



MONTHLY INDICATOR

**MONTHLY REPORT
FOR EXAMINING THE HUMAN RIGHTS SITUATION
AND MONITORING VIOLATIONS**

FEBRUARY



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NUMERICAL SUMMARY

The human rights situation in Bahrain continued to deteriorate in February 2018. 1105 serious human rights violations were observed between the 1st and 28th of February 2018, including arbitrary arrests, house raids, unfair trials, crackdown on peaceful protests, restrictions on freedom of movement, prohibition of Friday prayers, media materials that incite hate speech, enforced disappearance, torture, ill-treatment, injuries, destruction or confiscation of property and violation of freedom of religion and belief.

While the number of violations in February exceeded that of the previous month by 110 violations, the total violations were distributed as follows: 83 cases of arbitrary arrests; 31 cases of forced disappearances; 97 citizens received arbitrary sentences, including 10 death sentences that are between the stages of appeal and cassation; 16 cases of torture and ill-treatment; 374 media materials that incite hate speech; 76 unlawful raids on houses and residential facilities; 51 crackdowns on peaceful gatherings; 290 persons who were arrested or accused were referred to court because of trials against freedom of expression and peaceful assembly; violation of freedom of movement by the continuation of the siege on Duraz area for 617 days and the

imposition of house arrest on the highest religious authority for the Shiite Muslims in Bahrain, Ayatollah Sheikh Isa Qassim, for 280 days without a judicial order or administrative decision; violation of freedom of religion and belief by prohibiting the Friday prayer in Duraz 4 times in February bringing the number of prohibitions to 85 times since 2016; 16 injuries due to the suppression of peaceful gatherings; 7 cases of unlawful confiscation of property; and 4 cases of destruction of property.

In February, Bahrain witnessed 513 protests, while since the beginning of the year the number of protests has reached 860 even though there has been a complete ban on peaceful assembly for 1246 days. The number of arbitrary arrests since the beginning of the year has reached 204. Since 2012, the nationalities of 580 citizens have been revoked for political reasons. Moreover, since the beginning of the year, there have been 214 illegal raids on homes and residential facilities. The total number of human rights violations that occurred in January and February are 2100.

ARBITRARY ARRESTS RAIDS AND RESTRICTIONS ON FREEDOM OF MOVEMENT

83 cases of arbitrary arrests, including nine children, have been monitored. As the first week of February began, a campaign of raids was launched, and 76 raids on houses and residential establishments were monitored. They were carried out without arrest warrants and in a manner that spreads terror among citizens. 46 citizens were arbitrarily arrested during the raids; in addition, 23 cases of arbitrary arrests were distributed among the following places: Bahrain International Airport, the courtroom, a government facility (the Dry Dock Detention Center while visiting another detainee). Moreover, the freedom of movement continued to be violated through the continuation of the security siege on Duraz for 617 days and the imposition of house arrest on the highest religious authority for the Shiite Muslims in Bahrain, Ayatollah Sheikh Isa Qassim, for 280 days without a judicial order or administrative decision.

Meanwhile, the security authorities continued to violate freedom of religion and belief by banning Friday prayers at Duraz for four times in February, bringing the number to 85 preventions since 2016. In addition, 290 Bahraini citizens have been accused or detained in the Public Prosecution and presented to the Bahraini judiciary for reasons relating to freedom of expression and peaceful assembly. 179 citizens were presented to the judiciary in just one day, on February 12, 2018.

HATE SPEECH

374 MEDIA MATERIALS

374 media materials and messages that incite or help to incite hatred against human rights defenders, political activists and Bahraini citizens were observed in February. Those materials are divided into 122 media articles published in the official press and 252 materials published on social media. The journalists, Faisal Al-Sheikh, Farid Hassan, Mona Mutawa and Saeed Al-Hamad, continued to publish hate materials.

