance until Aden was recaptured. After that he returned to his first job as a bus driver. He married after retaking the city of Aden. He was arrested two months after his wedding on October 17, 2016, in Ramdhan while he was on the way to visit his family in Mansoura area, Block 36. His presence coincided with a security campaign that arrested many young men, including the victim Hatem, who was surrounded by vehicles and cars belonging to the Aden Security Department. Then they raided his relatives’ house and took him to Shalla’s house. He was personally allowed to tell his family about his whereabouts. One of Hatem’s friends, whose name is preserved, says, “Hatem’s relatives went to the security department to search for him. The security department responded to them that Hatem was safe and sound, and he would be investigated and released. Then, as we heard, Hatem was transferred to the coalition, but Shallal denied his existence and Hatem is still forcibly disappeared until now.”

A friend of Hatem said, “We went everywhere, to the Ministry of Human Rights, the Ministry of Interior, the Judicial Complex, but without any benefit. We did not find any information about Hatem.” Their only response was “This person was taken by the coalition.”

SAM’s team met one of his relatives who said, “Since Hatem was arrested and forcibly kept in custody, their home has been clouded by grief. His mother suffers from epileptic seizures. His father is old and confined to the house after he had got dengue fever while his wife was traumatized.” We are tired of the weekly vigils, but no one is paying attention to our demands.





Mohammed Abdulilah Ghailan

"Abdulilah" was detained by the forces belonging to Yasran al-Maqtari and Shallal Shay'i by the sea at 11:30 noon. They also took his car. We do not know his whereabouts or any information about his fate."

According to the testimony of a relative of Abdulilah Ghailan to SAM: "Abdulilah was one of those who fought the Houthi group in 2015, and he was wounded twice in the hand. After the Houthis had left Aden, he was arrested on November 10, 2016 by forces affiliated with Commander Yasran Al-Maqtari and Shallal Shaye', according to the testimony of witnesses who told us what happened with my brother. Abdulilah was taken with his car from the sea road at half past eleven noon. We do not know his whereabouts or any information about his fate. We knocked on all the doors, but unfortunately we did not find any information to guide us on his whereabouts. Earlier, a list of detainees in Bir Ahmed was leaked. This list included the names of detainees and those who died under torture, including my brother Abdulilah, although we did not find confirmation of this information.



Abdullah Ali Al-Hayy and his Brothers

"Abdullah and all those in the house were subjected to severe torture, and even women were not spared from beatings, insults, and inappropriate regional speech."

On October 16, 2012 at 3 am, an armed force belonging to the Transitional Council led by Musleh Al-Dharhani, director of the Al-Basateen Department, attacked the house of Abdullah Ali Ali Al-Hayy, located in the residential city of Enmaa.

Abdullah's brother says to "SAM" Organization: They arrested Abdullah with all those who were in the house, all of whom are residents of the house, and they are Jabr Ali Ali Al Hayy, Sinan Ali Ali Al Hayy, Ali Abdul Malik Muhammad Hussein Al Hayy, Ali Abdul Karim Muhammad Hussein Al Hayy, and Jabr Nasser Sarib. Ghaleb Ali Al-Dhabiani, Ahmed Hussein Al-Jashmi, In addition to women and infants. They also looted all the belongings and furniture of the house as everyone was working in the sale of qat, without knowing the reasons of their arrest. They were all subjected to severe torture, and even women were not spared

from beatings, insults and inappropriate regional speech. According to the testimony of their relatives to "SAM", they were not able to visit them, and they did not know their fate, but they received news that they had transferred everyone to the "Bir Ahmed" detention camp in Aden. However, Abdullah Ali Al-Hayy fate is still unknown and there are reports that he died under torture.



Mohammed Abdulrahaman Thiab

He was kidnapped in August 2016 by the forces of Aden Security Department and the Security Belt when he was forcibly disappeared after being taken from his uncle's house where he was in the Al-Basateen neighborhood. Since that date to this day no one knows where he is. Mohammed suffers from shrapnel marks in his head, which he sustained during his confrontation with Houthi forces years ago.



Ghamdan Mohammed Abdu Ismail (27 years old)

Ghamdan is from Taiz- Al-Ma'afer District - Al-Shu`bah subdistrict. His brother told SAM Organization: "Ghamdan is an illiterate person who came to Aden to work. He has nothing to do with politics. He disappeared in October 2016 when he went out to Sheikh Othman Street in Aden city. We do not know what happened to him, nor do we know where he went or if had been taken, arrested or killed. We do not have any evidence that he was arrested, but rather he disappeared. I did not find any evidence of his existence. We reported the criminal investigation in Aden. I posted a picture on Facebook, yet I didn't get anything.



Emad Ahmed Ali Al-Senjab (aged 39)

He was arrested on September 17, 2016, from Al-Tawahi area, Aden, by the Aden Security Department, when he was going to the market to buy treatment for his sick mother. In front of the pharmacy, masked elements in military uniforms belonging to the administration of Aden security department, surrounded and took him to Shallal's house. After the family had followed

up, Shallal told them about his existence and that he would discipline him. His mother told Shallal that her son was mentally ill and had a report confirming this. Because of the mother's repeated attempts to ask about her son, Shallal told her that her son's head would be broken if she came back again. After that, the mother hasn't heard about her son again.



Aiman Abdullah Ali Salem (aged 30)

He comes from Al-Buraiqa of Aden City. He was detained on May 9, 2017, by the Aden Security Department in Al-Buraiqa as the house was raided by masked elements wearing military uniforms and boarding five military vehicles. They stormed the house after breaking the door and took Aiman by force even though his father was a judge and told them that his son suffers from autism. They took him anyway and his fate has been unknown since that day.



Jamal Hussain Ahmed Ali (43 years old)

He is from the Sheikh Othman Area. He was arbitrarily detained by the so-called anti-terrorism forces in Ramadan. While Jamal was celebrating his wedding, anti-terrorism forces came to arrest him. He refused because they didn't have an arrest warrant. Their leader said, "Prepare to die!" He went to surrender himself to the police station of Sheikh Othman, which in turn handed him over to the Criminal Investigation. No one heard of him ever since.



Hamdi Abdu Rabu Abdulilah Al-Yafyi (aged 24)

He is from Aden-Al-Buraiqa. He was arrested on December 3, 2017, by the anti-terrorism forces, as his house was raided, and his family was terrified. The forces used live bullets which caused his injury while trying to escape to the neighbor's house. He was pursued and taken by force to an undisclosed location.



Wajdi Abdu Ali Hasan (aged 24)

He is from Aden. He was detained on 24 July 2016 by the Security Belt Forces while he was going to work in "Ra'as Abass" area, Al-Buraiqa line at 4:00 pm. He was arrested by elements of the Security Belt belonging to "Abu Al-Yamama", Muneer Al-Yafyi. After his family had looked for him, they were confirmed that he was transferred to the coalition.



Yasser Abdu Rabu Mohammed Abdu Rabu

He was arrested on March 17, 2018, by the anti-terrorism forces. Upon his arrival in Aden - Sheikh Othman, his bike was stopped at Al-Hashimi market. Then the security forces took him, and since that time his family searched for him and found no trace of him.



Arif Mohammed Abdu Qasem (32 years old)

He is from Aden- Al-Twahi area. He was arrested on May 20, 2016, by the Security Belt forces when he went to Khormaksar station, next to Al-Solban camp to search for petrol. he was stopped by members of the Security Belt who took him with his car to Mansoura prison. When the family went there, they did not find him, and one of the individuals told them that he had been transferred to the coalition.

Ali Muhammad al-Rammah Aqeel and Khaled Muhammad al-Ramah Aqil were arrested on June 13, 2015 by the Security Belt Forces.



