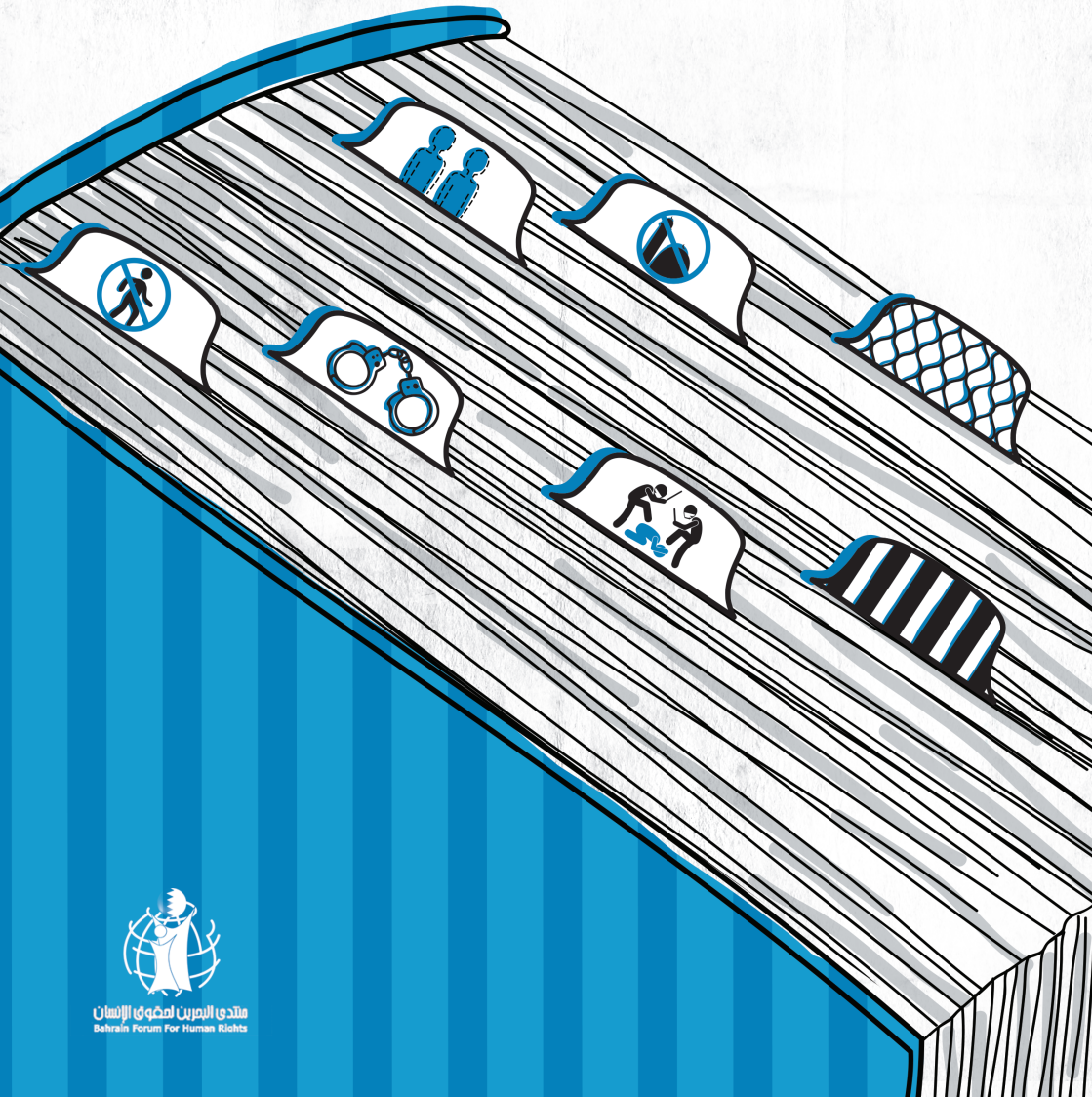


MONTHLY INDICATOR

MONTHLY REPORT FOR EXAMINING THE HUMAN RIGHTS SITUATION AND MONITORING VIOLATIONS

APRIL



منتدى البحرين لحقوق الإنسان
Bahraini Forum For Human Rights

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April 2018

NUMERICAL SUMMARY

The human rights situation in Bahrain continued to deteriorate in April 2018. 2034 serious human rights violations were observed between the 1st and 30th of April 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 April exceeded those of March and February, the total violations were distributed as follows: 58 cases of arbitrary arrests, including 9 children; 57 cases of forced disappearances; sentences amounting to 847 years and 9 months in prison, BD 18,200 equivalent to approximately US \$48,404 of total fines and bails; 56 cases of torture and ill-treatment, including 17 cases of deprivation of treatment; 589 media materials that incite hate speech; 80 unlawful raids on houses and residential facilities; 72 crackdowns on peaceful gatherings and protests; 878 individuals who were arrested or accused were referred to court because of trials that violate freedom of expression

and peaceful assembly; violation of freedom of movement by the continuation of the siege on Duraz area for 678 days and the imposition of house arrest on the highest religious authority for the Shiite Muslims in Bahrain, Ayatollah Sheikh Isa Qassim, for 341 days without a judicial order or administrative decision; violation of freedom of religion and belief by prohibiting Friday prayer in Duraz 4 times in April bringing the number of prohibitions to 94 times since 2016; 2 cases of unlawful confiscation of property; and 3 cases of destruction of property.

In April, Bahrain witnessed 262 protests, while since the beginning of the year the number of protests has reached 1440 even though there has been a complete ban on peaceful assembly for 1307 days. The number of arbitrary arrests since the beginning of the year has reached 376, including 55 children. Since 2012, the nationalities of 606 citizens have been revoked for political reasons. Moreover, since the beginning of the year, there have been 438 illegal raids on homes and residential facilities; 445 Bahraini citizens, including 5 women and 5 children, have been arbitrarily convicted; total sentences amounting to 2888 years and 11 months in prison, in addition to a suspended 3-year jail term; total fines imposed on the arbitrarily convicted amounting to US\$ 1,019,276; 135 sentences of revocation of nationalities at several levels of litigation; 10 sentences of arbitrary deportation; and 14 death sentences. The total number of human rights violations that occurred in January, February, March and April are 5573.

