



# Aal Ammar Cave Cemetery

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## Introduction

Fourteen years ago, particularly on May 7th, 2010, during the war that was known as the sixth war between the Yemeni government and its loyal tribes and the Houthi group, an incident occurred in the district of Harf Sufyan, affiliated with the governorate of Amran and adjacent to Saada governorate, the stronghold of the Houthi group, the events of the Aal Amar Cave cemetery began.

The residents of Darb Zaid village in Waset sub-district, Harf Sufyan district, resumed their normal lives and activities after the peace agreement between the Houthi group and the government; however, they found themselves facing the military commander of the Houthi group in Harf Sufyan, known as «Hussein Khattar Srouh,» also called «Abu Haydar.» He began violating the agreements and the recently signed peace agreement by sending a group of their members to bring three young men from the village. These men are Saleh Dajran, Abid Mohammad Jumayla, and Yahya Shuay Jumayla. As they refused to comply with the orders of the Houthi leader, Abu Haydar went with a group of his armed elements to them, igniting a confrontation between the two sides with mutual gunfire. The result was the death of five residents of Zaid village, while the leader «Abu Haydar» and six of his elements were killed. This marked the beginning of the chapters and events of the Aal Ammar Cave incident. This investigative report includes details about the reasons, motives, evidence, conclusions, and recommendations reached by the American Center for Justice (ACJ).





## Background of the Incident

The Houthi group did not look into the circumstances surrounding the killing of “Abu Haydar” and his armed companions and was not satisfied enough with the civilian casualties as well to close the case there. However, they launched a violent armed attack on Darb Zaid village in retaliation for the killing of their members, committing several violations against the villagers. This included the detonation of (9) houses belonging to the “Al-Jumayla” family and the burning and destruction of several farms.<sup>(1)</sup> They also abducted (17) citizens, releasing two of them a year after the incident,<sup>(2)</sup> while another victim was released 9 years later.<sup>(3)</sup> The rest, totaling (14) victims, were hidden, including those involved in the Aal Ammar Cave incident, which the Houthi group revealed in mid-2023.

09 Houses blown up belonging to the “Al Jumaila” family | 17 A kidnapped citizen | and the burning and destruction of several farms

(1) Nine houses belonging to citizen Saleh Mohsen Saleh Jumayla, his sons, and his brother Salem Jumayla (who are merchants) were bombed after they forcefully sent the women and children out and kidnapped the men.

(2) Burning several farms belonging to Aal Jumayla.

(3) Salem Saleh Jumayla (disabled) and Amer Jumayla (psychiatric patient) were released in 2011, and the youngest victim “Hamid Hadi Shaiban,” was also released in 2018 after tribal mediation and demands and pressure by the families.

## The Families' Search Journey for Their Forcibly Disappeared Loved Members

In the raid on Darb Zaid village by the Houthi group, (17) people were abducted and forcibly disappeared and their news vanished in the Houthi prisons. Since then, the victims' families have been prompted to spare no effort in searching for their sons in both official and unofficial prisons, using various means and methods, seeking mediation with the leaders and supervisors of the group, before, during, and after the period of the National Dialogue Conference, but to no avail. After the Houthi group took control of the capital Sana'a in September 2014, the families of the victims frequently visited the Houthi group's leadership in Sana'a and Saada in hopes of uncovering the fate of their sons. They staged several protests amidst continuous denial by the Houthi group over the past years. Moreover, the Houthi group targeted anyone attempting to investigate the whereabouts of the disappeared. The Houthis even resorted to intimidation tactics and assassinations against anyone demanding to uncover the fate of the victims, according to statements from the victims' relatives to the (ACJ).<sup>(1)</sup>

## The Continuous Pressure from the Victims' Families

At the beginning of 2023, following the prisoner exchange operations between the Yemeni government and the Houthi group, which included significant military and political leaders and fighters from all anti-Houthi factions, the victims' families of Darb Zaid village called on all tribes in the Harf Sufyan district to join them in solidarity and demand disclosure of the fate of their sons who had been forcibly disappeared since May 2010. The tribes responded to the families' call and traveled to Saada governorate, where they staged a five-day sit-in. At that point, the Houthi group was compelled to acknowledge the fact of the victims' killing and reveal the location of their remains in the Aal Ammer Cave.