Mohammed Qaid Mohammed Al-Muqri “he was forcibly disappeared by Al-Qaeda

He was arrested on Monday, 12 October 2015 after a mass demonstration in Mukalla, which was under the control of Al-Qaeda, rejecting the presence of terrorist elements from Al-Qaeda in the city. After the demonstration ended, al-Qaeda arrested three journalists, including Mohammed Qaid Mohammed al-Muqri, correspondent for Yemen Today TV Channel, and Amir Abdullah Ba`widan, reporter for Azal TV, along with another human rights activist named Amin Al-Hamid. Who was released immediately after three days of arrest. He called me saying on behalf of Al-Qaeda, to calm down from demanding my husband. He said that my husband was not in any danger, and that I shouldn't be so stubborn. He also said that they would release him immediately after interrogating him.

THIRD:

Disappeared Persons in the Prisons of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and in the areas that are known as “The Southern Border”

The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia established Yemeni fighting forces along its southern border to defend its lands from the attacks of Houthi fighters, and these forces became popularly known as the Southern Border Forces. Their accurate and actual number is not known as these forces operate away from the supervision of the Yemeni Ministry of Defense of the internationally recognized legitimate government. It is a Yemeni fighting forces supervised by the forces of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. SAM monitored many violations, such as arbitrary arrests among the fighters, and the enforced disappearance of a number of them inside the prisons belonging to the fighting forces camps, and some were transferred to Saudi territory as the testimonies that SAM heard confirmed the presence of people forcibly disappeared in many prisons inside the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.



Colonel/ Muhammad Taha Al-Asbahi

Colonel "Al-Ashabi" worked as a former officer in the Yemeni Navy, before the establishment of the Fifth Brigade Borders in the southern border crossing of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, where he held the position of supply staff. He also served as commander of the Second Battalion. In addition to his previous participation in the war against the Houthi militia, where he was known for his discipline and dedication to his work. At the end of 2019, Colonel "Al-Asbahi" was summoned by Major General "Mohammed Al-Baheli", Commander of the Fifth Brigade, Border Guards. He was detained and disappeared by Saudi forces under the orders of Saad Al Jaber - the brother of the Saudi ambassador - in Yemen. According to the testimonies obtained by "SAM", "Al-Asbahi" was arrested from the front lines for reasons believed to be related to a snitch from one of the senior officers, whom Al-Asbahi was objecting to his appointment. No information was known about him since the moment he was kidnapped by the Saudi forces, and his family was not allowed



to visit him, contact him, or even know his exact location. There are conflicting reports about the place of his arrest between Najran prison and the general prison in Asir.

Shaker bin Hamel.. Suffering from diseases

On the first of September 2017, Shaker bin Hamel, 57, from the city of Sayoun, Hadhramaut was arrested by Yemeni forces and under Saudi supervision, and after he was imprisoned in Al-Teen prison, Hamel was severely tortured along with the rest of the detainees.

Shaker suffers from many diseases in the urinary tract, as he suffers from seizures sometimes resulting in the intoxicating of his body, and because of that, he suffers from tumors in his foot. Last visit to Shaker was in December 2018 in Sayoun, and after that nobody heard of him, or his whereabouts and his family follow up with concerned authorities, but in vain, and according to the testimony of one of those who were with him in detention, they parted in Sayoun airport in 2019, and that is according to what he heard, "he was transferred with others to Dhahban prison in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia."

It is worth mentioning that Shaker investigation file is ready for the Mukalla Prosecution office for his trial, while his family is calling for justice and his release.



Journalist Marwan Al Marisi... Ruthless Concealment

Marwan works as a journalist, who was forcibly disappeared on 1 June 2018, after being abducted by Saudi security while returning from the medical specialist hospital in Riyadh. The security services informed Al Marisi family of his presence with them for several days, pledging to release him soon after, and asked his family not to raise the issue of his abduction on the media for his own safety. Witnesses familiar with the details of Marwan's abduction told SAM in their testimony: "Although his family has repeatedly reviewed the Saudi security services and the Ministry of Interior, to date they have no information about him and were not allowed to contact him, his family was allowed to visit him on 3 August 2019.

It is worth mentioning that Yemeni journalist Al-Marisi is the father of three children, the older is 8 years. Since 2003, he

and his family have been officially residing in Saudi Arabia and have been working in more than one Saudi media organization, including Al-Majid, Al-Resala, MBC and The Al sabak Newspaper. As a result of his activity, which focuses mostly on digital media, creative content and electronic marketing, he has been able to attract many social media followers.

The Saudi authorities have denied journalist Marwan al - Marisi the right to attend the funeral of his son and sister, who died while he was in detention.



Radi Abdo Muhammad Ali Muhsin Al Wahidi... From Crowd to the Kingdom to the Kingdom Prisons

Al-Wahidi, 37years old, who was working as a teacher in Shabwa , Al jauf and Marib governorates was arrested in 2015 by Houthi forces in the capital, Sana'a. He was released and moved to Marib. Al - Wahidi was placed in the crowd in the Southern Border Brigades, continued his work for three months, and suddenly lost contact with him. He was arrested from the Alwadeaa outlet. His parents were not told until he got a text message from him via the Red Cross. His father was informed that he was being held in a Saudi prison, "Prison of the joined forces in the Sharora district," without knowing the reasons or giving rise to a court order. His parents were also prevented from visiting him or contacting him.

In his testimony to Sam's team about the circumstances that accompanied his brother's disappearance, "Hossam" Al - Wahidi brother reported that "in 2016, we entered an area called Al - Darb to assemble and train combatants." As the number of individuals was complete, my brother called me "Al - Radi" and said: Today I'm going to come to you with 15 people, and I'm going to call you back from the phone of the Indian driver who was delivering the personnel from the deposit to a training place, and I told him he had to call me so he could tell me where he was and told me he was going do it. The time of that call was in the afternoon and I stayed waiting for him to call until late at night but he didn't call. "

Hossam adds, "Then I was texted by an escort who was with my brother at Al wadeaa and told me that my brother had moved

after Maghreb prayer, and then we lost track of him and we knew nothing about where he was, until his message got through the Red Cross." Hossam confirmed that his brother, Radi, called him from a local number, telling him that they needed to move to release him from Ali Mohsen Al-Ahmar.

It should be noted here that the statement of the relatives of Al-Radi confirms that he has been detained for four years, and that his health situation is deteriorating and that they fear for his life in the context of his continued detention without any legal justification



Rashad al - Hemayri... Subpoena followed by disappearance

In mid - June 2016, Colonel Rashad al - Hemayri, a member of the Member of the Military Council of Resistance in Ibb governorate , was hidden by Saudi authorities after calling him for a meeting at Prince Fahd bin Turki Al Saud's office, according to a relatives talked to SAM. His family stated that their son was betrayed when he arrived in Saudi Arabia, tried in secret courts and had not yet been allowed to visit him. The family confirmed that his health had been unstable prior to the disappearance as a result of suffering from heart disease as well as diabetes. The family drew a telephone call from Rashad, in which he told them about the Saudi authorities' willingness to start prosecuting him, asking them to make his case public, then he hung up and they did not allow him to continue talking to his wife, who died On Friday, October 12, 2018, leaving eight children without a breadwinner, his family is reported to be experiencing the tragedy of being displaced from Ibb governorate because they were pursued by the Houthis after they broke into the governorate.



Bassam Shukri Ahmed Mutahar

In June 2019, the Saudi forces in Al-Mahra Governorate arrested Bassam Shukri Ahmed Mutahar who is from Khanfar district of Abyan Governorate. Bassam was arrested after he had come to the capital of Al-Mahrah to work for a fish company.