The hate-inciting media materials published in official press are as follows: 16 articles in the Bahraini Al-Ayam newspaper, 49 articles in Akhbar Al-Khaleej newspaper, 12 articles in the Bahraini Al-Bilad newspaper, and 45 articles in the Bahraini Al-Watan newspaper.

UNFAIR TRIALS

In addition, the number of those arbitrarily convicted increased this month, with 97 Bahraini citizens subjected to arbitrary sentences, including four women and five children, culminating on the 1st and 21st of February 2018, as 26 repeated cases were recorded on both dates. The total arbitrary sentences amounted to the following: 762 years and 3 months of imprisonment; BD 64,248 equivalent to approximately US \$170,872 of total fines; 42 sentences of revoking nationalities, raising the number of those whose nationalities have been revoked to 580 since November 6, 2012; and 10 death sentences, 8 of which ended the appeal stage and 2 ended the cassation stage and the sentence became final; they are the cases of Maher Abbas Al-Khabbaz and Hussein Ibrahim Ali Al-Marzouq.

The trial hearings, which violate the freedom of political action of Bahraini opposition leader Sheikh Ali Salman, as well as two former MPs of the Al-Wefaq parliamentary bloc, Sheikh Hassan Sultan and Ali Mahdi Al-Aswad, continued. On the sixth hearing, which was held on February 19, 2018, the court requested from the Public Prosecution to bring the CD containing the original call between Sheikh Ali Salman and the former Qatari Prime Minister, Sheikh Hamad Bin Jassim. The investigation officer had confirmed

that the call was registered in full, according to his testimony in the record of the prosecution. The consideration of the request was postponed to the seventh hearing on March 1, 2018. Meanwhile, Sheikh Ali Salman emphasized that the audio recordings, which were used as indictments for the charge of spying for Qatar, are cut in a way that distorted their contents.

On February 22, 2018, the High Criminal Court issued a five-year prison sentence against Nabeel Rajab, head of the Bahrain Center for Human Rights and Deputy Secretary-General of the International Federation for Human Rights, for criticizing torture in a Bahraini prison and Saudi air strikes in Yemen. The new sentence is added to a previous sentence of two years in prison; in addition, Rajab is already facing charges related to his peaceful expression.

On February 21, 2018, the Military Court of Appeals upheld the sentences against 17 civilians and 1 soldier, who were subjected to torture and ill-treatment. Three appeals sessions were held on the 10th, 14th, and 31st of January 2018 without investigating the complaints of torture, which included 11 violations: torture by electric shocks, enforced disappearance, sleep and bathing deprivation, severe beatings and solitary confinement. On 25 December, 2017 the military court had issued a death sentence against 5 civilians and one soldier in this case, including human rights activist and member of Liberties and Human Rights Department at Al-Wefaq Society, Mohammed Al-Motaghawi, and the personal escort of Sheikh Isa Qassim, communications engineer Sayed Alawi Hussein.

TORTURE, ILL-TREATMENT, ENFORCED DISAPPEARANCE AND DESTRUCTION OF PROPERTY

16 cases of torture and ill-treatment were observed, 7 of which are cases of deprivation of treatment in prison, including a woman, who is detainee Fawzia Mashallah from Bilad Al-Qadeem area. The rest are Hussein Ali Redha, Ali Al Khamis, Hassan Abdul EthnaAshar, Khalil Al-Halwaji, Sayed Redha Ali and Muhammad Ahmad from Bu Quwah. Three citizens, who are sentenced to death, were also subjected to torture; they are Ahmad Fuad Al-Abbar, Ali Al-Arab, and Ahmad Al-Mallali. In addition, detainee Hassan Al-Zorqi from Manama was also subjected to torture.

Moreover, the following detainees were subjected to ill-treatment: Ali Farhoud and Salman Muhammad Nasser, who are both from Nuwaidrat, Sayed Hassan Hashem from Abu Saiba, and Fadel Ja'far Rabeeh, who was transferred to solitary confinement and denied access to visits.