(1) The Houthi group continued to intimidate and suppress the people who demanded that the location of the forcibly disappeared be revealed. Sheikh Mohsen Shabki was assassinated inside his home in Sana'a as a result of his demand for the release of his father and uncle, and Sheikh Mohammed Jumayla was also assassinated on Television Street, in his car. They threatened and suppressed anyone who spoke out about the disappeared people. Thus, they deliberately terrorized the people from following up on the fate of their children

## The Al-Ammer Cave

The Al-Ammer Cave is located in the «Madhab» area, belonging to Saada governorate, about 20 kilometers from the Harf Sufyan district, in a remote region uninhabited by people. The cave resembles a large prison with a large chamber, indicating that the victims were hidden there before being killed. The cave was sealed with stones, and when it was opened, a group of bodies and skulls was found, shocking the residents with the horror of what they saw. The hands of the victims were bound behind their backs with their clothes still on. One of the witnesses who testified to the (ACJ) said, «During the opening of the cave, I saw that the victims' skeletal remains showed that they were collectively bound before being killed, and then the cave was demolished on them to hide the evidence of the mass execution.»

## The Sole Survivor

The 13-year-old child, Hamid Hadi Mohammed Shibban. was one of the victims of the forced disappearance incident. Hamid was arrested along with his brothers, Mohammed and Abdullah, during the raid on Darb Zaid village. The group separated his place of detention from the rest of the victims. He remained forcibly disappeared until the Houthis released him in mid-2018 following increased tribal pressure to reveal the fate of the disappeared. Hamid is the only survivor of the incident, but he did not escape the repercussions of what he endured during the period of disappearance, including torture and severe mistreatment that caused him psychological trauma, from which he still suffers today. He requires medical care to overcome the difficult phase he experienced during the period of forced disappearance.

## The Shock Experienced by the Families

For 13 years, the families of the forcibly disappeared victims remained hopeful, buoyed by promises they received from various sources, including Houthi supervisors, about the imminent release of their relatives. Mothers, wives, and children awaited the return of their sons, husbands, and fathers. Later, everyone was devastated by the news of the Houthi group's disclosure of the mass grave of the disappeared, something the families would never imagine to find their loved ones reduced to skeletal remains and scattered bones, brutally killed years ago, and kept hidden from them, shattering the illusion they had been sold for all those years.

A state of panic gripped the village following the discovery of the mass grave containing the remains of several residents of Harf Sufyan. The grave included the remains of (14) civilians executed by the Houthi group 14 years ago, from the Harf Sufyan area in Amran governorate. This heinous crime set a dangerous precedent, raising fears among Yemeni families that their abducted and forcibly disappeared loved ones may have met the same fate.

List of names of victims of Aal Ammar Cave) Mass Grave

No.	Victim's Name	Age	Profession	No.	Victim's Name	Age	Profession
1	Saleh bin Nasser Khamousi	50	Sheikh	8	Abdullah Hadi Shaiban	21	worker
2	Saleh Mohsen Saleh Jumayla	56	merchant	9	Mohammed Hadi Mohammed Shaiban	27	worker
3	Amin Saleh Ghalib Dajran	21	farmer	10	Saleh Abdullah Shaiban	25	worker
4	Hadi Saleh Jumayla	36	merchant	11	Qaid Qader Ali Monjed	26	worker
5	Hamid Ali Dajran	24	farmer	12	Yahya Hadi Mahfil	26	farmer
6	Qaid Saleh Dajran	25	farmer	13	Ghailan Saleh Ghailan	26	farmer
7	Bakil Hadi Ali Laki	40	farmer	14	Hadi Ahmed Hammoud Al-Mouj	29	farmer

## What Happened After Revealing the Fate of the Victims' Remains?

Following the disclosure of the mass grave in the Al-Ammer Cave, located in the “Madhab” area, and its coverage in television channels, newspapers, and news websites within days, the Houthis group quickly pressured the relatives of the victims.<sup>(1)</sup> They transferred the remains of those who perished in the cave to a cemetery in the “Shamikh” area near the cave, under the supervision of Houthi supervisors, in a semi-secret manner, in August last year.<sup>(2)</sup>

(1) After the incident of storming the village of Darb Zaid in mid-2010 and bombing the houses of the Jumayla family, the fate of many of those families was forced displacement to areas under the control of the legitimate government.