SAM organization met with Bassam's mother who said that her son was imprisoned by the coalition in Aden governorate, but he was released after three years of detention without legal reasons. As Bassam's mother said in her testimony: "My son and I decided to leave Aden and Abyan and avoid problems, and my son would start a new life. My son, his wife and I went to Al-Mahra Governorate, and we rented a small, simple house consisting of two rooms without ventilation.

Bassam's mother said that they were forced to sell their house in Abyan to pay the rent in Al-Mahra, and confirmed that her son was sick as a result of torture in the Coalition prison. He was unable to work because his chest ribs were broken as a result of torture.

Bassam tried to work as a driver in a fish company. Then he fell ill for a while, and in the month of Ramadan, one of his relatives who worked for military called and told him that "Marsa' - the commander of the military police in Mahra - is forming a military battalion and he would take him to him for recruitment." His mother says: "My son went with my cousin and registered as a military man. They gave him forms to be signed by the leader of the neighborhood." A military police commander in Al-Mahra called him and asked him to bring the recruitment file." His mother adds: "He and my cousin went. Then my son got arrested that night on the 22nd of Ramadan. As I tried to contact Bassam more than once, but he did not answer until the morning of the second day. I was surprised by the news: they arrested my son and published his pictures on all channels."

Bassam's mother went to the camp, but the police chief, Marsa', refused to meet her. She said that she did not despair and tried to meet with the commander to find out the reason for her son's arrest. Until she intercepted the leader's car, Marsa', who once told her, "Your son was handed over at the airport, and he is now with the coalition forces."



Ahmed Mubarak

“They arrested my brother because of a photo”

Ahmed Mubarak, 35 years old, from Abyan governorate, was arrested by the military police in Al-Mahra in May 2019. Ahmed was working in a fish company. The police arrested him and imprisoned him in the coalition prison, and then in the airport prison, which is supervised by the coalition forces. His brother said that Ahmed’s arrest was due to the accusation of belonging to Al-Qaeda, according to the report, and according to his brother’s account, the report came from the coalition commander in Abyan, and this accusation is false, as he put it.

Ahmed’s family did not know anything about him at the beginning of his arrest, and after a while, they got the news of his deportation to Saudi Arabia, after which, as his brother says: “We did not know anything about him. He was unjustly arrested on an untrue charge, as he was investigated in the criminal investigation and they found nothing against him”

His brother confirmed that whoever arrested Ahmed took one of the photos as evidence of his belonging to Al-Qaeda. Pointing to the photo, he said, “This is photo they took as evidence, for God’s sake, when was this photo taken and when the individuals whom they say did are belonging to Al-Qaeda join? ... yes, they were friends and children who come from the same area and have the same age, but everyone went on their own way.” The photo of a sports team showing Ahmed, a team of friends from school, Ahmed’s brother said it was from childhood memories.

According to the information provided by his brother, during the Al-Qaeda war, Ahmed was in the Coast Company in Qusayr in Mukalla from 2010 to 2012. Then moved to Ibb governorate in 2013 until the Houthis entered Ibb. After that, he returned with a group of young people who were working together in Ritaj restaurants in Ibb governorate. Then he moved to Al-Mahra Governorate to work for Al-Tamimi Fish Company where he was

arrested. His brother says: "Ahmed spent his whole life working from one place to another to build a future." He added: "Many young people suffered and were imprisoned on unjust charges. More than one person from the same village and place was imprisoned in Abyan on the same charges."

Saeed Abdullah Ahmad Safra, 43 years old, married with two sons and two daughters, from the Qarat Al Abdul Aziz district, Shibam district, Hadhramout Valley and the desert. He worked as an imam in a mosque in the Al-Mahajar area. His brother spoke to SAM's team, "Soldiers came on the night of the 11th of Ramadan, 2018, from the security of Shibam, looking for my brother, but they did not find him. He was outside the village, and when he came back, he went and handed himself over on the night of the 13th of Ramadan to the Security Directorate of Shibam, who took him to the leadership of the first military region in the city of Sayoun. As they told us that he was wanted by the Saudi coalition. Since he was taken, we do not know anything about him. We knocked on all the doors of the concerned authorities and they did not help us with anything. Every party says they don't have him. We were even not allowed to visit him, and we do not know what his case is. We went with the sheikhs of the area to the provincial deputy, Essam bin Habrish and presented our papers. He said: Sure, they will interrogate him and return him. He also tried to contact the coalition, but they did not answer his phone calls. He gave us directions to the leadership of the organization, but it is of no use.



Mohammed Abdu Ali Kalkali

Six months ago, someone I did not know called me and told me that my husband had died under torture and sent me a picture showing signs of torture on his face.

His wife told SAM Organization for Rights and Liberties: "My husband was arrested two years ago while he was in a hotel in Hadhramaut governorate with his wife. The hotel was stormed by anti-terrorism elements in the middle of the night, and my husband was taken, and I do not know his whereabouts until now. Six months ago, someone I did not know called me and told me that my husband had died under torture and sent me a picture showing signs of torture on his face." His wife is still searching for any proven information that confirms whether the information she received on the phone was correct or not but she hasn't received a response from any party about Mohammed's whereabouts or the reason for the arrest. She adds that one of her husband's brothers told her during his visit to Mukalla that when her husband was arrested in Saiyun, they brought them to him while being blindfolded, they recognized his voice but it was clear that he was very tired.

SAM Organization for Rights and Liberties learned that Mohammed has two brothers detained in Al-Munawwarah Prison in Mukalla. The first is named Ali and has been detained for six years, and the second is Walid, who has been detained for four years, and they were arrested in the city of Sayoun. Then transferred two years ago to Al-Munawwarah Prison in Mukalla.

FOURTH:

Enforced Disappeared Persons in Areas Controlled by the Legitimate Government in Taiz

Taiz governorate has witnessed a conflict between the army forces loyal the legitimate government, which is defending the city from the attack of the Houthi militia forces on the one hand, and the Houthi militia forces on the other hand as the latter was seeking to control the city. After the government army had regained a large part of the city, and defeated the Houthi militia forces to the outskirts of the city, a new fight emerged between the Axis Forces of the legitimate government and some factions of the government forces that the axis considers as rebel forces led by Abu Al-Abbas, and supported by the UAE. During this period of conflict, the city witnessed many violations, including enforced disappearances, which began during the period of control of the Houthi militia forces over the city. Multiple parties are accused of perpetrating enforced disappearance, such as terrorist organizations that had been present in the city before they were expelled from it by the government army. These forces have committed human rights violations, most notably arbitrary detentions, and enforced disappearances. The most prominent of the enforced disappearance incidents that SAM monitored:



MuhanNad Mohammed Ali Thabet Al-Matari (20 years old)

He joined the Al-Osba (League) Brigade and fought with Abu al-Abbas Brigades in the al-Batool neighborhood. His traces disappeared in September-August 2017. The so-called "Islamic State - al-Bayda" forces are accused of kidnapping Muhannad, and it is believed that he was taken to fight with the organization's ranks.



Khaled Abdu Mahioub Qasem (30 years old)

His traces disappeared on July 22, 2017, accusing the so-called "Islamic State" and "Abu al-Abbas Brigades" of kidnapping and arresting him in al-Samil Market and Tariq bin Ziyad School. Until now his fate is unknown, and he is believed to have been liquidated.



Hamoud Hasan Mohammed Saleh Al-Horoub (27 years old)

One of the fighters in the Eastern Front in 22 Brigade. He worked guard of Abdel-Khaleq Seif, director of the Culture Bureau, and his traces disappeared from Sinan Round. On November 15, 2017, Hamoud's family accused Abdel-Khaleq Seif, the director of the Culture Bureau, of being the reason behind the disappearance of their son.