In addition, 4 cases of destruction of property and 7 cases of illegal confiscation of property, in which the security services were involved, have been monitored. Some of the cases occurred on the 5th and 12th of February 2018, including the confiscation of 3 cars and some possessions belonging to a citizen whose house was illegally raided. On February 14, 2018, the confiscation of personal belongings, including a loudspeaker, was monitored.

ENFORCED DISAPPEARANCE

In addition, 31 cases of enforced disappearance of citizens from 14 Bahraini regions, including a Shiite cleric, were monitored. The most prominent cases were those of three citizens who were forcibly disappeared for more than 50 days. They are: Ali Hussein Jassim from Duraz, who was subjected to enforced disappearance for 57 days; Salman Ismail from Nuwaidrat, who was subjected to enforced disappearance for 52 days; and Abbas Rahma from the capital Manama, who was subjected to enforced disappearance for 50 days.

The Bahraini citizens who were forcibly disappeared for more than 30 days amounted to 11. They include Hussein Humaid Madan from Duraz, who disappeared for 41 days, and Jafar Al-Qassim from Abu Saiba, who disappeared for 37 days. There are also 7 citizens among them who were forcibly disappeared for 36 days, and they are: Khalil Ibrahim Al-Durazi, Hamza Fouad Al-Shehabi, Jassim Al-Iskafi, Jawad Al-Raml, Ghaith Mohammed, Ahmad Mohammed Falah, Anwar Hussein Habib; they are from the following areas: Duraz, Bilad Al-Qadeem, Abu Saiba, Damastan, Saar, Samaheej and Nuwaidrat.

In addition, the citizens who were forcibly disappeared for more than 20 days amounted to 14; they are: Sayed Qassim Jalil, Hassan Mohammad Ali, Hassan Mahdi Al-Iskafi, Sayed Ali Majeed Al-Majed, Sayed Mustafa Hashem Al-Moussawi, Mohammed Abdullah Quaid, Sayed Adnan Hashem Al-Moussawi (Shiite cleric), Sayed Hashem Mustafa Al-Moussawi, Hassan Al-Sotaih, Sayed Bahaa Hashem Al-Moussawi, Anwar Mushaima, Habib Abdul-Wahid Habib Al-Fardan, Hassan Ahmad Mansour and Hadi Abdul-Imam.

The following names were also forcibly disappeared: two citizens from Duraz, namely Sayed Ayman Hashem, who was forcibly disappeared for 18 days, and Fadhel Abbas, who was forcibly disappeared for 17 days; and Fadhel Abdullah Ahmad from Al-Dair, who was forcibly disappeared for 16 days.

ENFORCED DISAPPEARANCE TABLE

No.	Name	Area	Age	Date of disappearance	Final date	No. of Disappearance Days
1	Ali Hussein Jassim	Duraz	+18	12/15 2017	02/10	57 days
2	Salman Ismail	Nuwaidrat	+18	12/20 2017	02/10	52 days
3	Abbas Rahma	Manama	+18	01/09	02/28	50 days
4	Hussein Humaid Madan	Duraz	+18	12/31 2017	02/10	41 days
5	Jafar Al-Qassim	Abu Saiba	+18	01/22	02/28	37 days
6	Khalil Ibrahim Al-Durazi	Duraz	+18	01/23	02/28	36 days
7	Hamza Fouad Al-Shehabi	Duraz	+18	01/23	02/28	36 days
8	Jassim Al-Iskafi	Bilad Al-Qadeem	+18	01/23	02/28	36 days
9	Jawad Al-Raml	Bilad Al-Qadeem	+18	01/23	02/28	36 days
10	Ghaith Mohamed	Duraz	+18	01/23	02/28	36 days
11	Ahmad Mohamed Falah	Damastan	+18	01/23	02/28	36 days
12	Anwar Hussein Habib	Saar	+18	01/23	02/28	36 days
13	Hassan Moussa	Smaheej	+18	01/25	02/28	34 days
14	Mansour Al-Doulabi	Nuwaidrat	+18	01/09	02/10	32 days