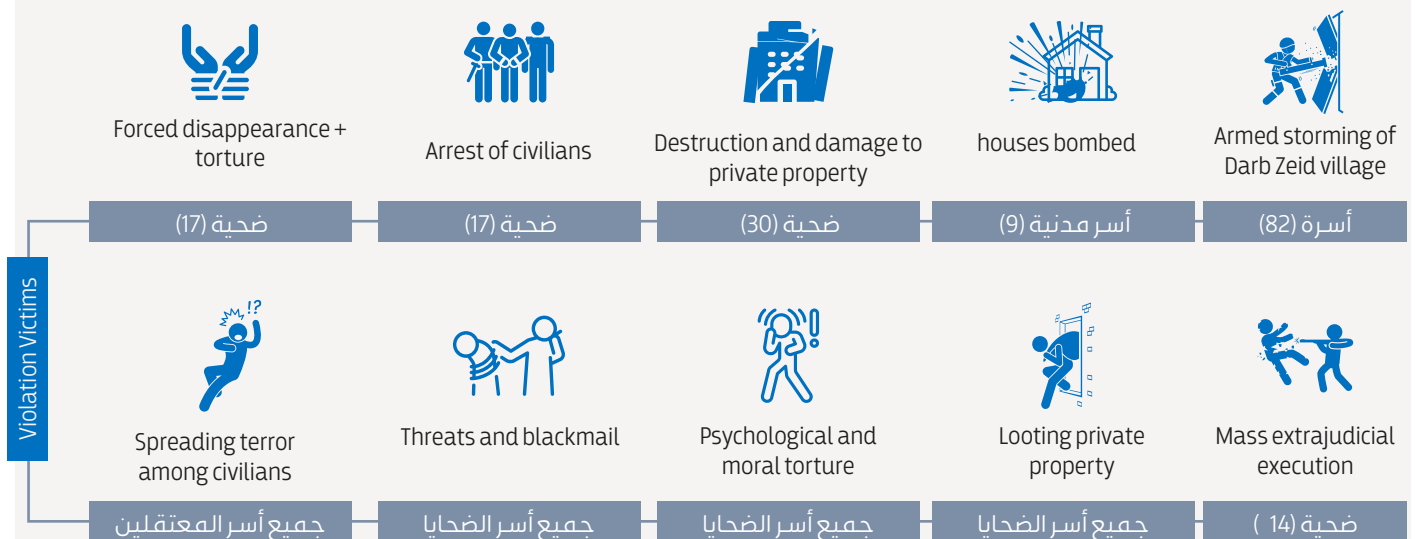
(2) According to the testimony of (M. A.) whose identity is protected in this report.



### Incident-Related Violations

The Aal Ammar Cave incident involved several serious human rights violations before, during, and after the incident. These violations affected the victims and their families. They are summarized in the following table:

No.	Violation Type	Violation Victims	No.	Violation Type	Violation Victims
1	Armed storming of Darb Zeid village	(82) families	6	Mass extrajudicial execution	( 14) victims
2	9 houses bombed	(9) civilian families	7	Looting private property	All victims' family members
3	Destruction and damage to private property	(30) victims	8	Psychological and moral torture	All victims' family members
4	Arrest of civilians	(17) victims	9	Threats and blackmail	All victims' family members
5	Forced disappearance + torture	(17) victims	10	Spreading terror among civilians	All victims' family members



## Evidence Collected by the American Center for Justice (ACJ)

The ACJ team conducted a field inspection of the district of Harf Sufyan to examine the scene of the incident at the «Aal Ammar» Cave. Due to the security restrictions imposed by the Houthi group, the team was unable to access the cave, located in a rugged mountainous area. Access requires passing through several security checkpoints along the road leading to the Mazab area where the cave is located. To ensure the safety of the team, arrangements were made to meet some relatives of the victims and witnesses outside the area. As a result, the Center obtained a lot of information and evidence related to the incident, including the following:





“Abu Ali Al-Hakim,” the military intelligence official, and “Youssef Al-Madani,” commander of the Fifth Military Region, attacked the village and blew up (9) houses after looting their contents belonging to the Al-Jumaila family. They burned farms, and arrested (17) victims, including a disabled person.