Akram Hameed Suliman Al-Zabidi

He is one of the fighters of the 22nd Brigade. He disappeared on July 3, 2016. A person named "Abu Muhammad" from the brigade is accused of forcibly concealing. Akram's fate is unknown until now.



Ayoub Shaher Saif Fare'a Al-Sulahi

He is a political activist, residing in the Al-Qurashi neighborhood in the center of Taiz. He disappeared on July 12, 2016, and his whereabouts are unknown until this moment.



Najm Al-Deen Muhsin Ali Mohammed Al-Samie (17 years old)

He is a student who was arrested near Freedom Square on March 25, 2017. His fate is not yet known. Some believe that al-Qaeda kidnapped and concealed him.



Mukhtar Abdu Salem Ali Al-Ameri (42 years old)

He is a soldier in the second sector of 22nd Brigade, whose tracks disappeared on April 17, 2017, until now. He was abducted by unknown persons believed to be affiliated with al-Qaeda.



Ahmed Essam Abdulraqib Al-Aghbari (18 years old)

He is a student whose tracks disappeared on September 8, 2018, by the military police. It is noteworthy that he is in the National Institute prison of Brigade 22, Sector One, but so far no information has been received to confirm the validity of these allegations.



Mohammed Bashir Abdu Al-Maqtari (20 years old)

He was arrested on September 8, 2018, by the Military Police, and was hidden in an unknown location. According to information obtained by "SAM", Mohammed is now in the National Institute prison, Brigade 22 - Sector One.



Abdul-Hadi Al-Mahjari

He was arrested from his home in Jabal Habashi at midnight on Wednesday, April 24, 2019, by security men affiliated with the Taiz Special Forces and the Jabal Habashi Security Department, and his fate is not yet known. "SAM" interviewed Abdul-Hadi's relatives and Hizam (pseudonym) said: "Abdul-Hadi was visiting his uncle and during their overnight stay, six security vehicles surrounded the house, demanding to arrest him, so he asked them for an arrest warrant. They replied that superior directives had been issued to arrest him as he was a wanted person. Then they took him by force to one of the vehicles, and headed to the headquarters of the Special Security Forces in Al-Khayami area on the Taiz-Turbah road.

The witness added: "I went with the victim's mother on the second day to the headquarters of the Special Security Forces to find out the reason for his arrest, but those forces refused to provide information about his place of detention, and they denied his presence with them. After insisting and bribing an officer to allow us to visit him, the victim's mother was able to see him. Two days later, Abdul Hadi's family went to visit him, but the prison officials told them that he had been transferred to the city of Aden. Since that day, no one knows his fate or where he is being held." "SAM" asked the command of the Special Forces in Taiz in a letter sent to them about the reasons for the arrest of the victim, his fate, and the charges against Abdul Hadi, but the organization did not receive a response from those forces.

FIFTH:

Enforced Disappeared Persons by the So-called "National Resistance" Forces backed by UAE



Tawfiq Abdul Rahman Al-Saba'ai

Tawfiq was forcibly disappeared on December 26-September 2019, in the coastal city of Mocha, which is administratively affiliated to Taiz Governorate, and is currently under the control of the National Resistance Forces headed militarily by the UAE-supported Tariq Muhammad Saleh "Tariq Afash".

The team of SAM met his brother, "Muayyad Abdul Rahman", who said in his testimony: "Someone contacted Tawfiq who claimed that he was the head of the Malak Charitable Foundation in Mocha, and his name was Ahmed Awad Thabet. He claimed that he was a resident of Mowzae'. He contacted my brother Tawfiq and told him that he wanted to support orphans and that he was running an institution. Given what was known about Tawfiq from participating in relief work, he responded to that person and sent an amount to sponsor orphans. He told Tawfiq that he wanted the documents, and that Tawfiq had to go to Mocha to bring some documents with him, so my brother moved on Thursday morning and went towards Mocha." He adds: "Of course he told my brother, Tawfiq that these matters were confidential because the institution was new. I was in contact with my brother while he was in Aden, and then he headed to Tho-Bab. at 1:30 in the afternoon he lost contact. This happened in December 2019. The last call from my brother was with my mother at 1:30 in the afternoon, after which the communication was cut off for three days."

"I looked for the number of the director of the Malak Foundation, and he told me: How did you get my number and where did you get it from? I felt that he was surprised that I got his number, so I told him that you called Tawfiq to come to you, and he said yes, but he hasn't come to the place for four days." I told him that I would come to Mocha, and when I arrived, he and I searched for my brother for three days. We went to Sheikh Hamdi Shukri, commander of the 2nd Giants Brigade. Hence he

assigned his operations to search, and the operations went to the point of the military police where we met the deputy commander of the military police, whose name is Al-Shuaibi who told us that there was a problem at the junction of Omari point, and that three military vehicles were watching Tawfiq. He said that the vehicles belonged to Tariq and they were the ones who abducted Tawfiq, so I told him that this sector follows you as a military police. He replied to me: Yes, it belongs to us, but we have orders from Tariq, and he said that there has been a problem between us and the vehicles belonging to Tariq Afash.”

“The deputy commander of the Military Police told me that two vehicles following Tariq intercepted Tawfiq and shot directly at the car. They took to the road, shot directly at the car, and took him and moved. We kept looking for my brother with our full conviction that Tariq Afash was the one who kidnapped him, and we tried to communicate with him, but he was outside the country. Some contacted Ammar Saleh, who confirmed that my brother Tawfiq is with him, and he does not know whether he is convicted or innocent. These are Ammar’s words on the lips of Tawfiq’s brother.”

“As for the prison, they transferred him to the port prison. Three days later, they transferred him to his Anbara prison, which is a prison between Al-Khoukha and Mocha. We tried with them for two months to visit him, but there is a ban on entry and visits. I saw the prison from outside. It is located on the coast and has the earthen barricades that the Emiratis use to protect the place, and inside are small buildings built of earthen barricades. I arrived at the square near the prison, where my brother was detained, by a friend, and he told me that my brother Tawfiq was in prison, and that the prison belongs to Ammar Muhammad Abdullah Saleh.”

With regard to torture, I have no information because we did not obtain any information that monitored his situation inside the prison, but what we learned was that the owner of the institution who claimed to provide aid was the one who lured Tawfiq to come to Mocha. I do not know why my brother was arrested, knowing that he is not affiliated with any party or group. He added: “The mediator between Ammar and us told us that they accuse my brother of being a member of the Islah Party, and that he came to Mocha to cause trouble. Thus he was arrested on this accusation.

SECTION VI

The Consequences of the Crime of Enforced Disappearance

Not only did the results of the crime of enforced disappearance stop at the walls of the prison and denial of legal and human rights of the forcibly disappeared person to see his family, to meet his lawyer, denial of his health rights, right to food exposure to the sun and right to access to medicines, but it also extended beyond the arrest on the psycho-physical level. SAM's team has verified a number of cases of enforced disappearance after their release, and the effects of enforced disappearance on their body or soul, such as death due to torture, permanent or partial disability, forced migration and displacement.

CHAPTER I

Denial of the Right to Life

Article 3 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights issued in 1948 stipulates: “Everyone has the right to life, liberty and security of person.” In the first paragraph of Article VI of the Fifth International Convention on Civil and Political Rights of 1966, it states that: “Every human being has the inherent right to life. This right shall be protected by law. No one shall be arbitrarily deprived of his life.” Deprivation of the right to life is one of the worst consequences of enforced disappearance and the most severe that is felt by the families of the victims who are waiting for the return of their forcibly disappeared relative. Fear and terror remain in the hearts of the relatives of the victims and hang over their homes until they receive the happy news of the release of their relative.