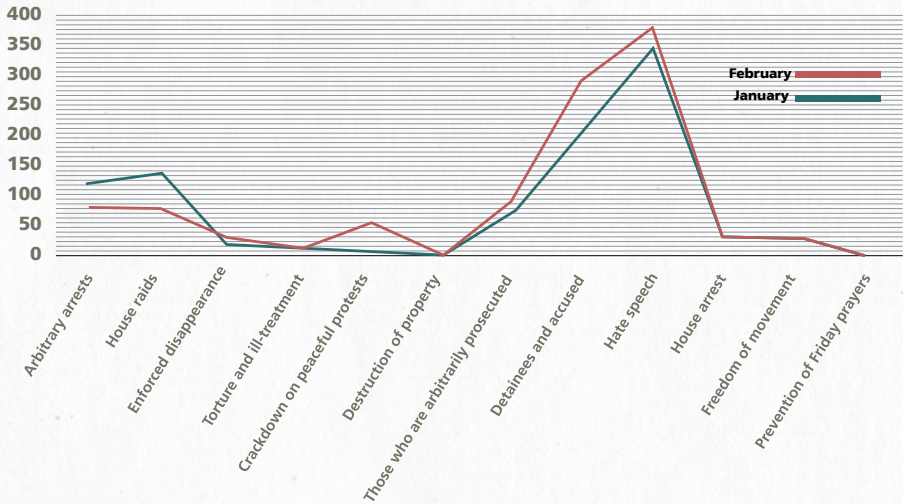
No.	Name	Area	Age	Date of disappearance	Final date	No. of Disappearance Days
15	Sayed Qassim Jalil	Al-Dair	+18	01/26	02/23	28 days
16	Hassan Mohamed Ali	Aali	+18	02/01	02/28	28 days
17	Hassan Mahdi Al-Iskafi	Bilad Al-Qadeem	+18	01/23	02/19	27 days
18	Sayed Ali Majeed Al Majed	Barbar	+18	01/23	02/19	27 days
19	Sayed Mustafa Hashem Al-Moussawi	Duraz	+18	01/23	02/18	26 days
20	Mohammed Abdullah Quaid	Sitra - Wadyan	+18	02/02	02/28	26 days
21	Sayed Adnan Hashem Al-Moussawi (Shiite cleric)	Duraz	+18	01/23	02/17	25 days
22	Sayed Hashem Mustafa Al-Moussawi	Duraz	+18	01/23	02/18	25 days
23	Hassan Al- Sotaih	Bilad Al-Qadeem	+18	01/23	02/18	25 days
24	Sayed Bahaa Hashem Al-Moussawi	Duraz	+18	01/25	02/19	25 days
25	Anwar Mushaima	Al-Daih	+18	02/01	02/26	25 days
26	Habib Abdul-Wahid Habib Al-Fardan	Saar	+18	02/03	02/28	25 days
27	Hassan Ahmad Mansour	Sadad	+18	01/28	02/20	23 days
28	Hadi Abdul-Imam	Al-Daih	+18	02/07	02/28	21 days
29	Sayed Ayman Hashem	Saar	+18	02/10	02/28	18 days
30	Fadhel Abbas	Duraz	+18	01/23	02/09	17 days
31	Fadhel Abdullah Ahmad	Al-Dair	+18	02/08	02/24	16 days