A relative of the victims says in his testimony to the Center that the families of the disappeared continued to demand that the Houthi group reveal their fate throughout the period of disappearance (13 years).

## Witness Testimonies

1. (N.A.S) eyewitness, one of the victims' relatives, in his testimony, stated that on May 7, 2010, the Houthi group raided the village of Darb Zaid in the sub-district of Wasit, in the district of Harf Sufyan, with a large armed force led by «Abu Ali Al-Hakim,» the military intelligence officer, and «Youssef Al-Madani,» the commander of the Fifth Military Region. They attacked the village and blew up (9) houses after looting their contents, owned by the Al-Jumaila family, and burned the farms. They arrested (17) victims, including a disabled person «Salem Saleh Al-Jumaila» and a person suffering from a mental illness «Amer Al-Jumaila,» both were released after a full year of detention. While the Houthi group kept the rest of the detainees, totaling (15) victims, hidden. After 8 years, one of the victims, the child «Hamid Hadi Shibban» was released. The fate of the remaining (14) individuals remained unknown until the locals found their remains inside the Aal Ammar cave at the beginning of July 2023, after the Houthi group admitted to their killing and revealed their burial location. The witness adds that «following their attack on the village, the Houthi group engaged in widespread looting of movable property, including two cars, weapons, gold, and other items. They filled a large truck with the looted goods and transported them to Saada. They also demolished commercial shops and farms owned by the victims.»
2. The witness (S.A.J), a relative of the victims, stated in his testimony to the Center that «the families of the disappeared continued to demand the Houthi group to reveal their fate throughout the period of disappearance (13) years, including the mothers of the victims who went to the office of the Houthi group in the governorate and shaved their heads (which is a symbolic expression of the magnitude of the calamity they suffered). However, the Houthi group continued to procrastinate and did not respond to any appeals. Then, the Houthi group continued its policy of promises and procrastination regarding the rest of the disappeared until the beginning of the year 2023. The

families of the victims exerted pressure by staging a sit-in in Saada governorate to demand the disclosure of their sons' fate. Due to these pressures, the Houthi group revealed the fate of the forcibly disappeared and the location of their remains in the Aal Ammar Cave.»

Five days after they set up their tents in Saada, the Houthi leader, “Muhammad Ali al-Houthi,” came to them and asked them to raise the sit-in tents on the promise of a solution to the issue. Two weeks later, they were invited to Sana’a, and we met with the Houthi leader, Yusef al-Madani, and told them that the hidden persons had been liquidated.

3. The witness (A.M., H), one of the sheikhs of Harf Sufyan who participated in the sit-in in Saada governorate to pressure the Houthi group to disclose the fate of the disappeared, stated in his testimony to the Center that «after five days of setting up their tents in Saada, the Houthi leader, Mohammed Ali Al-Houthi, attended and asked them to dismantle the sit-in tents, promising to solve the issue. After two weeks, they were invited to Sana’a, where they met the Houthi leader, Youssef Al-Madani, who informed them that the disappeared people had been killed, saying, «We all hurt each other. And during those days, we dealt firmly with anyone who stood against us, and without the firmness against anyone who opposed us, we wouldn't have reached where we are now.» He further requested turning a new page, promised to compensate their families, and revealed the presence of the victims in the Aal Ammar Cave. The witness added that the Houthi group offered a sum of five million Yemeni rials to the families of the victims (equivalent to \$9400) on the condition that they drop the case, which was firmly rejected by the families of the victims.