ARBITRARY ARRESTS RAIDS AND RESTRICTIONS ON FREEDOM OF MOVEMENT

58 cases of arbitrary arrests, including 9 children, have been monitored. As midnight raids continued, 80 unlawful raids on houses and residential establishments were monitored. They were carried out without arrest warrants and in a manner that spreads terror among citizens. Moreover, the freedom of movement continued to be violated through the continuation of the security siege on Duraz for 678 days and the imposition of house arrest on the highest religious authority for the Shiite Muslims in Bahrain, Ayatollah Sheikh Isa Qassim, for 341 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 4 times in April, bringing the number to 94 preventions since 2016. In addition, 878 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. Note that those who were detained or accused because of participating in the Duraz peaceful assembly (171 individuals) were presented to court on the 2nd and 23rd of April, 2018, and

the accused in the case of the so-called “Zulfiqar Battalions” (138 individuals) were presented on the 12th and 19th of April, 2018; however, the sentencing in this case should have occurred on those two dates but it was postponed to 05/2018/15, the same day on which the accused in the Duraz peaceful assembly case (171 citizens) are presented to court. This means that 309 citizens are presented to court on the same day, and harsh arbitrary sentences may be issued in the case of the so-called “Zulfiqar Battalions.” It is noteworthy that 206 citizens were presented to the judiciary in just one day, April 2, 2018.

HATE SPEECH

489 MEDIA MATERIALS

589 media materials and messages that incite or help to incite hatred against human rights defenders, political activists and Bahraini citizens were observed in April. Those materials were distributed among 152 media articles published in the official press and 437 materials published on social media. The journalists, Faisal al-Sheikh, Farid Hassan, Mona Mutawa, Saeedal-Hamad, Sawsan al-Shaer, Fawzia al-Rasheed and Othman al-Majed continued to publish hate materials.

The hate-inciting media materials published in official press are as follows: 30 articles in the Bahraini al-Ayam newspaper, 49 articles in the Bahraini Akhbar al-Khaleej newspaper, 16 articles in the Bahraini al-Bilad newspaper, and 57 articles in the Bahraini al-Watan newspaper.

In addition, 115 media materials that incite hatred against 4 prominent Shiite clerics in Bahrain, including senior scholar Sayed Abdullah al-Ghuraifi, were monitored. 34 of them were published in the four official newspapers, and 81 materials were published on social media sites. It was noted that the published materials amounted to 105 hate materials

after the release of the statement of Undersecretary of Islamic Affairs at the Ministry of Justice, Islamic Affairs and Endowment, Fareed al-Moftah¹, against the four senior clerics.

Media personality Saeed al-Hamad, who is known for publishing hate speech, published five articles in Bahrain's al-Ayam newspaper and 20 tweets on social media containing provocative materials. Anonymous accounts comment on the tweets he publishes containing hate materials against the Shiite Muslims in Bahrain.

The adviser at the Bahraini Ministry of Information Affairs, Sawsan al-Sha'er, published on April 22 an article entitled "Bored of Bahrain?" due to a traditional song a citizen was chanting in a religious affair. The article resulted in arresting the citizen who chanted the song from his work place, and the Public Prosecution decided to detain him for 15 days pending investigation. It is noteworthy that the number of hate-inciting tweets, most of which are parts taken from the articles published in al-Watan newspaper, amounted to 30 tweets containing hate materials. There were also 7 articles that incited hatred and discrimination and undermined religious freedoms.

In addition, 7 hate-inciting articles by journalist Faisal al-Sheikh were monitored. Some of the terms she uses to incite hatred are putschist, spy, traitor, etc. However, the strange thing is his justification for the continued dissemination of hate terms, saying in an article published on 04/2018/26, "This is a universal description, on which no "patriotic" person disagrees." Of course, this sentence

is a violation of the presumption of innocence against political prisoners or those facing malicious cases and every citizen that has a political opinion that opposes the authorities. In addition, Faisal al-Sheikh incited hatred against the al-Wafaq National Islamic Society and its Secretary-General in the same article. He called them «terrorists» who were in the 2010 Parliament, and he made malicious accusations in the provocative media coverage during the malicious trial of al-Wafaq's Secretary-General, Sheikh Ali Salman.

Journalist Fareed Hassan published 12 hate articles last month, the highest among journalists. One of his articles that incite hatred against human rights organizations and activists was published on 04/2018-23- and was entitled «Non-biased Testimony.» In that article, he expressed his pride in publishing hate materials and said about others that they hate the homeland and sell it to the foreigner, and he considered himself «influential.» Indeed, he is influential in strengthening the environment of hate speech and perpetuating the policy of impunity.

As the malicious trial of Al-Wafaq's Secretary-General, Sheikh Ali Salman, continued, journalist Osama al-Majed published on April 27, 2018 an article entitled "They Occupied First Class Seats in Treason."² He incited hatred against prisoner of conscience Sheikh Ali Salman in his article, which is one of four articles written by him, through which he disseminated hate speech.

<http://www.albiladpress.com/news/2018/3482/columns/494168.html>

UNFAIR TRIALS

Arbitrary sentences continued to be issued in April against a number of citizens. 175 Bahraini citizens were arbitrarily sentenced, and the trials culminated on April 18, 2018, as 39 individuals were arbitrarily convicted. The total of all issued arbitrary sentences amounted to the following: 847 years and 9 months in prison; BD 18,200 equivalent to approximately US \$48,404 of total fines and bails distributed as follows: fines: BD 5,900 equivalent to US\$ 15,691, and bails: BD 12,300 equivalent to US\$ 32,713; 32 sentences of revoking nationalities at different levels of litigation and 4 death sentences in the military court of cassation.

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. The tenth hearing was held on April 24, 2018, and a decision was issued to reserve the case for judgment on June 21, 2018.

The defense's argument lasted for an hour and a half, during which the moral element of the crime was denied, and the

investigation officers evidence was challenged. The wiretapping occurred outside the period of validity of the prosecution's authorization; however, the prosecution tried to refute the evidence of innocence and convert it into incriminating evidence, as the judiciary's attitude continues to breach the presumption of innocence. The Secretary-General of al-Wefaq, Sheikh Ali Salman, refused to speak before the court during this hearing.

On April 25, 2018, the Military Court of Cassation upheld the death sentence against four Bahraini citizens, who were convicted of attempted attack on the Commander-in-Chief of Bahrain Defense Force, Khalifa bin Ahmed Al Khalifa. On the next day, April 26, 2018, the King of Bahrain, Hamad bin Isa, approved the commutation of the death sentences, which were upheld by the military judiciary, to life sentences.

The death sentences were issued on the basis of confessions extracted under torture, after a trial, in which the principles of fair trials were violated.