Death Row Prisoners

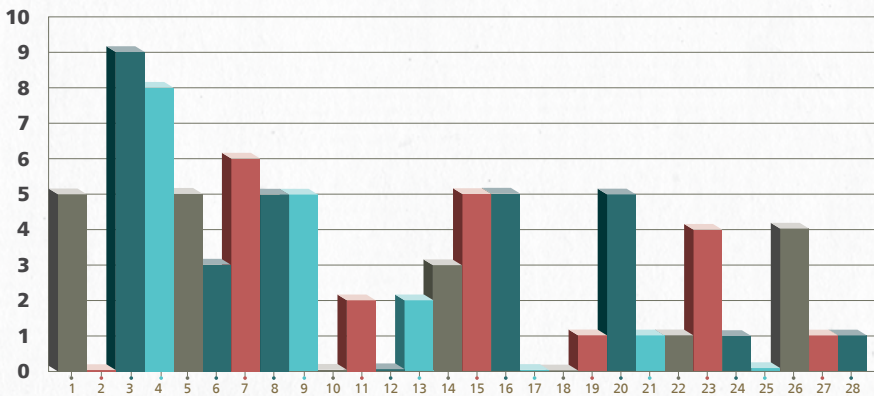
No.	Name	Area
1	Mohammed Ramadan Isa Ali Hussein	Al-Dair
2	Hussein Ali Moussa	Al-Dair
3	Maher Abbas Al-Khabaz	Al-Sahla Al-Shamaliya
4	Salman Isa Salman	Eker
5	Mohammed Radhi Abdullah	Sitra
6	Mohammed Ibrahim Tawk	Sitra
7	Hussein Ibrahim Ali Hussein Al-Marzouk	Ma'ameer
8	Sayed Ahmad Fouad Al-Abbar	Manama
9	Hussein Ali Mahdi	Karbabad
10	Sayed Redha Khalil Jafar Ibrahim	Qariya
11	Mubarak Adel Mubarak Mohanna	Riffa

No.	Name	Area
12	Sayed Fadhel Abbas Hassan Radhi	Malkiya
13	Sayed Alawi Hussein Alawi Hussein	Duraz
14	Mohammed Abdul-Hassan Ahmad Al-Motaghawi	Duraz
15	Sayed Mortadha Majeed Ramadan Alawi Al-Sindi	Sanad
16	Sheikh Habib Abdullah Hassan Ali Al-Jamri	Bani Jamra
17	Sheikh Maytham Omran Al-Jamri	Bani Jamra
18	Abdul-Mohsen Sabah Abdul-Mohsen	Qariya
19	Hussein Abdullah Rashed	Damastan
20	Ali Hakim Al-Arab	Barbar
21	Ahmad Issa Al-Mallali	Bilad Al-Qadeem
22	Mousa Abdullah Mousa	Karana