## The Confessions of the Houthi Group Regarding the Crime

After (13) years of demands from the families of the victims to the Houthi group to disclose the fate of their loved ones, and after several pressures exerted by the sheikhs and elders of the Sufyan tribe, the Houthi group was forced to reveal the fate of the disappeared forcibly. They admitted to the incident of killing them all during the period of disappearance and disclosed the location of the crime, which is the Aal Ammar Cave. This was stated by the Houthi group leader, Youssef Al-Madani, in his conversation with the dignitaries of the Sufyan tribe:<sup>(1)</sup> “Whoever fought us, we fought them back. We are Arbitrators and an arbitration party, and what happened does not please us nor you. It was a misunderstanding, stupidity, and haste from some supervisors, and they were martyred.”

The sources confirmed that the Houthi leader “Al-Madani” admitted to the elders of Harf Sufyan of killing their abducted relatives in the Mazab Valley after a year of their captivity. The Houthi leader attempted to negotiate with the families of the victims by inviting them to drop the case in exchange for compensating each family with five million Yemeni rials (equivalent to \$9400), provided that they sign a waiver. However, the families firmly rejected this offer.

The brother of one of the victims informed the ACJ team in response to Al-Madani’s statement “Whoever fought us, we fought them back”) that “the crime occurred during a period of truce between the tribes and the Houthi group. The victims were not fighters and were not captured from any battlefield. They were all arrested from their homes and farms while they were workers, farmers, intellectuals, and traders, and had no connection to any armed conflict. It never crossed their families’ minds that the motive for revenge by the Houthi group would lead to their brutal killing, which has no precedent in Yemen’s history.”

The Material Evidence of the Incident: The material evidence of the crime consists of the remains of the forcibly disappeared, totaling (14) victims, found in the Aal Ammar Cave. This aligns with the confession of the Houthi group of killing them in the cave and burying them under stones and clay 13 years ago.<sup>(2)</sup>

(1) (A. M., H) one of Sufyan’s sheikhs who attended the meeting with the Houthi leader Youssef Al-Madani, the leader Youssef Al-Fishi, and the leader Abdul Karim Al-Ghamari.

(2) The reports annexes contain part of the material evidence of the incident.

## The Legal Description of the Incident

The incident of the victims' arbitrary arrest, forced disappearance for 13 years, mass killing, burial in the cave, and concealing the news of their execution in such a manner from their families, constitutes several serious violations under Yemeni law and international law summarized as follows:

In Yemeni law, participation in an armed gang that attacks a group of people and robs them of their possessions causes an explosion in fixed or movable property, or violates personal freedom by detaining individuals, is considered a crime. If any of these actions result in the death of a person, the punishment is death, considering these actions as acts of banditry punishable by Law No. (24) of 1998 in Articles (1&2), as well as in Articles (137, 234, 246, 249) of Law No. (12) of 1994.

In international law, the act of arbitrary detention and enforced disappearance is considered a crime against humanity according to the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance, to which the Republic of Yemen is a party.<sup>(1)</sup> Additionally, mass killing of victims falls outside the scope of the law, and burying and concealing the bodies in the cave in such a manner constitutes a violation of human dignity and a war crime according to Rule 156 of customary international humanitarian law.<sup>(2)</sup>

(1) The International Convention for Protection from Enforced Disappearance was adopted by United Nations General Assembly Resolution No. (177/61) on December 20, 2006, and the Republic of Yemen joined the Convention on May 26, 2013, with reservations on Clause No. (1) of Article (42) of the Convention.

(2) Rule (156): Serious violations of international humanitarian law constitute war crimes. The explanation of the rule includes that any behavior that exposes protected persons or objects to danger falls within war crimes, such as killing, wounding, destruction, or illegal seizure of property. It is also determined that merely launching an attack against civilians or civilian objects is considered a war crime, even if something unexpected prevents death or serious injury.