Mubarak Adel Mubarak Mohanna, Fadhel Sayed Abbas Hassan Radhi, Sayed Alawi Hussein Alawi Hussein, Mohamed Abdul-Hassan Ahmed al-Motaghawi, Mohammed Abdul-Hussein Saleh al-Shihabi, Mohammed Abdul-Wahed Mohammed al-Najjar and Hussein Mohammed Ahmed Shehab had appealed their verdicts in the case that was marred by many mistakes and was criticized by international human rights groups.

On February 21, 2018, the Military Court of Appeal upheld the verdicts of the first degree Military Court, which, on December 25, 2017, sentenced the victims to death and to 15 years in prison

as well as revoking their citizenships.

In this trial, the victims were subjected to 11 violations, including torture with electric shock, solitary confinement and enforced disappearance. Communications engineer Sayed Alawi Hussein, who is the personal escort of Ayatollah Sheikh Isa Qassim, and SayedFadhel Abbas were forcibly disappeared for nearly a year, while Mohammed al-Shihabi and human rights activist Mohammed al-Motaghawi were forcibly disappeared for months. Some of the lawyers and the families of the defendants were threatened to be subjected to degrading treatment if they revealed the violations to the media or international human rights organizations. The military judiciary hid the report of the forensic doctor which proves that Sayed Alawi Hussein Alawi was tortured.

Human rights activist and head of Liberties and Human Rights Department at al-Wefaq National Islamic Society, Mohammed al-Motaghawi, was arrested on May 23, 2017 when excessive force was used to break up the peaceful gathering in Duraz. He was tortured while he was arbitrarily detained for hours in front of the house of Ayatollah Sheikh Isa Qassim, the highest religious authority for Shiites in Bahrain. One of the defendants told his family that he had no choice other than confessing because he would face death due to torture with electric shocks if he had not confessed.

The plaintiff in this case, the Commander-in-Chief of the Bahrain Defense Force, oversees the appointment of military judges and the distribution of positions. Therefore, the lawyers demanded that the case be transferred to the civil judiciary because such case is not in the jurisdiction of the military judiciary, but the judge

refused. The report of the Independent Commission of Inquiry condemned the sentences handed down in 2011 to civilians by the military judiciary. In fact, some of the defendants were tortured before a judge in the court in 2011 and no legal liability was inflicted upon the perpetrators.

At the second hearing, on October 30, 2017, the defendants were surprised by the charge of planning an assassination brought against them, since they were not interrogated based upon them, in addition, the court refused the request of the lawyers to receive a copy of the case file. Some defendants were not allowed to meet with their lawyers except when they met them for the first time at the third hearing on November 2, 2017 for five minutes.

The National Institute for Human Rights, the Terror Crime Prosecution and the Special Investigation Unit have played clear roles in covering up the serious human rights violations committed against some of the detainees in this trial.

UN human rights experts have called in a statement issued on April 30, 2018 for the retrial of four men sentenced to death by a Bahraini military court in a collective trial that breached fair trial and due process guarantees and confessions obtained under torture.

The experts called on the Bahraini authorities to ensure that the four men are retried in accordance with international law and standards.

«The allegations of enforced disappearance and torture must be promptly, thoroughly and impartially investigated with a view

to holding those responsible to account and preventing future similar occurrences,» the experts said.

«We also ask that the authorities reinstate the citizenship of all four men as well as that of all others that have been punished in the same manner in the same collective trial against established international human rights law and standards,» they added.

This was the first trial of civilians by a military court in Bahrain since 2011, after the King of Bahrain amended the constitution in 2017 to allow for the military trial of civilians, according to the statement.

The UN experts are the Special Rapporteur on extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions, Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of the right to freedom of opinion and expression, Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms while countering terrorism, Special Rapporteur on torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment, Special Rapporteur on freedom of religion or belief, Chair of the Working Group on Arbitrary Detention and Chair of the Working Group on Enforced or Involuntary Disappearances.³

<http://www.ohchr.org/EN/NewsEvents/Pages/DisplayNews.aspx?NewsID=23010&LangID=E3>

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

56 cases of torture and ill-treatment were observed, however, it was noted that the number of prisoners, who are being deprived of treatment as a means of torture and retaliation, has increased this month.

The forms of ill-treatment observed were: deprivation of attending funerals of second-degree and third-degree relatives, deprivation of making calls, deprivation of visits, solitary confinement, being chained, deprivation of drinking water (against the Bahrain Center for Human Rights President, Nabeel Rajab), and 17 cases of deprivation of treatment. Among these cases are Detainee Youssef Mohammed Fathi from Muharraq, who had surgery to remove a head tumor but this treatment was not followed up and he is neglected, and detainee Elias al-Mulla, who is being treated for cancer.

ENFORCED DISAPPEARANCE

57 cases of enforced disappearance from 13 districts, including 16 children, were recorded. The case with the highest number of days of enforced disappearance was Hussein Mohammed Hassan al-Shihabi from Duraz. He was forcibly disappeared for 36 days. 6 cases were forcibly disappeared for more than 30 days, including Shiite cleric Sheikh Jassim Mohammad al-Mahrous from Sanabis.

The areas where the enforced disappearances have been monitored are Duraz, Karzakan, Sanabis, Buri, Abu Saiba, al-Daih, Malkiyah, Sitra, Manama, Nuwaidrat, Barbar, Shakhoura and BaniJamra.

