



GULF INSTITUTE
for Democracy and Human Rights

UPDATES ON THE CRACKDOWN ON
HUMAN RIGHTS IN THE GULF

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TRIAL OF 4 CIVILIANS BEFORE MILITARY COURT BEGINS



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No torture in Bahraini prisons' claims UK-backed rights group

Rights groups have dismissed the claims by Bahrain's National Institute for Human Rights as 'at odds with reality'

Rights groups have said a British-backed rights group in Bahrain is "utterly at odds with reality" after it claimed that there are no cases of torture in the country's notoriously brutal prison system.

The extraordinary claim by Bahrain's National Institute for Human Rights (NIHR), a body established with the British Foreign Office to investigate allegations of human rights abuses, comes as exclusive testimonies, seen by Middle East Eye, reveal fresh allegations of beatings, sleep deprivation and the use of dogs to attack prisoners in the Bahraini prison system.

It also comes as the Bahraini government has been accused of intensifying a year-long crackdown on the country's Shia Muslim majority that has seen opposition figures and journalists jailed.

Rights groups say torture is "endemic" in Bahrain, especially in the

kingdom's death row and security prisons, and in testimonies gathered by London-based rights group Reprieve family members of death-row inmates describe prison guards at the notorious Jau prison "stomping" on inmates and using sleep deprivation tactics.

"They cannot even sleep," she said the wife of one death-row inmate. "The guards come at them in the middle of the night."

The evidence, gathered earlier this year, follows a recent report from Amnesty International which said that, in the year to June 2017, at least 169 critics of the Bahrain government or their relatives were arrested, tortured, threatened or banned from travel by the security forces.

The group also says it received reports of nine government critics being tortured in detention.

[Middle East Eye](#)

Unfair trails leading to revocation of citizenship and lengthy prison terms



Hajar Mansour and her son

On 30 October 2017, a Bahraini court sentenced 19 men over political-base charges, 8 of which were given life terms, 9 got 15 years, and 2 received 10 years. Moreover, 15 of them were also stripped of their citizenship.

On the same day, Hajar Mansour and her son were sentenced to 3 years in prison. Her nephew was also sentenced to 1 month in prison and fined as well. They were targeted because of their relative's activism outside Bahrain.

Following these sentences, on 31 October 2017, 10 men were jailed for life and stripped of their citizenship; they were sentenced in absentia.

Trial of 4 civilians before military court begins

On 23 October 2017, a military court began the first trial of 4 civilians, following a constitutional amendment allowing the military judiciary to try civilians.

Authorities have interrogated two of the defendants for nearly a year, and information revealed that they were subjected to torture to make forced confessions.

Fadhel Sayyed Abbas, Sayed Alawi Hussein, Mohammed Abdul Hassan and Mohammed Abdul Hussein were referred to the Military Prosecution, which interrogated them and then referred them to a military court. Their first trial hearings was held on 23 October. A military judge; however, decided to adjourn the case until 30 October.



Security authorities in Bahrain continued their widespread security crackdown

The Bahraini authorities continued their harsh security campaign against citizens, through raiding a number of houses and arresting citizens.

The Bahraini Public Prosecution decided on 3 October 3 2017 to arrest Shiite cleric **Sayed Ali Al-Mosawi** for 15 days pending investigation, following his arrest on 2 October

from Diraz, without knowing the reasons.

Government forces fired **shotgun pellets and tear gas** against hundreds of protestors who tried to reach the Pearl (LuaLua) Roundabout on 2 October 2017. Eyewitnesses said that dozens of citizens were injured as a result

The Bahraini security authorities

> Bahrain



Child Mahmoud Zouheri

launched a vast campaign, raiding houses and arresting citizens over political reasons. Activists confirmed arresting more than 45 citizens, including at least 5 children, during the month of October. Civilian forces affiliated to the Ministry of Interior participated in the campaign, broke into a number of houses, sabotaged their contents and handed subpoenas to some women in **A'ali village**.