SAM verified the death of more than 283 detainees under torture in the prisons of the parties to the conflict, many of whom were forcibly disappeared. The Houthi group came first with 210 deaths under torture followed by the UAE-backed Transitional Council forces with 53, while there were who died under torture in the prisons of the legitimate government in Marib and Taiz. SAM also monitored the death of 6 due to torture, including a journalist, who were tortured to death at the hands of terrorist groups. The most important cases documented by SAM Organization are:

Aseel Ahmed Naji-Lahj Governorate

On July 9, 2016, the security forces in Lahj governorate raided the house of Aseel Ahmed Naji, in the city of Al-Houta. They arrested him and then placed him in Al-Mansoura prison in Aden. On August 13, 2017, his body was sent to Al-Jumhuriya Teaching Hospital after being brutally tortured inside the prison. Medical sources in the hospital said that the young Aseel died as a result of being beaten on several parts of his body, including the brain as clear bruises appeared on the head and neck. The body of the young man, Aseel, was transferred from Mansoura prison to the mortuary at Al-Jumhuri Hospital, without explaining the causes of death by the prison administration. The body was kept in the hospital mortuary for four days until the victim's family signed papers stating that the death was natural.

Ahmed Al-Wahashy-Bayda Governorate

On October 15, 2017, in the village of Muthukin, Al-Bayda governorate, armed men affiliated with the Houthi and Saleh militia raided the home of Ahmed Al-Wahashy, 43 years old. They took him to the central prison in al-Bayda, and from there he was transferred to the "Habra" prison in Sana'a 13 days after his arrest. On October 28, 2017, the victim's family received a call, asking them to

collect the body of their son from the mortuary of the "Kuwait" hospital in Sana'a. The caller said that the victim had committed suicide.

Mohammed Mahmoud Mabkhout-Marib

In December 2016, Mohammed Mahmoud Mabkhout al-Awda, 47 years old, was arrested from the Falaj point at the entrance to "Marib" and forcibly disappeared for seven months on charges of collaborating with the Houthi, as none of his relatives were allowed to visit him. According to the testimonies of relatives whom "SAM" met, the security authorities in "Marib" denied any knowledge of him at first. After one of the detainees had been released from a prison in "Marib", he told his relatives that Mohammed al-Awda was with him in the same prison. One of al-Awda's relatives said to "SAM": "As soon as we received the news, we searched for him and learned that he had been held in the "court" detention center first for about 3 months. Then he was transferred to a prison called "The Institute," and after that to an undisclosed destination. Last Ramadan, his family received the news of his death as his body was placed in a security mortuary in Marib Hospital. In order to allow the family collect the body, the security authorities there stipulated several impossible conditions, the first of which is a mandate from the

victim's family to receive the body, an acknowledgment by us that he was sick before his arrest, and that the prison has nothing to do with the disease. The last one was to ensure that the body is buried without publishing the news in the media." Then the witness added: "His wife was allowed to take a look after long reviews. She told us after her visit that she recognized him through some distinctive marks on his body, and she also noticed the change in the color of the body until it became black."

According to the medical report No.: 3612/2017, issued on July 10, 2017 by the Marib General Hospital Authority, it clarifies that the cause of death was the victim's infection with cholera, and the failure to respond to treatment. The report was given to the victim's family at their request, but they question its credibility.

Ahmed Ahmed Muhsen Al-Haj- Bani Matar District-Sana'a Governorate

On August 30, 2016, Ahmed Muhammad Muhsen Al-Hajj was arrested from his home in the Al-Mahajar area – Shamlan – Shamlan district, north of Sana'a. According to the testimony of one of his relatives to "SAM": "An armed force belonging to the Houthi group raided our house at night" and arrested Ahmed Al-Hajj, his eldest son and his wife, in a precedent that violates the norms

of the Yemeni people regarding the sanctity of arresting women. They searched the house, tampered with its contents and looted all of its furniture. They took them to one of the security centers belonging to the group. Late that night, they released his son's wife, and transferred Ahmed Mohsen al-Hajj and his son to an unknown location. On December 16, 2016, the Houthi group informed their family that Ahmed Mohsen al-Hajj had died, and they asked them to come to receive his body and to drop the lawsuit. One of his relatives says: "We later learned from the prisoners who were with him that Muhammad Mohsen Al-Hajj was brutally tortured since his arrest until he died on September 17, 2016, by shooting him, and the victim's son was released shortly after his father's death while he was injured and in a bad psychological state as a result of torture which he was subjected to during the period of detention and enforced disappearance.

The family of the deceased was subjected to pressure and extortion by the Houthi militia to receive the body and bury it and not to hold any funeral ceremonies, and to waive their right, which forced the family to flee to Marib. The body of the head of the family is still in the mortuary of Azal Hospital to this day.

Mujali Farhan-Sahar District- Sa'ada Governorate

Mujali Farhan was arrested from his home in mid-2016 in the governorate of Sa'ada, northern Yemen, by armed elements affiliated with the Houthi group where he worked as the Director of the Education Department in the Education Office in Sa'ada Governorate, and was forcibly disappeared in an unknown location for two years, without allowing him to communicate with his family or obtaining any of his legal rights. After more than a year of enforced disappearance, his family was informed of his death and that his body was in the military hospital mortuary in Sana'a. When the family members went to the hospital, they did not find his body, so they began a journey mixed with pain in search for his body until they found him a body torn by torture in the police hospital in Sana'a. One of his relatives told "SAM" that the victim was tortured to death at the place of his enforced disappearance because of his political opinion that contradicts the orientation of the Houthi group.

Ali Al-Tweiti – Al-Bayda Governorate

The citizen, Ali Al-Tweiti, was kidnapped on November 19 last year while he was on his way to his family's residence in Yarim city, Ibb governorate where he was

intercepted by a group of gunmen affiliated with the Houthi group at a checkpoint in the city of Damt in Al-Dhalea governorate, and took him to an undisclosed location until he was found dead.

According to Yemeni security sources, al-Tweiti died three days after his detention as a result of the severe torture he was subjected to in Houthi detention centers in the Radmah area in Ibb governorate. While his family was able to receive his body on January 1 of this year, 49 days after his death, the Houthis prevented Al-Tweiti's family from presenting his body to the forensic doctor. The Public Prosecution Office was also prevented from carrying out its role in the investigation into the incident, which confirms that the death incident occurred mostly as a result of severe torture and possibly intentional killing. "SAM" obtained pictures of Al-Tweiti's body that clearly show traces of torture with sharp instruments and electrocution in all parts of his body, as well as redness with some sores on different parts of his body. In addition, there were burns as a result of being tortured with boiling water, which affected the color of the skin and caused major deformities similar to the effects of execution by gas or a poisoned drug.

When we showed these pictures to specialized doctors, they said that the symptoms could be caused by

electric cauterization of all areas of the body, or as a result of the use of other means of torture such as medical and chemical drugs that lead to such effects on the body. We will work on further investigations to find out if there were other detainees who were subjected to the same kind of serious torture and inhumane treatment.

Suleiman Al-Borai- a Member of Yemeni Teachers Syndicate

Suleiman Al-Borai is an activist in the 2011 uprising and a member of the Yemeni Teachers Syndicate in Hodeidah Governorate, western Yemen. One of his relatives recounted to "SAM" the incident of his arrest and death under torture, saying: "Armed men affiliated with Houthi and Saleh forces stormed the victim's house in the "Bajel" district on February 3, 2016, and took Suleiman (45 years old) to a prison in the "Al Marawa'a" area. He was transferred after that to the headquarters of the Tenth Brigade of the Republican Guard in the city of Bajel. A month after his arrest, his death in detention was announced, and on March 2, 2016, prison gunmen transferred Suleiman's body, bearing signs of torture, to the Al-Olafi Hospital mortuary in Hodeidah."