ENFORCED DISAPPEARANCE TABLE

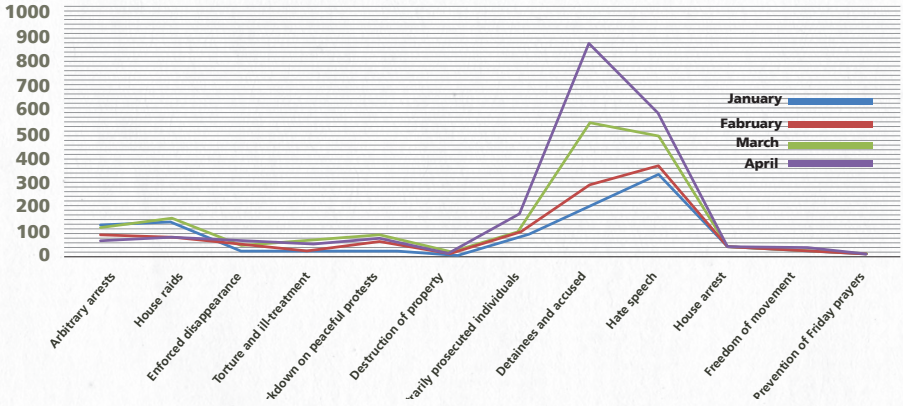
No.	Name	Area	Age	Date of disappearance	Final date	No. of Disappearance Days
1	Hussein Mohammad Hassan al-Shihabi	Duraz	+18	2018/24/02	2018/01/04	36 days
2	SayedQassim Mahdi	Karzakan	+18	2018/23/03	2018/25/04	33 days
3	Sheikh Jassim Mohammad al-Mahrous (cleric)	Sanabis	+18	2018/01/03	2018/02/04	32 days
4	Sayed Mahdi Kadhem	Buri	+18	2018/18/03	2018/19/04	32 days
5	SayedMontatherJafar	Abu Saiba	+18	2018/24/03	2018/25/04	32 days
6	Sayed Ahmad Majeed al-Moussawi	Duraz	18-	2018/21/03	2018/20/04	30 days
7	Hassan Mohammad al-Kheir	Al-Daih	+18	2018/26/03	2018/25/04	30 days
8	Ibrahim Mohammad Kadhem	Malkiya	+18	2018/07/03	2018/04/04	28 days
9	Hussein Mohammad Jafar al-Zaki	Abu Saiba	18-	2018/24/03	2018/20/04	27 days
10	Sayed Mohammad Hussein	Al-Daih	+18	2018/26/03	2018/21/04	26 days

No.	Name	Area	Age	Date of disappearance	Final date	No. of Disappearance Days
11	Hassan Ahmad Hassan Hujair	Buri	+18	2018/18/03	2018/11/04	24 days
12	Ali Hussein Habib al-Masjan	Buri	+18	2018/18/03	2018/10/04	23 days
13	Ahmed Ali Mohammed al-A'ali	Buri	+18	2018/18/03	2018/10/04	23 days
14	Bassem Ahmed Al Radhi	Buri	+18	2018/18/03	2018/10/04	23 days
15	Mohammed Hassan al-Fursani	Buri	+18	2018/18/03	2018/10/04	23 days
16	Mohsen Ahmed al-Marakh	Buri	+18	2018/18/03	2018/10/04	23 days
17	SayedHameed Hassan Mohammed	Sitra - al-Kharjiya	+18	2018/24/03	2018/15/04	22 days
18	HaithamRamzi	Manama	+18	2018/20/03	2018/10/04	21 days
19	Hassan Mulla Ali Jassim	Duraz	+18	2018/21/03	2018/11/04	21 days
20	Hassan Issa al-Fatlawi	Duraz	18-	2018/21/03	2018/11/04	21 days
21	Mohammed Fadhel Abdul-Rahim al-Marzouq	Duraz	18-	2018/21/03	2018/10/04	20 days
22	Hassan Abdul-KhaleqJassim	Duraz	+18	2018/21/03	2018/10/04	20 days
23	Zuhair Mohammed KadhemZaineddine	Duraz	+18	2018/21/03	2018/10/04	20 days
24	QassimAqeelFadhel	Duraz	18-	2018/21/03	2018/10/04	20 days
25	Jafar Ahmed JafarSarhan	Nuwaidrat	18-	2018/21/03	2018/10/04	20 days
26	Ali Rabieh	Nuwaidrat	+18	2018/21/03	2018/10/04	20 days

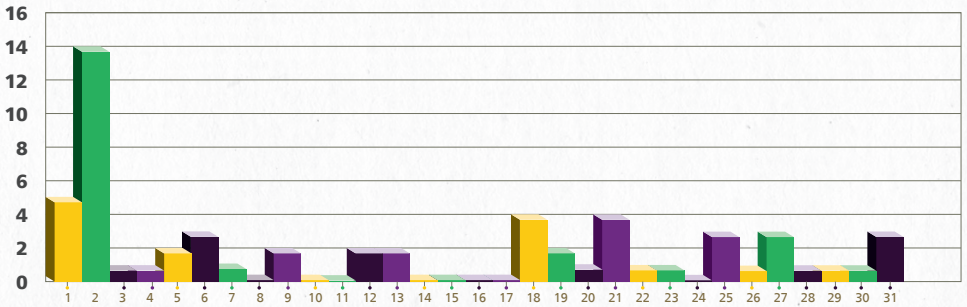
No.	Name	Area	Age	Date of disappearance	Final date	No. of Disappearance Days
27	Abbas Abdul-NabiMarhoun	Karzakan	+18	2018/22/03	2018/11/04	20 days
28	Sayed Ahmed Hamza al-Najjar	Abu Saiba	+18	2018/24/03	2018/13/04	20 days
29	Sayed Mohammed Hussein al-Mohafda	Barbar	+18	2018/26/03	2018/13/04	18 days
30	Sayed Hussein Hashem al-Najjar	Abu Saiba	18-	2018/24/03	2018/11/04	18 days
31	Ibrahim Nizar al-Saghir	Abu Saiba	18-	2018/24/03	2018/11/04	18 days
32	Mohammed Taher Abdul-Zahra'a al-Seba'a	Al-Daih	+18	2018/26/03	2018/13/04	18 days
33	Ammar Abdul-Majeed Mohammed	Al-Daih	+18	2018/24/03	2018/09/04	16 days
34	Ruhollah Abdul-Zahra'a al-Saba'a	Al-Daih	18-	2018/26/03	2018/11/04	16 days
35	Mohammed Shaker	Al-Daih	+18	2018/26/03	2018/11/04	16 days
36	Ahmed SalehYaqoub	Al-Daih	18-	2018/26/03	2018/11/04	16 days
37	Amjad Abdullah	Al-Daih	+18	2018/26/03	2018/11/04	16 days
38	Ali al-Shamloul	Al-Daih	+18	2018/26/03	2018/11/04	16 days
39	Hussein Ali Mushaima	Al-Daih	+18	2018/26/03	2018/11/04	16 days
40	MaithamHarqan	Al-Daih	+18	2018/26/03	2018/10/04	15 days
41	Hussein Hani	Al-Daih	+18	2018/26/03	2018/10/04	15 days
42	Jafar Hani	Al-Daih	18-	2018/26/03	2018/10/04	15 days