A Bahraini court sentenced on 12 October 2017, prominent Shiite cleric and former Al-Wefaq MP, **Sheikh Hamza Al-Dairy**, to one year in prison over taking part in Diraz protest.

On 17 October 2017, the Bahraini authorities renewed detention of detained **child Mahmoud Zouheri** for 10 days pending investigation.

On 16 October 2017, activists on social media outlets said that the security authorities referred child Mahdi Ahmad Muftah, to the hospital where one of his genitals was removed, days after the security forces raided his house. Activists explained that Muftah was subjected to severe torture in death chamber and one of his genitals was harmed as a result.

Bahraini security authorities summoned Shiite cleric **Sheikh Abdul Nabi Al-Nashabah** for on 22 October 2017.

The Bahraini authorities apprehended famous football goalkeeper **Hamood Sultan** over the background of visiting Qatar. On 25 October, **A local newspaper** confirmed that he was arrested in way similar to that used in dealing with terrorists.

The security authorities continued to tighten the grip on activists



The security authorities summoned prominent opposition leader and former Secretary-General of National Democratic Action Society (Wa'ad) **Ebrahim Sharif** for interrogation on 23 October. He was accused of insulting Ministry of Information Affairs, over a tweet in which he criticised the Gulf media for lack of awareness and strategic understanding.

Human rights activist **Zainab Al-Khamis** said that the authorities prevented her on 16 October 2017 from leaving the country through Bahrain International Airport.

The Bahraini security authorities prevented on 18 October 2017 **Sayed Sharaf Al-Mosawi**, the chairman of the Bahrain Transparency Society, from traveling to Germany to take part in Transparency International Conference held in Berlin.

> Bahrain



Bahraini authorities are halting any political work

The security authorities decided to ban the **National Democratic Action Society's** (Wa'ad) seminar on 18 October 2017. Wa'ad Society said that this step "blatantly contradicts the law of political associations," adding that "Wa'ad had previously organised dozens of seminars without objection from any official body, and therefore we have recorded our reservation regarding this procedure, while retaining the right to follow up with the Ministry of Justice."

On 26 October 2017, Bahrain's Court of Appeal upheld verdict dissolving National Democratic Action (Wa'ad) Society. Wa'ad is considered to be the third opposition society that has been dissolved since the outbreak of mass protests in the country in 2011, following the Islamic Action Association (Amal) and the National Islamic Wafaq Society, the largest opposition group that was dissolved a year ago.

A Bahraini detainee was deported after serving his prison term

The Bahraini authorities deported on 31 October 2017 Ibrahim Karimi after serving his prison term.

Karimi was arrested over tweets published via Twitter account which he denied owning it. His citizenship was revoked in 2012 in a decision issued by the Ministry of Interior, and a Bahraini court upheld the decision last March.

Prisons' administrations violate detainees' rights, & ban detainees from medical treatment; it raided the figures building

Female detainees held at Isa Town Detention Centre have declared, on 3 October 2017, they will go on an open strike after the authorities built an **extra barrier** to prevent imprisoned women embracing family members on visits.

According to Bahrain Institute for Rights and Democracy (BIRD), the detainees' families said that the prison authorities' restrictions on family contact has been inconsistent. They said detainees meet their family at a large marble table, over which they could shake their hands and kiss them, though with difficulty, during past visits.

According to **Bahrain Centre for Human Rights** (BCHR), Nabeel Rajab was transferred to Jaw Prison on 25 October 2017. It reported that the security forces stormed the cell when Rajab was asleep in the middle of the night, shouted at him, insulted him, then searched him thoroughly without any apparent reason, and forcibly shaved his

head. All the books and clothes in his possession were also confiscated, and the authorities prevented him from receiving clothes replacements from his family. Moreover, he was placed in an isolated cell, the same cell where he had served his previous sentence and which caused him psychological harm at that time.