He added: "The family of the victim, Suleiman, followed up to receive the body, but the Houthi militia refused to hand it over. On June 8, 2016,

the Houthi and Saleh militia buried the body without the knowledge of Suleiman's family as an attempt to hide the signs of torture and bury the case."

Jamal Al-Maamari-Amran Governorate

Jamal Al-Maamari was detained in March 2015 from a hotel on Sana'a Street by a Houthi armed force, and they took him to an unknown destination. After two months of disappearance between Ali Mohsen's house for 20 days, and the National Security prison in "Sarf" area - Sana'a governorate, during which he was subjected to severe torture that made him lose the ability to move. His wife did not recognize him, when she visited him while he was carried in a wheelchair and completely paralyzed. He told her that he was tortured with electrocution. He also said that they lied him down and put pillows on his back so that they could lean on him chowing qat. He was paralyzed and was unable to perform his necessities so he had to use diapers for the disabled. His legs were burnt, and his left leg was swollen and they told me it was broken."

Later, the detained doctor, Abdul Qadir Al-Junaid, who helped treat Jamal, explained that his legs were burned because of electrocuting him. He went for a month and a half with his hands tied behind him, and they lay on him and they sat chowing qat

on top of him. He was also tortured with a drill specified for digging hard objects until he became paralyzed. He didn't suffer from any diseases before his detention.

They inserted a "scarf" between his armpits, so that one of the tormentors pulls him with the scarf from his head on the ground, and at the same time another person pulls him by his ankles, and the two people pull him and go down and ascend the stairs. A third person was kicking him on the side of his backsides. All this violence led to severing the nerves of the brachial plexus in the arm, causing him to suffer a limb paralysis in the left arm. The "sciatica" was damaged in the "buttock" area in his back, and he had a terminal paralysis in his entire left leg. He is now paralyzed on the left side of his body, and poor nutrition, lack of exposure to the sun and a lack of vitamin "D" made him rickets which Completed paralysis of all muscles and osteomalacia. According to the doctor whose testimony was documented (the last time I examined him, they brought me to him from another cell. He was just remains of human beings, hurting and crying.

Jamal Al-Maamari was released on April 1, 2018 suffering from paralysis that prevented him from moving. He was forced to move from one country to another in search of treatment. He traveled from

Egypt and then to Germany. Jamal is currently in Germany to undergo several surgeries because of the torture he was subjected to in the prisons of the Houthi group in the capital, Sanaa.

Muhammad Al-Haj..from strength to disability

He is 34-year-old and comes from Al-Taiziyah District - Taiz Governorate. He was abducted from his workplace in Al-Hawban on March 5, 2018. He told the team of "SAM": I was working as a porter in one of the buildings adjacent to the Ghee and Soap Factory in Al-Hawban. I was struggling to live and provide a living for me, my mother, and my orphaned brothers, for I was their only support. I sacrificed my happiness for the sake of my mother and my children brothers. On March 5, 2018, a person called Abu Ali Al-Shami came asking for my name, and I answered him. I was happy, thinking that he was looking for a worker, and that I would find him a job. Instead, I was subjected to the humiliation that I had not been subjected to all my life (he stops speaking and his voice starts to growl. the silence continues and he closes his eyes) He started slapping me in the face without any reason or justification other than that I told him I was the person he was looking for. There were eight armed men next to him who pointed their weapons at my face. Then they took me to the

city of Al-Saleh, and put me in a very tiny room that I could not sleep in. It smelled bad. While I was there, I was also remembering my mother, and wondering, if she had eaten her dinner and who would give her medicine.”

I did not eat until the next day. The prisoner was supposed to have two meals a day, the first of which was at lunchtime. It contained four loaves of bread and little rice with gravy, poorly cooked. The dinner consisted of small portion of beans, also poorly cooked, too salty perhaps so that we couldn't us not to eat it.

Hours and days passed by until I had been detained for four days while my mother did not know anything about me and I did not know whether she ate or drank or not. On the fourth day I decided to continue my fasting as I used to fast on Mondays and Thursdays. My Sahour was the water given to me. My share of it was only a quarter liter. I fasted on Thursday, March 9, 2018, and on the same day in the afternoon, they took me for interrogation. The first question directed to me was: admit that you are an ISIS member! I told them what the word ISIS means I am just a porte, and I do not even have a modern phone to search for this name, so they covered my eyes, handcuffed me and hung me. Then they started beating me. At that time I was subjected to more than 30 punches. The blood was running

from my nose. They continued to torture me. They tied my toes and they pulled every finger in different direction, until I fainted, so they hit me on the head with a bottle of ice water until I woke up. Every time I fainted they hit me with the bottle again. (The witness stopped talking, so we gave him an hour to rest from recounting the painful memories. Then he continued his testimony): When the time for the Maghrib prayer approached, I asked them for water to break the fast. Someone told me: Break the fast! Are you fasting? You are a dog. You are a Jew. You are a pig, and he continued to torture me until I passed out. The torture went on in this way from four in the afternoon until eleven at night. At about eleven at night, they ordered some of the detainees to put me down, and I did not wake up from fainting until the next day. I saw myself among 30 detainees in an apartment. They told me where I was, and I got to know them.

I stayed in prison. The Houthis remember me every Monday and Thursday to interrogate me and torture me, the days they know I fast on. (The witness weeps uncontrollably, stops talking for half an hour and then continues to record his bitter memories.): I became disabled and can't stand on my feet alone. When I entered prison and I was like a lion, but I came out handicapped (crying bitterly and tears fall down profusely) He

continues, saying: "What life can I live now after I became disabled and my mother begged in the streets? After she used to ask, "When will I see you getting married?" My mother has been still in a ravaged state of psychological shock since she saw me in that condition."

The Marginalized Nashwan Muqbel Saeed Saif

He was 35 years old when he was detained in March 2017 from a security barrier in Al-Hawban. He was transferred to the City of Al-Saleh Prison. The team of "SAM" met him in Decemeber 2018, three months after he was released. The traces of torture were still visible on his body, and he died of the severe torture he was exposed to in Houthi prisons, eight months after his release from Al-Saleh prison. Nashwan told us: "They kidnapped me at a security point in al-Hawban and took me in a vehicle with three others to the "Saleh Prison." They put me in a room and closed the door without food or drink. Houthi investigators came to me at twelve o'clock at night, so blindfolded me, and they tied my hands behind my back. They tied my feet with chains. Then they asked me to join them for fighting, but I refused, and they threatened to frame me with multiple charges. So i said: "I am not joining you nomatter what you do. Conscription is voluntary, not

forced." The interrogator replied to me: It is clear that you are brave, strong and eloquent. I told them, " Only God is strong," so they started torturing me. At the first night, they brought "pliers" and violently removed the toenails of my hands and feet. The blood was coming out due to the denailing, and this caused me a deep pain because of which I could not sleep. Then they left. They came back on the second day and offered me conscription which I also refused, so they beat me with a wooden stick and left. On the third day, they brought "car tailpipe" and put it under the knee muscle while I was in a sitting position. Then they leaned my head and my back to my thighs and put a number of cement stones on my back. They ordered me to stand which I could not do, so they increased the number of stones above my back. They were removing the meat from my knees, thighs, and legs. Afterwards, they would come up with a hard, sharp instrument and hit my head with it. I was tortured with electrocution. They used a sharp instrument entangled with electricity. They put it on my legs, and they brought "screwdriver" to insert it into the hole drilled with electricity on my leg, so that they could enjoy torturing me. They practiced these forms of torture for three weeks.