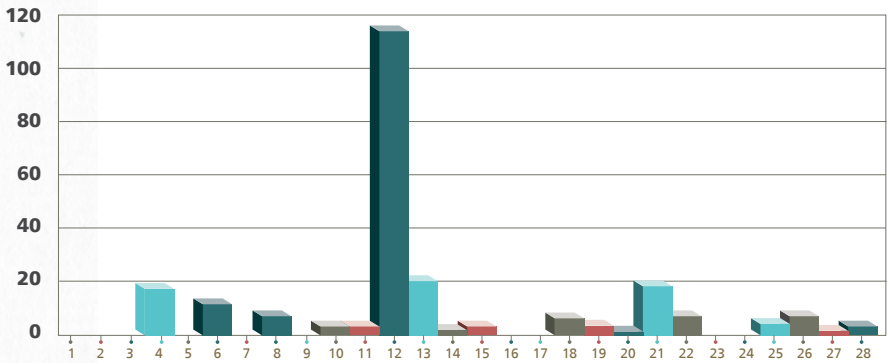
Comparison of violations



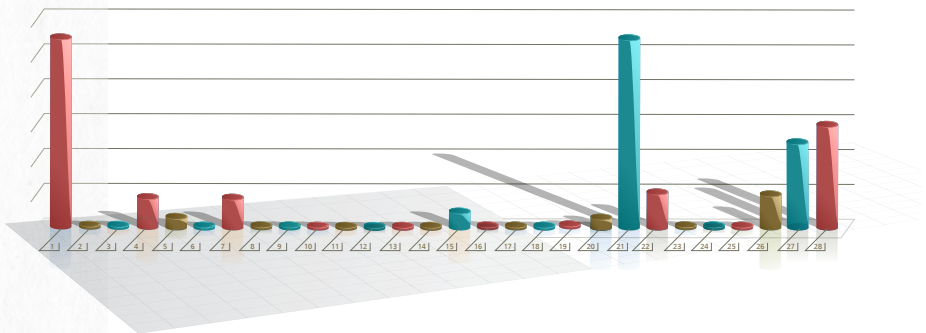
Arbitrary Arrests

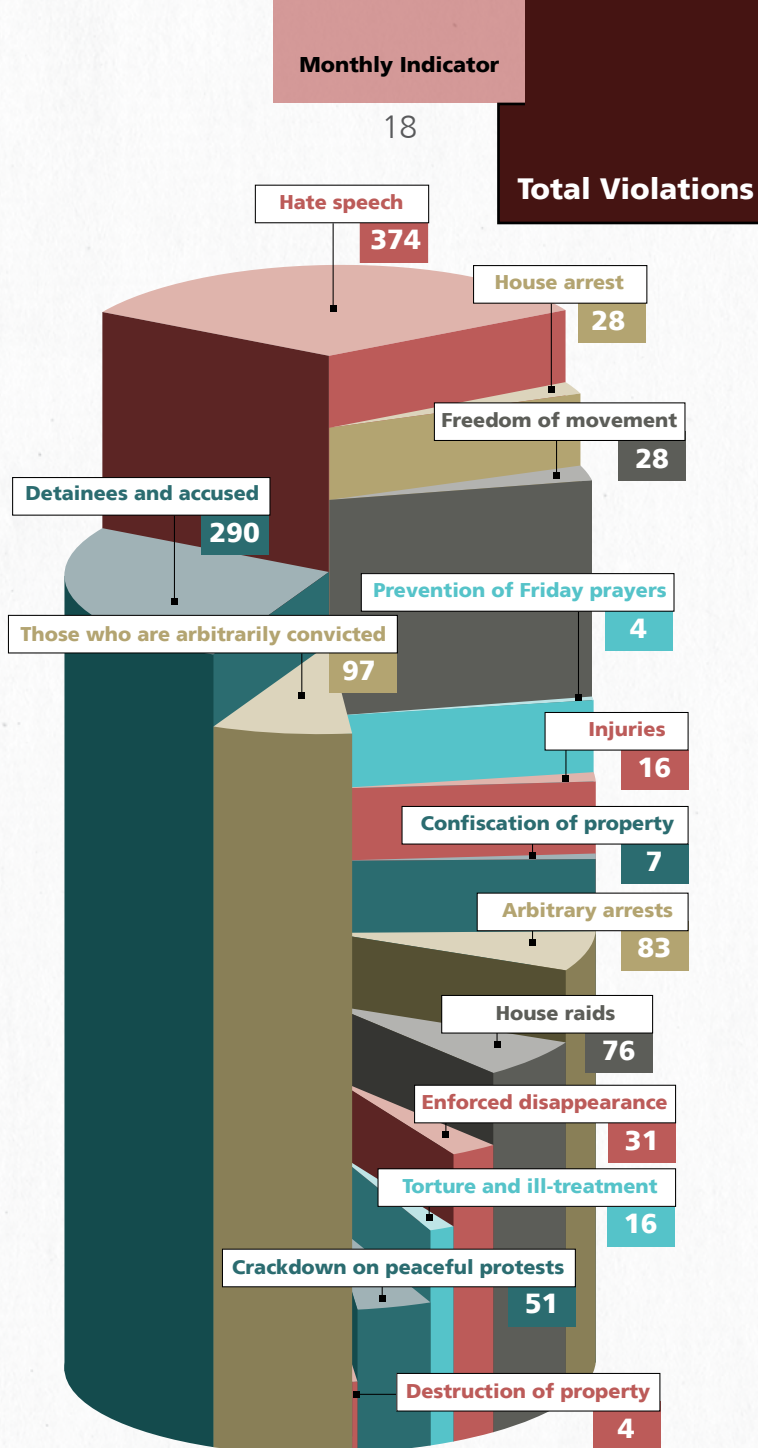


Those who are detained and accused over political cases