Family of **Fadhel Abbas**, former Secretary General of the Unitary National Democratic Assemblage (Al-Wahdawi party), said that the authorities in Jaw Central Prison refused to transfer him to hospital despite his health deterioration, social media outlets reported. The family said that the prison's administration is forcing Abbas to sign a paper stating that he refuses to go to hospital.

The family of prominent Bahraini political prisoner **Mohammed Jawad Parweez** said that he had asked for a special meeting to inform them about his will due to the deterioration of his health. Parweez



Fadhel Abbas

noted that the imprisoned opposition leaders “are still suffering from isolation from the outside world and people, and deprived of talking and meeting with other prisoners or watching the news.”

The security authorities in Jaw Central Prison prevented the prominent opposition leader who is sentenced to life in prison, **Hassan Mushaima**, from medical treatment and banned him from going to his medical appointment on 10 October 2017.

Security authorities affiliated to Ministry of Interior raided, on the afternoon of 17 October 2017, the figures building in Jaw Central Prison and confiscated some books and belongings. **Alya Radhi**, wife of opposition leader Sheikh Ali Salman, said that the security authorities remained about 3 hours in the figures building and searched the figures in a degrading way, confiscated some

of their books and belongings, and cut any contact with them.

Family of detained **Elias Mullah**, who suffers from colon cancer, said that he no longer wants treatment as a result of the degrading treatment he is subjected to by the Jaw Prison administration. Mullah’s mother further pointed out that he refused to respond to any talk about treatment, saying he preferred “death to the humiliation” he was subjected to. “I will stop my treatment completely until God interferes.”

Detainee Yaser Al-Moemen started a hunger strike on 26 October 2017 after the Dry Dock Prison authorities prevented him from receiving the adequate treatment. He was tortured at hands of security forces which caused him severe pains in the upper part of his body, particularly his chest.

International attitude towards the human rights situation in Bahrain

40 Members of the European Parliament from different political groups sent an open **letter** to the EU High Representative for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy, Federica Mogherini, urging her to call for immediate release of Sayed Ahmed Al-Wadaei's family.

The European Union (EU) issued a **statement** on 27 October 2017 commenting on the decision of the High Appeal Court to dissolve the National Democratic Action Society (Wa'ad). EU considered that this rul-

ing "contravenes provisions on the freedoms of speech and association as enshrined in the Constitution of Bahrain and therefore risks further polarising Bahrain's society."

"The European Union has repeatedly expressed this position to the authorities in Manama, who have a duty to ensure that citizens of Bahrain retain their ability to create and participate in political parties, in full respect of their political and civil rights," it added.

International Human Rights Organisations Relieve: Bahraini-government appointed Ombudsman accused of torture

A group of British human rights lawyers have accused Bahraini oversight bodies funded by Britain's government of violating international law by allegedly failing to investigate torture allegations against two inmates on death row.

Relieve said the Bar Human Rights Committee of England and Wales (BHRC) had petitioned Bahrain's King Hamad bin Isa al-Khalifa for clemency for Ramadan and Moosa, arguing that their trial did not comply with fair legal standards. It

said the Bahraini government-appointed Ombudsman had agreed to open an investigation into the torture allegations after coming under pressure from international rights groups. "However, in the 15 months since, the Ombudsman has disclosed no information about its findings, and has indicated that it has referred that case to the Special Investigation Unit (SIU), a British-trained body, for further investigation," Relieve's statement said.