I stayed in prison for a year and six months, during which I was subjected to severe physical and psychological torture, in addition to the poor nutrition and lack of hygiene. I was in a solitary confinement until I developed hepatotoxicity and my body and testicles swollen due to beating, heat and dirty clothes immobility or exposure to sunlight. I was neither treated nor given any medication, despite their knowledge of the complications of torture on my body and organs.”

After a year and six months of my disappearance, they took me out of the cell at six in the evening. They blindfolded me and carried me over a vehicle to the “Shibam” area, and threw me there on the side of the road. A motorcyclist passed by me and carried me to Al-Thawra Hospital in the city of Ibb, where I underwent a testicular surgery. I stayed there for about a month until I was able to get out. A bus driver took care of delivering me to my family in the city of Taiz, and I am currently being treated at Al-Thawra Hospital in Taiz.

“SAM” team witnessed signs of torture on the victim's head, knee, leg, thigh, feet and toes, including holes in his head and right leg, and injuries to his knee. The team also saw a disability in his right foot, and the effects of removing nails from his toes. SAM obtained a medical report issued by Al-Thawra Hospital in Taiz stating that the patient suffers from chronic cirrhosis with ascites resulting from immune hepatic toxicity and needs medical follow-up as well as the necessary treatments.

While preparing this report, “SAM” received the news of the death of the victim, Nashwan Moqbel Saif, on April 29, 2019. In a statement issued on May 1, the Abductees Mothers Association, the Taiz branch, held the Houthi militia responsible for his death due to the torture he was subjected to in Al-Saleh prison.

CHAPTER 2

Displacement and Diaspora Far from Place of Residence

Many of the forcibly disappeared are required not to return to their first place of residence during detention by their jailers after their release, or their release is conditional on leaving their place of residence. "SAM" team has verified many cases of forcibly disappeared persons forced to leave their place of residence. In Aden, "SAM" investigated many cases of former forcibly disappeared persons who left the city under the control of the UAE-backed Transitional Council, as well as the capital, Sanaa, which is under the control of the Houthi group as they were forced to live in a state of diaspora, displacement and exile because of the fear of returning to their place of residence, or for fear of arrest, enforced disappearance and torture again.

Journalist Haitham Al-Shehab

Journalist Haitham Al-Shehab, one of the five journalists who were released from the prisons of the Houthi group, in an exchange deal with the legitimate government on , after he was forcibly disappeared, subjected to torture and subjected to a trial lacking principles of justice, writes about his post-release situation:

After getting out of prison, my parents were expecting the end of that long dark night and then they can find me around them whenever they wished. They never thought I would be away from them again. They did not understand that after five and a half years of absence I am trying not to return to Yemen because I see Houthis as ghosts appearing to me from the buildings, trees, markets and wroads. They never thought that I would be forced to leave my country in search of safety and a stable life because the prison experience was bitter and tiring. I was forced into this expatriation because of my journalistic profession, which became threatened and met with a hostile look and lived in a state of fear of Houthis oppression again as a result of the threats they made while we were behind their bars, "Do not think that your life, after leaving prison, will be safe if you go out and talk about what happened to you in prisons." This threat prompted me and my colleagues to search for another homeland, in which exile may be long or short until we find the homeland we have always dreamed of.

After his release, the prisoner needs to be reintegrated into society so that he can forget the sad situations and the horrific scenes he lived behind bars. Therefore, he finds in exile a cure for his pain and aches, and a source of reassurance from the non-reaching of threats and arbitrary actions by the Houthis against him.

Thinking about exile and leaving one's family and home is a painful thing, but when I think that the Houthis are the ones who made my life a long path of sadness, I try to stay away from them as far as possible.

The Houthi and alientaion are words that are similar to each other, and of course they carry harshness. It is true that alienation is a feeling that a person can pass through, far from his family, acquaintances and friends, far from his land and home.

CHAPTER 3

The Consequences of the Crime of Enforced Disappearance

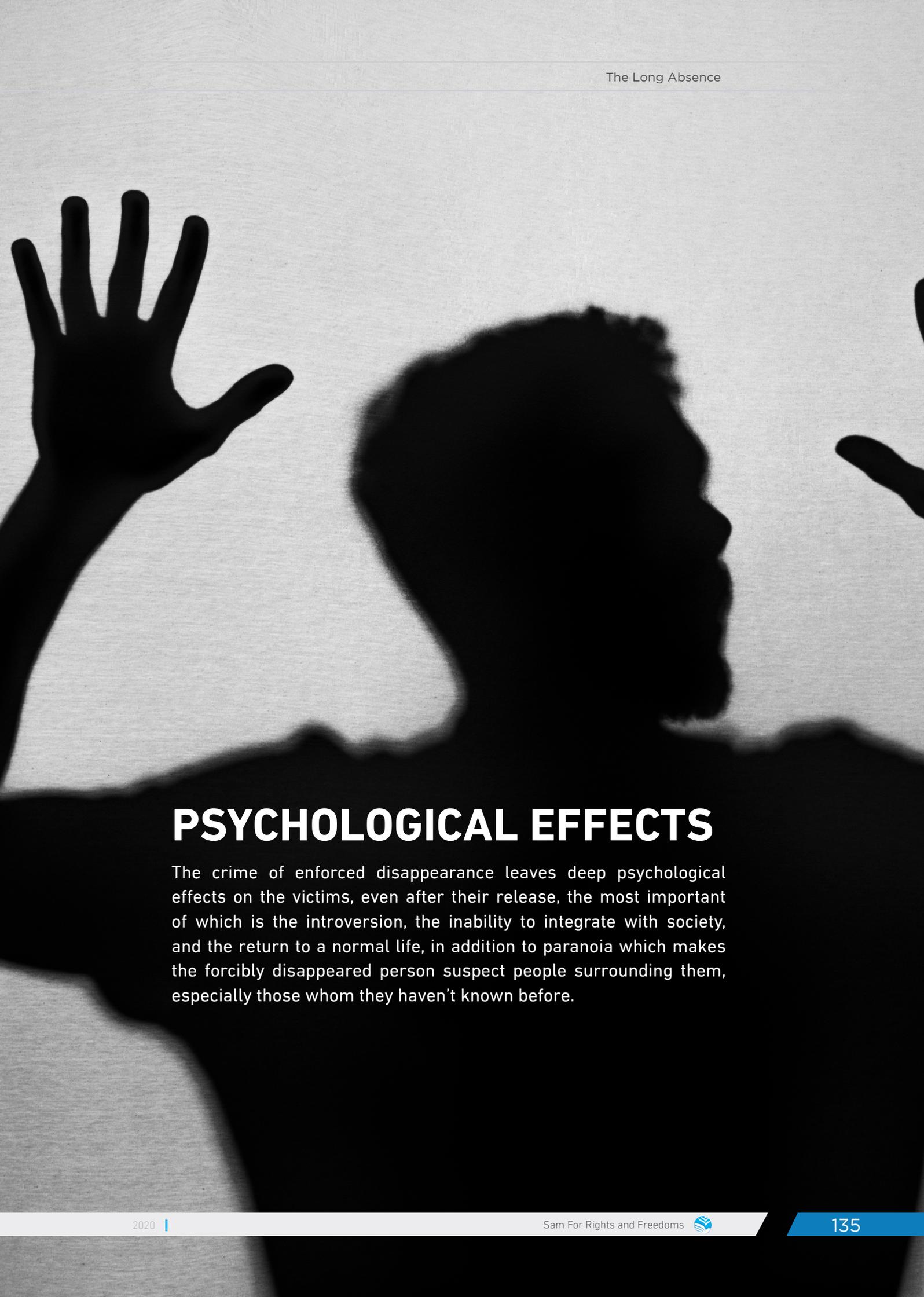
Enforced disappearance has become a global problem and is no longer exclusive to a specific region of the world. Whereas in the past this phenomenon was mainly the product of military dictatorships, today enforced disappearances can occur in complex conditions of internal conflict, or be used in particular as a means of political pressure on opponents. Enforced disappearance has often been used as a strategy to spread terror within society.