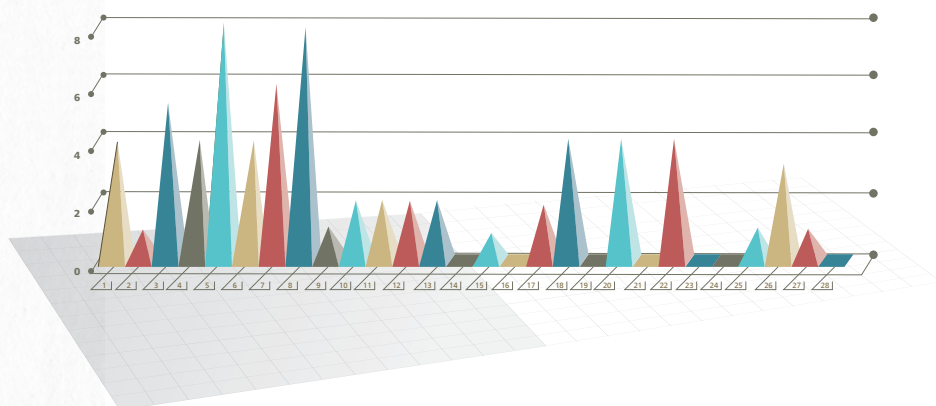


Those who are arbitrarily convicted

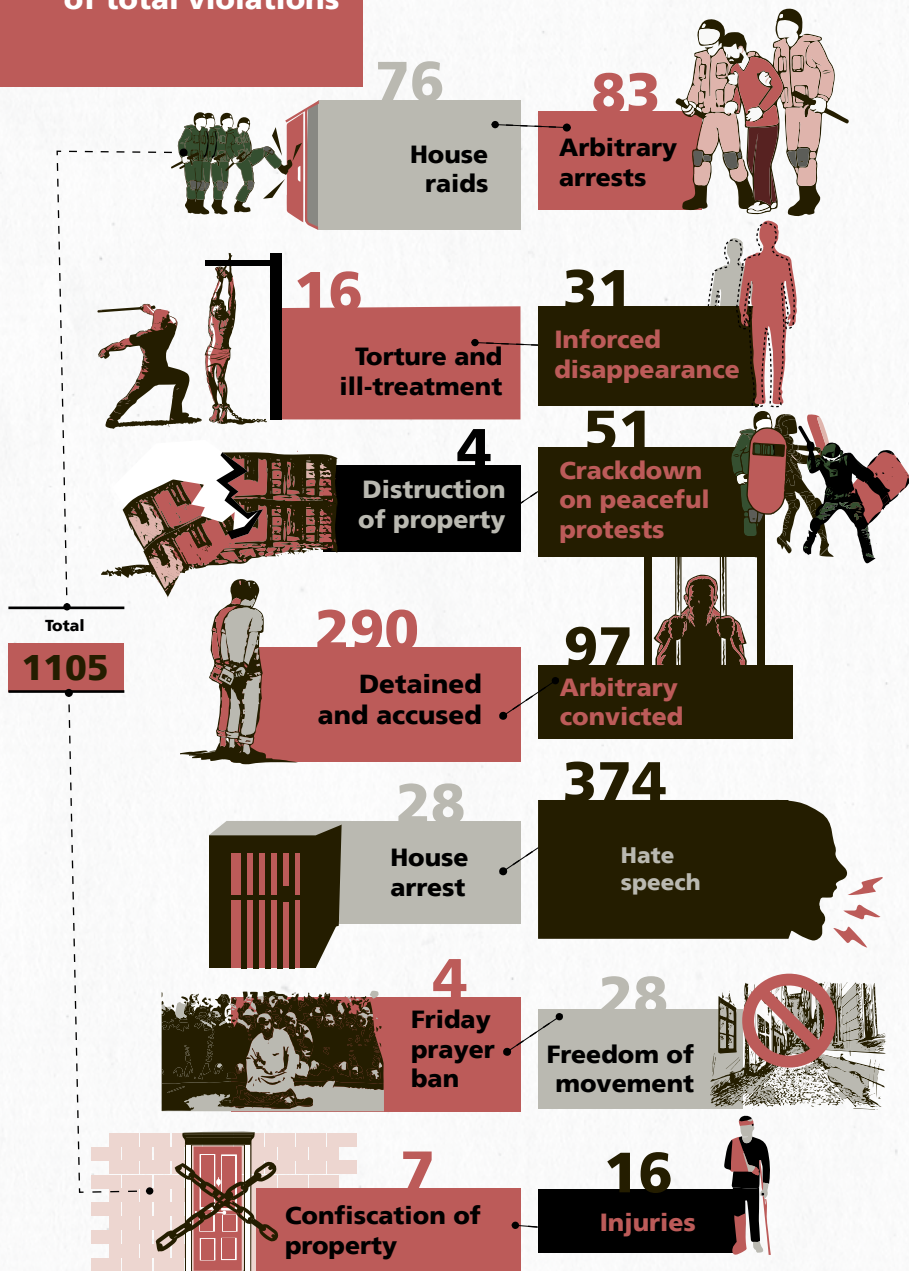




Raids on houses and residential facilities



Infographic of total violations



HATE SPEECH INFOGRAPHIC