Sayed Ahmad Alwadaei

Bahrain's reprisals against activist's family must end

Fifteen international rights organisations, including Amnesty International, Reprieve, Reporters without Borders (RSF) and Index on Censorship, sent a **joint letter** to a number of world powers and international and UN groups to urgently raise, both publicly and privately, the case of Sayed Ahmad Alwadaei's relatives, Sayed Nazar Alwadaei, Hajar Mansoor Hasan and Mahmood Marzooq Mansoor, stressing on the necessity to end any retaliation practiced by the authorities against them. It addressed Canada, Denmark, European Union External Ac-

tion (EEAS), France, Germany, Italy, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom and the United States

In the same context, a group of 13 human rights organisations including Amnesty International and UK legal charity Reprieve sent a **letter** to Foreign Secretary Boris Johnson, calling for the release of Sayed Nazar Alwadaei, Hajar Mansoor Hasan and Mahmood Marzooq Mansoor. They urged the UK government to request Bahrain to immediately release Alwadaei's relatives ahead of their trial in 30 October and drop all charges against them.

> Bahrain

GIDHR ACTIVISM

19 October 2017

Gulf Institute for Democracy and Human Rights (GIDHR), Bahrain Centre for Human Rights (BCHR), Bahrain Forum for Human Rights, SALAM for Democracy and Human Rights and The European-Bahraini Organisation for Human Rights (EBOHR) called upon the **International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC)**, in a statement issued on 19 October 2017, to urgently visit Bahraini prisons to stand upon their situation and invite UN Special Rapporteurs and relevant UN working groups to submit new applications to visit Bahrain.

26 October 2017

Gulf Institute for Democracy and Human Rights (GIDHR), Bahrain Centre for Human Rights (BCHR), Bahrain Forum for Human Rights (BFHR), SALAM for Democracy and Human Rights, and the European-Bahraini Organisation for Human Rights (EBOHR) issued a **statement** on 26 October 2017 condemning the dissolution of the National Democratic Action Society (Wa'ad). The rights organisations pointed out that the charges upon which the lawsuit was based were "tendentious and malicious", explaining that this retaliation was due to Wa'ad's exercise of their legitimate rights under the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights to freedom of political work and association.

> Bahrain

6 October 2017

On 6 October 2017, Gulf Institute for Democracy and Human Rights (GIDHR) **welcomed** the United Nations' decision to put the Saudi-led Arabic coalition on its blacklist for the crimes against children that were committed in Yemen, GIDHR also called on the international community to hold Saudi Arabia accountable for the war crimes committed in Yemen.

24 October 2017

Gulf Institute for Democracy and Human Rights (GIDHR) said in a **statement** issued on 24 October 2017 that the statement of the Bahraini Ministry of Interior (MoI) is inaccurate and The International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) is urgently demanded to inspect the conditions of prisons and detainees in Bahrain.

28 October 2017

Commenting on trying civilians before military courts, Gulf Institute for Democracy and Human Rights (GIDHR), Bahrain Centre for Human Rights (BCHR), Bahrain Forum for Human Rights, SALAM for Democracy and Human Rights and The European-Bahraini Organisation for Human Rights (EBOHR) issued a **statement** on 28 October 2017 calling on the international community to urge Bahrain to release those detainees.

Bahraini Human Rights Organisations

The Bahrain Forum for Human Rights (BFHR) said that it documented in **September 2017** 255 media materials and messages that incite or help to incite hatred, by following the publications of 4 official Bahraini newspapers and 166 accounts on social media outlets. The BFHR further noted that the provocative materials in news articles published in the Bahraini newspapers, Al-Watan and Akhbar Al-Khaleej, have increased since the authorities started to use excessive force in suppressing the peaceful sit-in in Diraz and imposed house arrest on the leader of the Shia majority in Bahrain, Ayatollah Sheikh Isa Qassim 136 days ago.

Moreover, it said that it monitored the cases of continued **enforced disappearance** of 12 Bahrainis. BFHR explained in a statement that Radhi has forcibly disappeared since September 29, 2016, while Sayed Alawi Hussein Al-Mousawi's whereabouts have been unknown for almost a year now. The forum pointed out that the number of days since citizen Mohammed Abdul-Hassan Al-Motaghawi's enforced disappearance has reached 139, and citizen Mohammed Abdul-Hussein Al-Motaghawi has reached 138 days. The forum also highlighted that the security authorities have used a number of local legislations such as the law that protects society from acts of terrorism and the military justice law, which both al-

low security authorities to commit a number of violations, including the crime of enforced disappearance, in violation of article 9, paragraph 3 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.