No.	Name	Area	Age	Date of disappearance	Final date	No. of Disappearance Days
43	Sultan Isa	Al-Daih	+18	٢٠١٨/١٠/٠٣	2018/10/04	15 days
44	Youssef Saleh Yaqoub	Al-Daih	+18	٢٠١٨/١٠/٠٣	2018/10/04	15 days
45	Hussein Mohammed Dawood	Shakhoura	18-	٢٠١٨/٠٧/٠٣	2018/07/04	14 days
46	Hussain Jafar al-Asfour	Shakhoura	18-	٢٠١٨/٠٦/٠٣	2018/06/04	13 days
47	Hassan Jafar al-Asfour	Shakhoura	+18	٢٠١٨/٠٦/٠٣	2018/06/04	13 days
48	Ali Fardan	Shakhoura	18-	٢٠١٨/٠٦/٠٣	2018/06/04	13 days
49	Ali Hussein Hakeem al-Tarifi	Bani Jamra	+18	٢٠١٨/٠٤/٠٤	2018/17/04	13 days
50	Hassan Salman Ahmed	Abu Saiba	+18	٢٠١٨/٠٥/٠٣	2018/05/04	12 days
51	Mohammed al-Mahari	Abu Saiba	+18	٢٠١٨/٠٣/٠٤	2018/30/04	12 days
52	Sayed Hussein Ali	Abu Saiba	+18	٢٠١٨/٠٣/٠٤	2018/30/04	12 days
53	Hussein Jumua al-Mahari	Abu Saiba	+18	٢٠١٨/٠٣/٠٤	2018/30/04	12 days
54	Hussein Mohammed Saleh	Duraz	18-	٢٠١٨/٠١/٠٣	2018/01/04	11 days
55	Mohammed Abbas	Abu Saiba	18-	٢٠١٨/٠٤/٠٣	2018/04/04	11 days
56	Jassim Mohammed Ali	Abu Saiba	+18	٢٠١٨/٠٣/٠٣	2018/03/04	10 days
57	Ali Bader al-Jazeera	Al-Daih	+18	٢٠١٨/٠٥/٠٣	2018/05/04	10 days