**Hate speech
in official press**



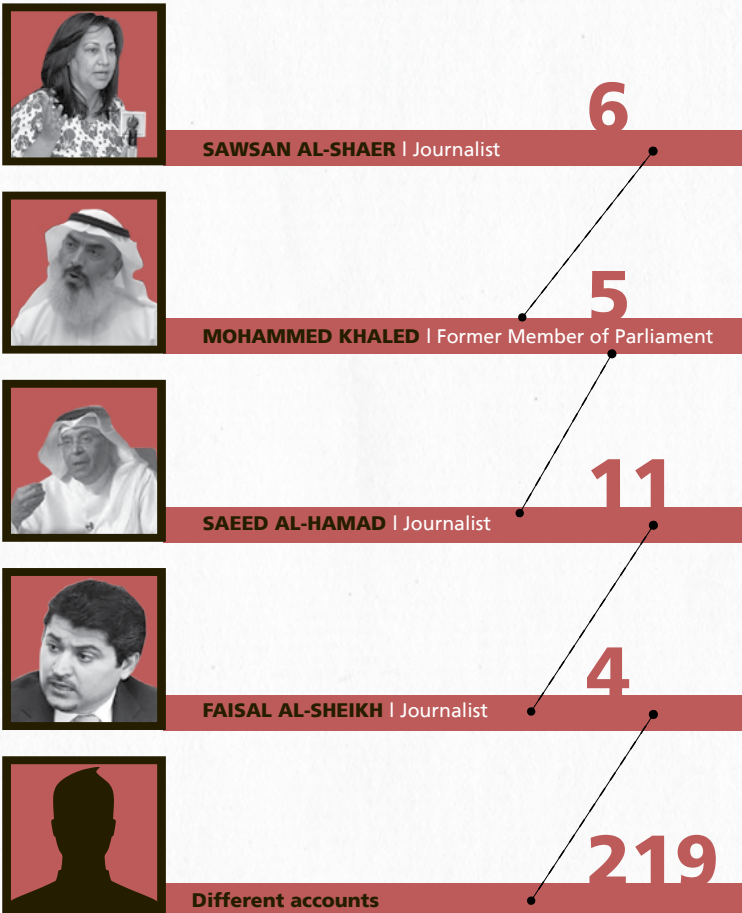
total

122

HATE SPEECH INFOGRAPHIC



Hate speech on social networking websites



total

252

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