The sense of insecurity generated by this practice is not limited to the relatives of the disappeared, but also affects their local population groups and society as a whole. The crime of enforced disappearance causes harm to the victims themselves directly, and its impact extends to the families of the victims in particular and society in general. The victims, who are often subjected to torture and constant fear for their lives, are affected, and members of their families, who are ignorant of the fate of their beloved ones, are affected. Their emotions fluctuate between hope and despair, and they wait in confusion, sometimes for years, for news that may never come. Victims are well aware that their families do not know anything about what happened to them, and that the chances of someone to help them are small. In reality - after being excluded from the protection of the law and "disappearing" from society - they have become deprived of all their rights and are at the mercy of their captors. Even if death is not the end of the victim and is ultimately freed from this nightmare, the physical and psychological effects of this form of dehumanization, and of the brutality and torture that often accompany it, remain.

On the other hand, the families of the disappeared, as well as their friends, suffer from a slow psychological anguish, not knowing if the victim is still alive, and if so, where he is being held, what the conditions of his detention are, and what his health condition is. They also realize that they are also threatened, that they may meet the same fate, and that the search for truth may expose them to further dangers.

The family's plight is often compounded by the physical consequences of enforced disappearance. The disappeared person is often the main breadwinner for the family. He may be the only member of the family who can cultivate the land or run the family's business. Thus, emotional distress is exacerbated by the material deprivation that is intensified in the family as a result of the additional costs incurred by the family members if they decide to search for their disappeared member. Moreover, the family does not know if their beloved will ever return, so it is difficult for them to adapt to the new situation. In some cases, the country's legislation may not allow the family to receive a pension or other benefits unless a death certificate is provided. In most cases, the result is that the family will live in economic and social marginalization.

Women often bear the brunt of the serious economic hardships that usually accompany disappearances. It is the woman who is often at the forefront of the struggle to find a solution to the issue of the disappearance of members of her family. In doing so, women may be subjected to harassment, persecution and reprisals. When women are themselves victims of disappearance, they are particularly vulnerable to sexual and other forms of violence.



PSYCHOLOGICAL EFFECTS

The crime of enforced disappearance leaves deep psychological effects on the victims, even after their release, the most important of which is the introversion, the inability to integrate with society, and the return to a normal life, in addition to paranoia which makes the forcibly disappeared person suspect people surrounding them, especially those whom they haven't known before.

SECTION IX

Legal Findings

International human rights law and international humanitarian law prohibit Enforced disappearance, particularly as a violation of the prohibition of arbitrary deprivation of liberty and possibly the prohibition of torture. International human rights law and international humanitarian law also prohibit arbitrary detention.

Cases of deprivation of liberty are arbitrary and in violation of international law, most of which are those relating to the right to a fair trial or other procedural guarantees, or unlawful restrictions on the exercise of fundamental freedoms. Depriving a person of the right to a fair trial may be considered a war crime in a non-international conflict.

Based on the investigations of the team of "SAM", the organization confirmed that the parties to the conflict in Yemen have committed many cases of enforced disappearance. Most of these cases occurred in each of the governorates of: Aden, Mukalla, Sayoun, Sana'a, Taiz, Hodeidah, Mocha, Ghaydah, and Jazan, and that Parties to the conflict have used a network of illegal, clandestine facilities for the disappearance of individuals opposed to the Houthi group in Sanaa, the United Arab Emirates or opponents of the government in Marib and Taiz, where they were removed from any judicial supervision, as well as from their relatives in multiple secret facilities, such as Wadhah Hall in Aden, the coalition headquarters in Aden, Al-Rayan airport prison in Hadhramaut, the coalition prison in the Balhaf facility in Shabwa, and Assab prison, all under the supervision of the United Arab Emirates. In addition to the headquarters of Al-Teen Prison in the city of Sayoun, Al-Ghaydah Airport Prison in Al-Mahra, Al-Waqat Air Prison in the city of Jazan, the prison of the General Investigations in Riyadh, and prisons belonging to the military brigades in the southern border, all under the supervision of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, in addition to the Political Security Prison and the Institute in the city of Marib under supervision of government forces.

The organization verified, by listening to former disappeared persons, that forcibly disappeared persons were subjected to various forms of torture and other forms of cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment strictly prohibited under international human rights and humanitarian law, whether during detention or investigation, including rape and other forms of sexual violence. These are crimes that may lead to individual criminal responsibility for war crimes, in the facilities affiliated to either the Houthi militia, the United Arab Emirates run by the Transitional Council forces, the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, or the legitimate government.

All forcibly disappeared persons were detained in the aforementioned detention centers, detained arbitrarily, outside the supervision of the judiciary, and in a humiliating and degrading manner because of their opinions or opposition to the policies of the aforementioned parties, or because of suspicions that are not based on legal evidence. They do not have any legal rights, such as the right

to legal representation, and the supervisors of these centers did not comply with the release orders issued by the Public Prosecution or the judiciary as the organization verified that some detainees, as in Al Munawwarah Prison in Mukalla, have remained for more than two years, despite the judicial orders to release them, which prompted a number of them to attempt suicide.

Accordingly, SAM believes that all parties, the Houthi group, the United Arab Emirates, the Transitional Council, the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, and the legitimate Yemeni government, in varying degrees, according to the statistics recorded in this report, have violated the right to liberty and personal security, especially in cases of enforced disappearances, arbitrary arrests and detentions, as well as torture and other ill-treatment, including rape and other forms of sexual violence.

Given the link between these violations and the non-international armed conflict in Yemen, international humanitarian law also applies, making all individuals included in this report and others implicated in the perpetration of acts of arbitrary arrest, enforced disappearance and torture, whether by direct action, ordering, or responsibility for committing them, esponsible for war crimes of torture, cruel or inhuman treatment, outrages upon personal dignity, rape and other forms of sexual violence.

FIFTH: RECOMMENDATIONS

- "SAM" calls on all parties to the conflict to immediately release all detainees and those forcibly disappeared without any conditionality.
- SAM calls on the parties to the conflict to stop the enforced disappearance of opponents in all the areas they control.
- All parties should publish official lists of all forcibly disappeared persons, and open records containing all the data necessary to identify the victims.
- Opening a serious and transparent investigation into all crimes of enforced disappearance, and arresting all those found to be involved in these crimes, which constitutes a serious violation of the international law, to ensure accountability and compensation for the victims.
- To stop interfering in the work of judicial institutions, the prosecution and the judiciary, and allow them to carry out their legal duties in supervising places of detention, deciding on the legality of detention, implementing release orders issued by them, and not carrying out any arrest operation without an order issued by them.
- "SAM" stresses the need for the Security Council and the United Nations General Assembly to assume their legal responsibilities to maintain peace and security in Yemen, and to send an international peacekeeping force to work on a ceasefire and arrest violators of militias and armed forces.
- It also calls on those international bodies to send an international investigation committee to reveal the secret prisons established by the parties to the conflict, especially the UAE, and to find out and record the violations that occur there in preparation for the presentation of those responsible for those prisons and the perpetrators of crimes to the international judiciary.
- "SAM" addresses an urgent appeal to all international parties to assume their responsibilities towards civilians in Yemen, and work to pressure all parties to the conflict to stop the war that has been going on for years.



THE LONG ABSENCE

A HUMAN RIGHTS REPORT DOCUMENTING CASES OF ENFORCED DISAPPEARANCE IN YEMEN
DURING THE PERIOD FROM 2015 TO 2021



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