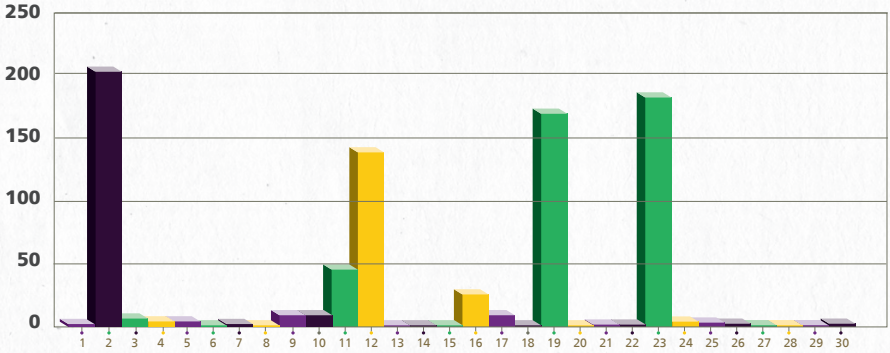
COMPARISON OF VIOLATIONS



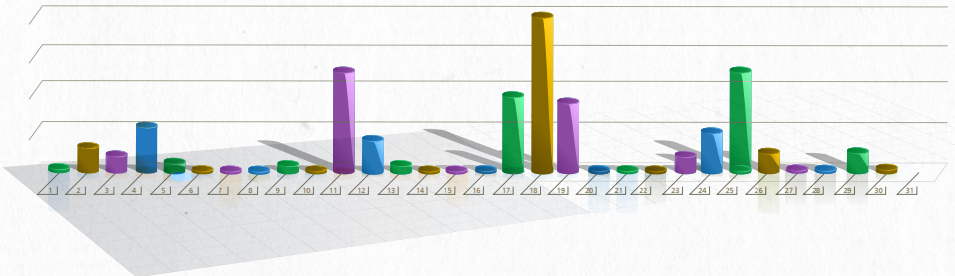
ARBITRARY ARRESTS



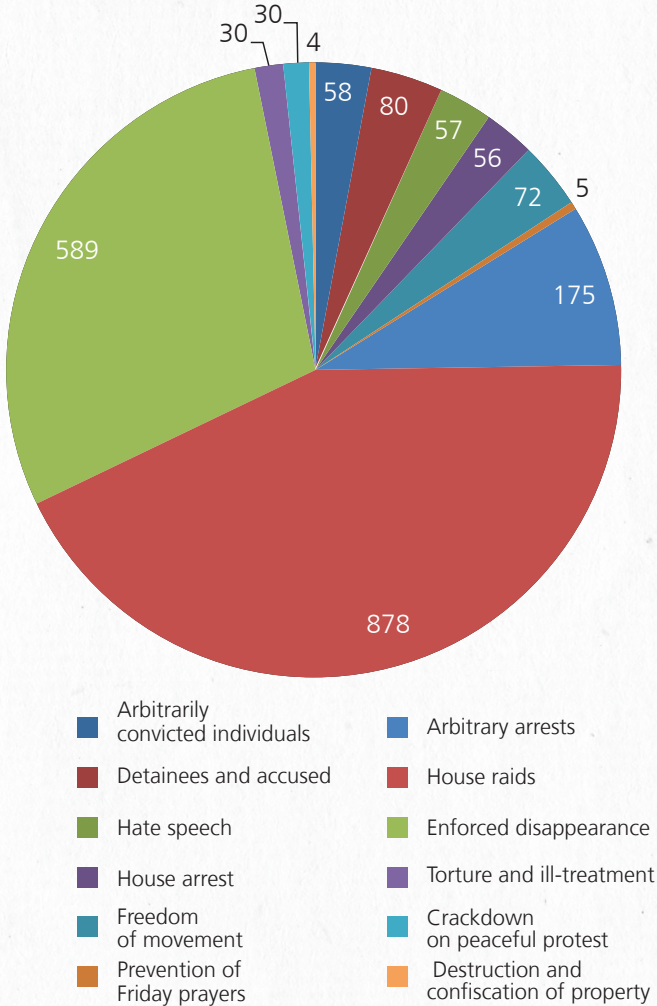
INDIVIDUALS WHO ARE DETAINED AND ACCUSED OVER POLITICAL CASES



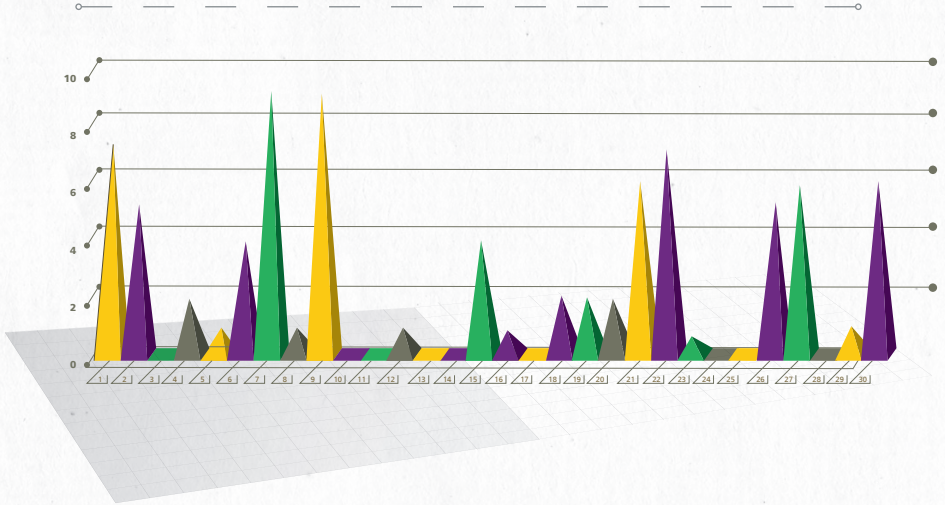
ARBITRARILY CONVICTED INDIVIDUALS



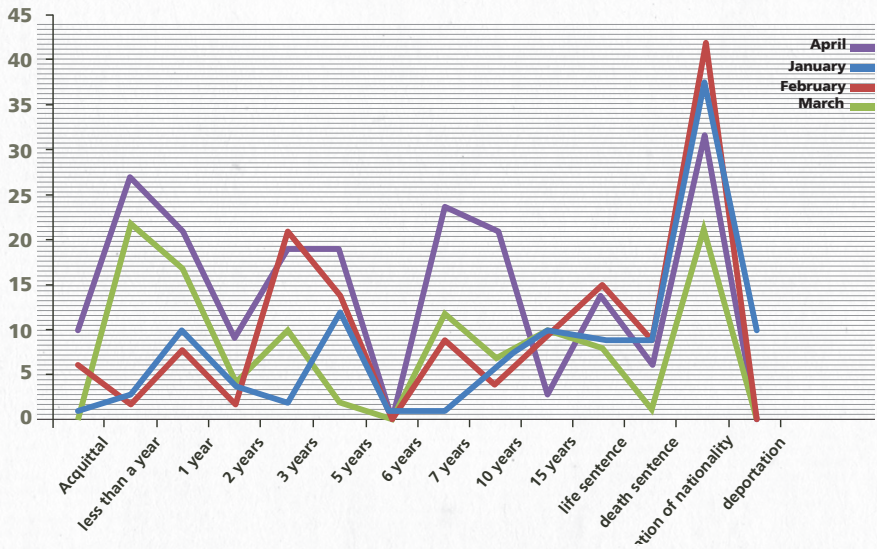
TOTAL VIOLATIONS



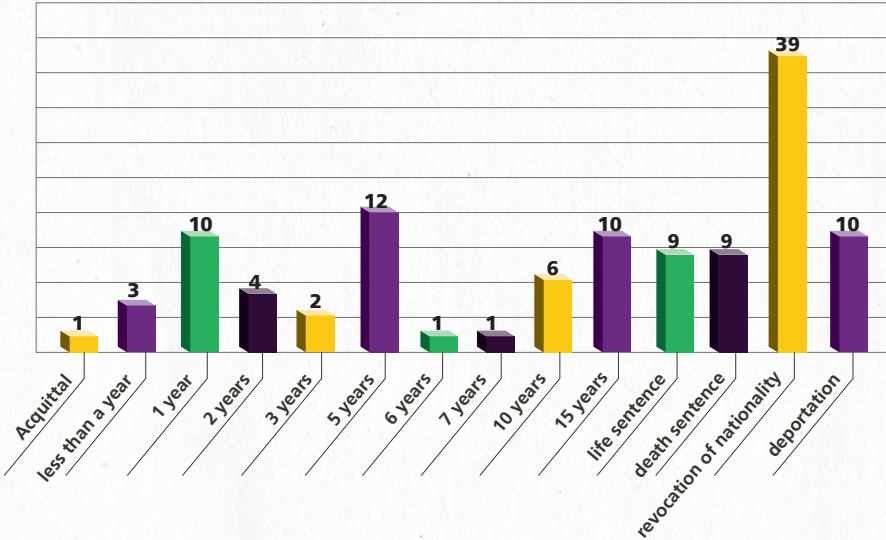
RAIDS ON HOUSES AND RESIDENTIAL FACILITIES