In a **human rights conference** that discussed a study about prison conditions in the Kingdom of Bahrain, human rights activists accused Bahrain's Minister of Interior of personally supervising torture processes in Bahraini prisons. The study prepared by Bahrain Forum for Human Rights (BFHR) and Salam for Democracy and Human Rights concluded that there is serious deterioration in human rights situation in Bahrain that poses a threat to more than 4000 political prisoners languishing behind bars. President of BFHR Baqer Darwish said on Friday in Beirut that the Bahraini authorities go too far in their policies that violate human rights, due to the financial support it receives from its allies. Baqer Darwish accused Bahrain's Minister of Interior of personally supervising torture processes in Bahraini prisons.

Bahrain Forum for Human Rights added in a statement issued on 21 October 2017 that the prison administration is violating the **privacy of prisoners** during telephone calls, reducing the chances of telephone calls for prisoners, and significantly increasing overcrowding inside the prison.



Saudi Arabia Death toll reaches 100 as authorities carry out execution spree

The Saudi Arabian authorities **executed** a man on 2 October 2017, bringing the total number of people put to death so far in 2017 to 100, with 60 people executed in the past three months alone, said Amnesty International.

“Since July 2017, the Saudi Arabian government has been on an execution spree with an average of five people put to death per week. This sets the country firmly on track to remain one of the most prolific executioners on the planet,” said Lynn Maalouf, Director of Research for Amnesty International in the Middle-East.

“The Saudi authorities have been using the death penalty as a tool to crush dissent and rein in minorities with callous disregard for human life. They should immediately quash these sentences and ensure that all trials meet international fair trial standards without recourse to the

death penalty” said Lynn Maalouf.

At least 33 members of Saudi Arabia’s Shi’a Muslim community currently face the death penalty. All were accused of activities deemed a risk to national security. Among them are Ali al-Nimr, Abdullah al-Zaher, Dawood al-Marhoon who were arrested for alleged offences committed when they were under 18 and who said that they were tortured in order to make them “confess”. Last month the family of another young man Abdulkareem al-Hawaj were informed by court officials that the Supreme Court had upheld his death sentence for offences related to his involvement in anti-government protests. Al-Hawaj was only 16 when he took part in the protests; he has exhausted all his appeals and can be executed as soon as the King ratifies his sentence. They are all at imminent risk of execution.

> Saudi Arabia

Sarah Leah Whitson

Aden Hunger Strike Highlights Detainee Abuse

According to **Human Rights Watch**, relatives and others reported that family members held in an informal detention facility at Bir Ahmed, a military camp controlled by the United Arab Emirates (UAE)-backed “Security Belt” forces, began refusing food on October 21, 2017. An announcement issued the same day in the name of detainees’ family members said the men would forego food until granted their “legal and humanitarian rights.”

“Detainees should not have to refuse food to be treated humanely and free from abuse,” said Sarah Leah Whitson, Middle East director at Human Rights Watch. “The UAE and their Yemeni proxies should stop denying responsibility for mistreatment and investigate and act on the complaints.”

Human Rights Watch spoke with

five people who said their family members were being held in the detention facility and refusing food. One woman said she had not seen her husband for about a year and a half. Another woman said her son, a university student held in the detention facility for more than a year, “had lost his future and his education.” A detainee’s sister said she had not seen him for more than 11 months.

Local media outlets, citing sources in Bir Ahmed, reported that the prison director, Ghassan Al-Aqrabi, had called on the detainees to end their hunger strike, and reportedly threatened to transfer them to another informal detention facility. Three days after the strike began, a relative of one detainee said that four other detainees had lost consciousness.