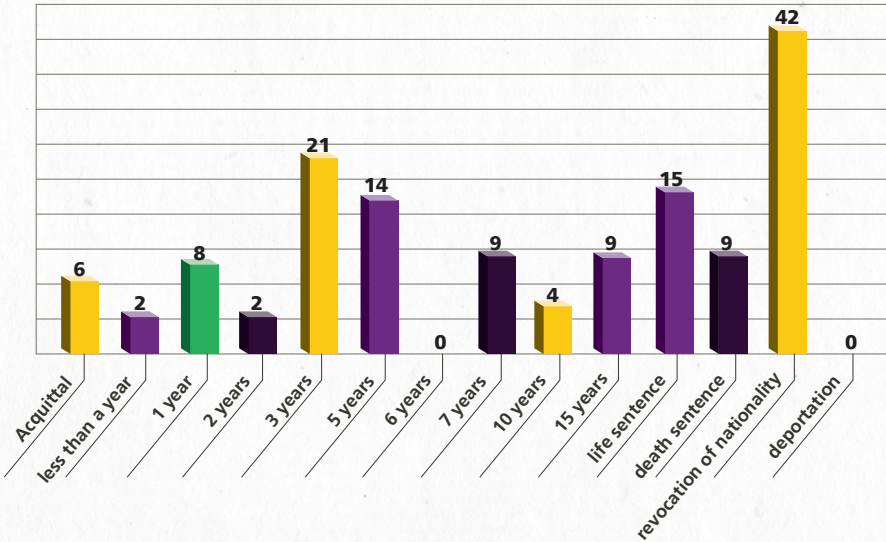
COMPARISON OF JUDGMENTS DURING THE FIRST QUARTER OF 2018



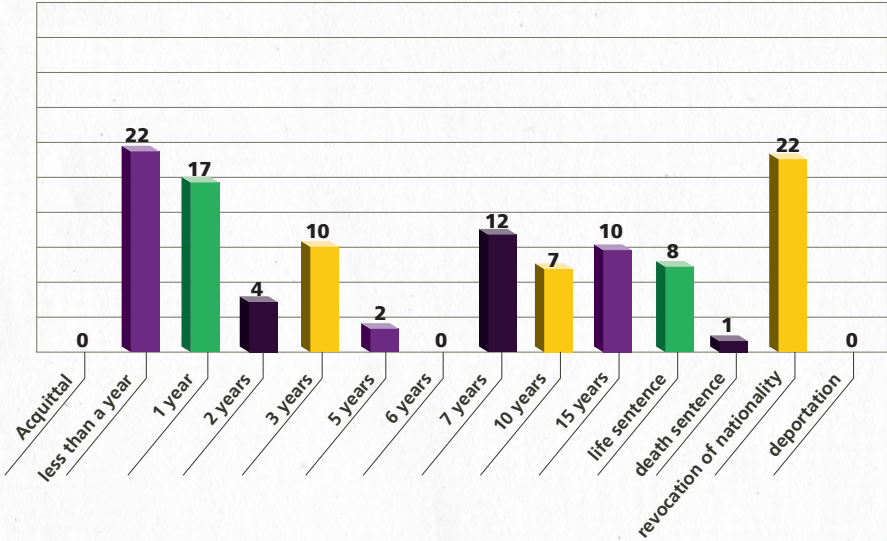
ARBITRARY SENTENCES OF JANUARY



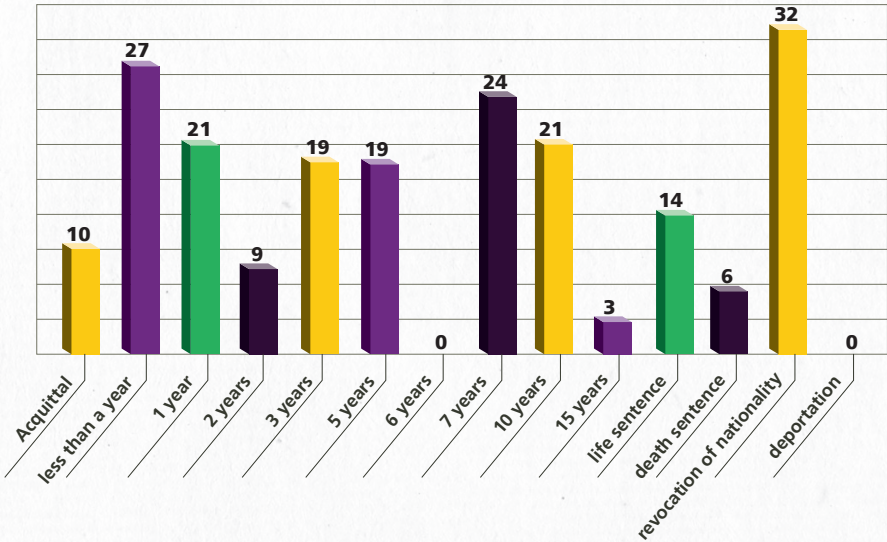
ARBITRARY SENTENCES OF FEBRUARY



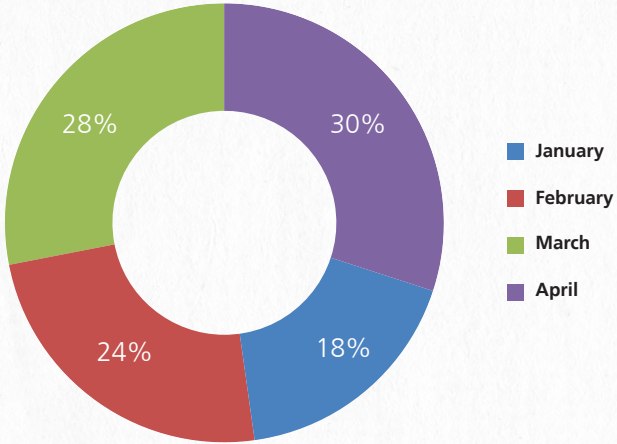
ARBITRARY SENTENCES IN MARCH



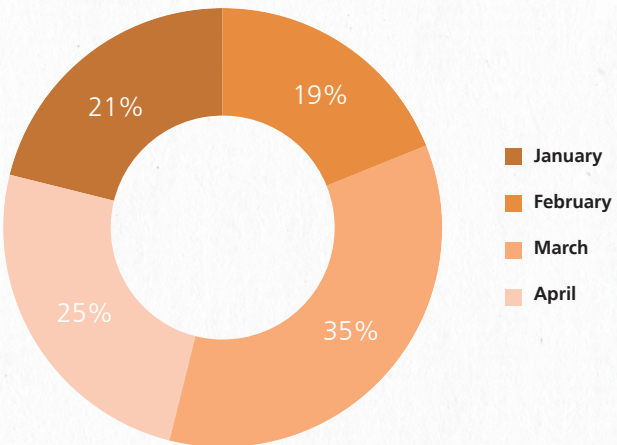
ARBITRARY SENTENCES OF FEBRUARY



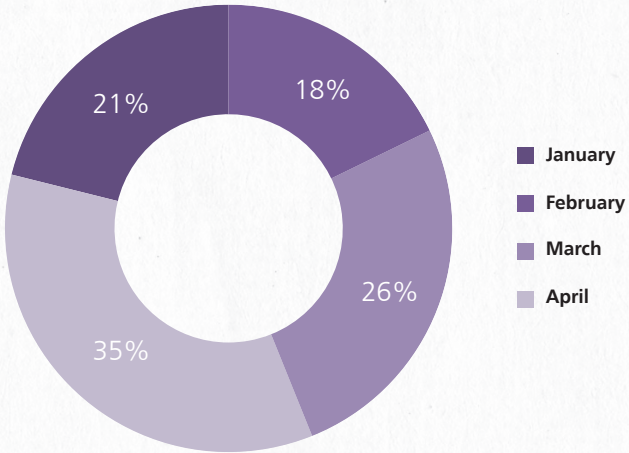
HATE SPEECH IN THE BAHRAINI AL-WATAN NEWSPAPER



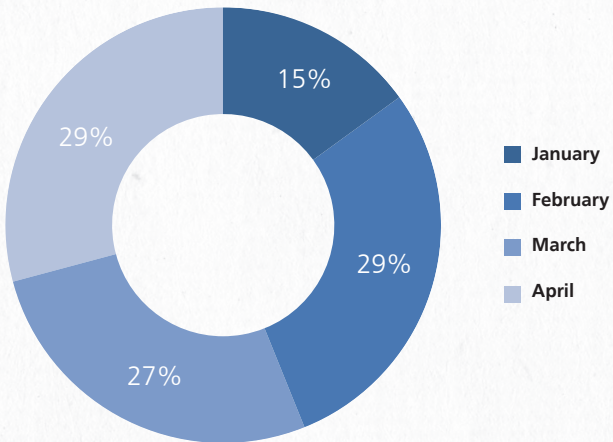
HATE SPEECH IN THE BAHRAINI AL-BILAD NEWSPAPER



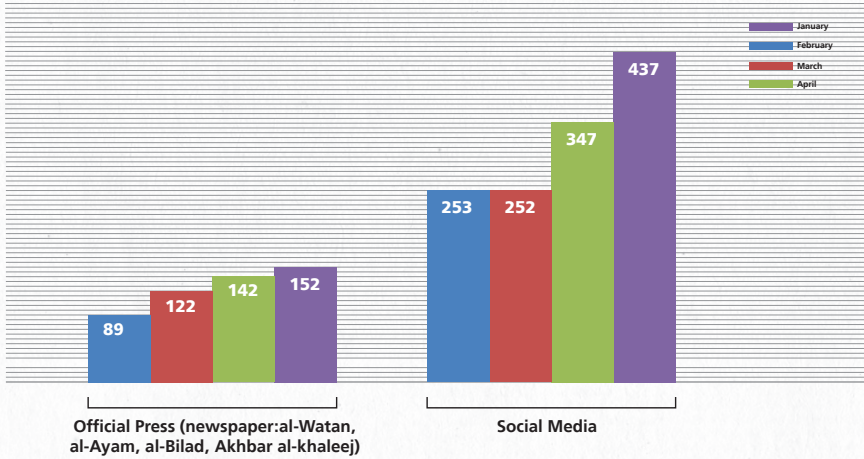
HATE SPEECH IN THE BAHRAINI AL-AYAM NEWSPAPER



HATE SPEECH IN THE BAHRAINI AKHBAR AL-KHALEEJ NEWSPAPER

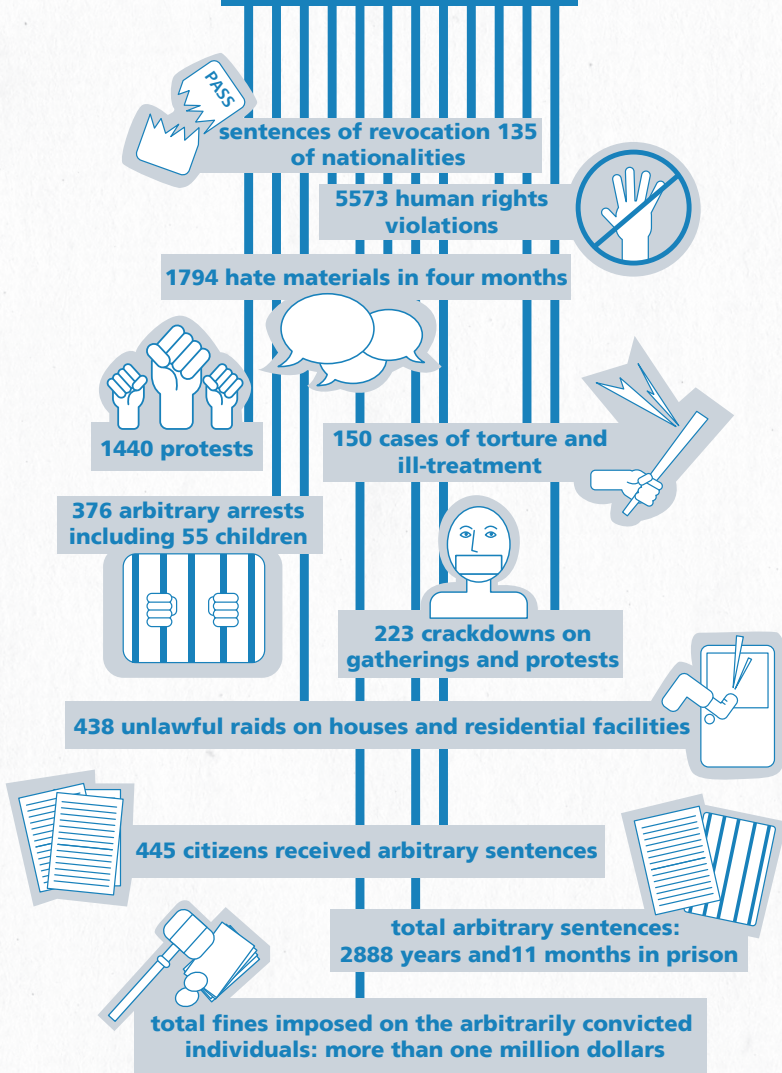


HATE SPEECH AMONG 4 MONTHS



HUMAN RIGHTS REGISTER

Since the beginning of 2018



Detainees and accused 878



House arrest 30



Hate speech 589



Prevention of Friday prayers 4



Freedom of movement 30



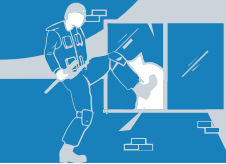
Arbitrarily convicted individuals 175





58

Arbitrary arrests



80

House raids



57

Enforced disappearance



56

Torture and ill-treatment



72

Crackdown
on peaceful protest



5

Destruction and
confiscation of property

Total: **2034**

HATE SPEECH INFOGRAPHIC

BAHRAINI AL-WATAN NEWSPAPER 57



Mona Mutawa

5



Faisal al-Sheikh

7



Sawsanal-Shaar

7



Fareed Hassan

12



BAHRAINI AL-AYAM NEWSPAPER 30

Salah al-Jawdar

1



Saeedal-Hamad

5



Othman al-Majed

1



AKHBARAL-KHALEEJ NEWSPAPER 49

Ibrahim al-Sheikh

2



Tiflat al-Khalifa

3



Mohammad Mubarak

3



SayedZhara

2



Lotfi Nasr

3



FawziyaRashid

3



Abdul-Monem Ibrahim

5



BAHRAINI AL-BILAD NEWSPAPER 16

Ahmad Jumua

1



Ibrahim al-Naham

1



Osama al-Majed

4



TOTAL 152

(BFHR) Bahrain Forum For Human Rights

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