> Yemen



Yemen children caught in war in dire need of aid

More than **11 million Yemeni children** need humanitarian aid as a result of a war raging since March 2015, the UN's humanitarian coordination agency OCHA said on Monday.

OCHA, which described the conflict as "devastating" said children are facing "the largest food security crisis in the world and an unprecedented cholera outbreak".

"Deprived of access to basic health and nutrition services, children are unable to fulfil their potential," it said in a statement.

Children in Yemen are dying of "preventable causes like malnutrition,

diarrhoea, and respiratory tract infections," it said.

"The education system is on the brink of collapse, with more than five million children at risk of being deprived of their right to education."

The United Nations has listed Yemen as the world's number one humanitarian crisis, with seven million people on the brink of famine and a cholera outbreak that has caused more than 2,000 deaths.

More than 8,650 people have been killed in the conflict and around 58,600 others wounded, many of them civilians, according to the World Health Organisation.

> Yemen

Emirates: Appeal Court Upholds Imprisoning 2 Bahrainis for 3 Years and Fining them 50.000 BD

A Federal Court of Appeal in the United Arab Emirates sentenced on Wednesday (October 4, 2017) two Bahrainis, Abbas Ahmad Marzooq (37 years) and Ali Hassan Al-Hinni (37 years), to 3 years in prison and 500.000 Dirham fine (approximately 50.000 BD), over circulating video footages via social media outlets.

UAE: Human rights defender remains in solitary

Prominent human rights defender, **Ahmed Mansoor**, remains detained over six months after his arrest. On 17 September he was brought to the Public Prosecution building in Abu Dhabi, capital of the United Arab Emirates (UAE), where his family met him briefly for the second time following a first supervised visit, on 3 April. Even though the authorities claim that he is being held at Central Prison, his exact place of detention remains unverified. Ahmed Mansoor still has no access to a lawyer, and since his arrest has been detained in solitary confinement, which amounts to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment, and possibly torture.

Several hours after his arrest on 20 March, the official state-run news website, the Emirates News Agency, announced that he was arrested on the orders of the Public Prosecution for Cybercrimes and detained pending further investigation on charges of “using social media [including Twitter and Facebook] sites to publish false and misleading information that harms national unity and social harmony and damages the country’s reputation” and “promoting sectarian and hate-incited agenda”.

Al-Razeen Prison administration mistreats the prisoners of conscience in UAE

According to the International Centre for Justice and Human Rights (ICJHR), the authorities of **Al-Razeen Prison** are mistreating and insulting the prisoners of conscience and undermining their dignity; in fact they are banning them from sitting or sleeping on the bed from 7:30 am to 2:30 pm, including the sick and the elderly. They further forced them to wear blue prison clothes all the time after they were allowed to put on lighter and casual outfits during the hot times.

These unjust measures were considered by the detainees as degrading and offensive to their dignity and against the right of every prisoner to have decent clothes that do not humiliate him in accordance with international standards.

Bahrain in NGOs

HUMAN
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WATCH

Bahrain: Activists' kin convicted in flawed trial

<https://www.hrw.org/news/2017/10/30/bahrain-activists-kin-convicted-flawed-trial>

Bahrain: 'disappeared' engineer faces military trial

<https://www.hrw.org/news/2017/10/26/bahrain-disappeared-engineer-faces-military-trial>



Bahrain: relatives of UK-based human rights activist sentenced to three years in prison

<https://www.amnesty.org/en/latest/news/2017/10/bahrain-three-relatives-of-uk-based-human-rights-activist-sentenced-to-three-years-in-prison/>

Bahrain: further information: drop charges against human rights defender: Ebtisam Al-Saegh

<https://www.amnesty.org/en/documents/mde11/7366/2017/en/>

Bahrain: further information: stop ill-treatment of human rights defender: Nabeel Rajab

<https://www.amnesty.org/en/documents/mde11/7354/2017/en/>



Bahraini injustice: Nabeel Rajab subjected to humiliating treatment

<https://www.indexonensorship.org/2017/10/bahraini-injustice-nabeel-rajab-subjected-humiliating-treatment/>

Bahrain: UK-based rights activist's family sentenced to three years in reprisal case

<https://www.indexoncensorship.org/2017/10/bahrain-uk-based-rights-activists-family-sentenced-three-years-reprisal-case/>

Bahraini court delays hearing for Nabeel Rajab

<https://www.indexoncensorship.org/2017/10/bahraini-court-delays-hearing-nabeel-rajab/>



Transparency International calls on Bahrain to lift ban on Sharaf AlMosawi

https://www.transparency.org/news/pressrelease/transparency_international_calls_on_bahrain_to_lift_travel_ban_on_sharaf_al

Bahrain in the Media



Boris Johnson's silence on Bahrain's human rights abuses is deafening

<http://www.middleeasteye.net/columns/two-men-death-row-and-silence-foreign-secretary-715996355>

'No torture in Bahraini prisons' claims UK-backed rights group

<http://www.middleeasteye.net/news/no-torture-bahrains-prisons-uk-backed-rights-group-677571664>

[Bahrain temporarily frees female activist: rights groups](http://www.dailymail.co.uk/wires/afp/article-5007833/Bahrain-temporarily-frees-female-activist-rights-groups.html)

<http://www.dailymail.co.uk/wires/afp/article-5007833/Bahrain-temporarily-frees-female-activist-rights-groups.html>

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[My family ended up in prison because I fought for human rights in Bahrain - but the UK panders to its royals](http://www.ibtimes.co.uk/my-family-fought-human-rights-bahrain-ended-prison-uk-panders-its-royals-1645158)

<http://www.ibtimes.co.uk/my-family-fought-human-rights-bahrain-ended-prison-uk-panders-its-royals-1645158>

HUFFPOST

[Bahrain's six years of dangerous decline](https://www.huffingtonpost.com/entry/bahrains-six-years-of-dangerous-decline_us_59f1ad8fe4b078c594fa1561)

https://www.huffingtonpost.com/entry/bahrains-six-years-of-dangerous-decline_us_59f1ad8fe4b078c594fa1561

theguardian

[My daughter will be born stateless – in the UK](https://www.theguardian.com/commentisfree/2017/oct/24/daughter-stateless-uk-bahrain-torture-human-rights?CMP=share_btn_tw)

https://www.theguardian.com/commentisfree/2017/oct/24/daughter-stateless-uk-bahrain-torture-human-rights?CMP=share_btn_tw



GULF INSTITUTE
for Democracy and Human Rights



Gulf Institute for Democracy and Human Rights (GIDHR), is a civil non-governmental and non-profit organization aiming to promote the respect for democratic principles, as well as establishing the human rights and social justice principles, and stopping the human rights violations in the Gulf Region in general and in Bahrain in particular. Headquartered in Sydney, Australia GIDHR has the right to open branches in other regions, has legal character and independent financial disclosure. GIDHR is seeking to be in the ranks of the major organizations defending democratic and human rights principles and values through contributing to achieve peace and justice for all in the Gulf States.

معهد الخليج للديمقراطية وحقوق الإنسان منظمة غير ربحية وغير حكومية، تم تأسيسه في أستراليا ويهدف إلى تعزيز ونشر ثقافة الديمقراطية، كما يسعى لتحقيق مبادئ حقوق الإنسان والعدالة الاجتماعية وإيقاف الانتهاكات في دول الخليج. وله الحق في فتح فروع أخرى في مناطق أخرى، ويكون له شخصية اعتبارية وذمة مالية مستقلة ولا يستهدف من نشاطه جني الربح التجاري. يسعى معهد الخليج للديمقراطية وحقوق الإنسان لأن يكون في مصاف كبرى المنظمات المدافعة عن حقوق الإنسان عبر المساهمة في تحقيق السلام والعدالة في دول الخليج.

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