## Tragic Humanitarian Stories

### The Victim Amer Jumaila is a Picture of Compounded Injustice

In a traffic accident on a public road, the Houthi group sought to close the file of one of the victims from the village of Darb Zaid. However, it remains open to this moment in the minds and hearts of the victim's family, "Amer Jumaila," who was abducted by the group on May 7, 2010. He endured severe torture in prisons before being released, only to suffer from severe psychological trauma that greatly affected his life. He would recall the incidents he experienced during his detention period - the torture, insults, and mistreatment - loudly in front of his family and relatives. This behavior concerned the Houthi group, leading them to decide to get rid of him permanently. In the middle of the year 2011, "Amer" was walking on the public road in the "Aal Ammar" area, unaware that a military convoy affiliated with the Houthi group was waiting for him. They weren't there to arrest him but to end his life. He was repeatedly run over by the convoy until they mutilated and disfigured his body. They prevented anyone from approaching him until his corpse rotted.<sup>(1)</sup>

(1) The story was written by journalist Abdel-Wasi Rajeh, who met with the relatives of the victims.



## The Tragedy of the Shibban Family

In the pastures, there is a woman in her fifties, worn down by the burdens of caring for her entire family. Time has taken its toll on her, and she has ended up losing the sanity of the remaining males in her family. They wait for a morsel brought by this mother standing with her sheep, the “simple family project” that she relies on for livelihood.

The family of the citizen “Hadi Mohammed Shibban” used to live a stable life like the rest of the residents of the village of “Shaqqa” in the Harf Sufyan area, north of the Amran governorate. However, their lives turned into a nightmare when the Houthis group raided the village in 2010. The Houthis group abducted three of their sons: Mohammed, Abdullah, and Hamid. The first two were among the victims found in the cave, while the third (the only survivor of the crime) emerged after years of being subjected to torture.

Like other families whose sons were abducted by the Houthis, the family continued to search for their forcibly disappeared sons from one Houthi leader to another over the past years, to no avail. They endured the consequences of the disappearance and incurred high financial expenses, along with the deep psychological traumas they experienced during the search. These traumas negatively affected the health of the family members.

One of the relatives of the victims reports that “the family has completely collapsed. The father suffers from fainting spells and loss of consciousness, in addition to his psychological condition. The eldest brother, Fahd, aged 40, is also suffering from a psychological condition along with his younger brother who was released from the group’s prison, due to the loss of two of their brothers, who were among the victims found in the cave. They now struggle to afford medical expenses, and the grieving mother is their only source of support.”

As a result of the family’s ordeal and violations, they were forced to sell all their assets, including agricultural land, to cope with life’s pressures and make ends meet. Meanwhile, the mother, using all her strength, endeavors to cover the family’s basic needs for food by tending to her sheep. Many times, the family goes to bed without having anything to eat.<sup>(1)</sup>

(1) The story was written by journalist Abdel-Wasi Rajeh.

## Findings

1. The American Center for Justice (ACJ) found that the Houthi group arrested (17) individuals from the village of Darb Zaid in the Wasit sub-district, Harf Sufyan district. Two individuals were released after a year, and a third after eight years, while the fate of (14) victims remained hidden for 13 years.
2. The Houthi group admitted to the extrajudicial killing of (14) forcibly disappeared victims, burying their bodies collectively in the «Aal Ammar Cave» in the Safra district more than 13 years ago.
3. The Houthi group committed several crimes against the victims, including arrest, enforced disappearance, torture, and extrajudicial killings, which constitute violations of international humanitarian law and crimes against humanity.
4. The Houthi group committed various crimes against the families of the victims, including depriving them of communication with their loved ones during their detention and enforced disappearance, extorting them financially in exchange for their release, and concealing the murder of their relatives for 13 years.
5. Over the course of thirteen years, the families of the victims suffered severe psychological trauma due to promises and extortion by the Houthi group, as well as after learning about the fate of their loved ones and witnessing their skeletal remains.

## Recommendations

### Recommendations for the Yemeni Government

1. We recommend that the Yemeni government initiate a judicial investigation into the incident of the «Aal Ammar Cave» to ensure the rights of the victims and their families and to ensure that the perpetrators do not escape punishment.

### Recommendations for the Houthi Group

1. Disclose the fate of those forcibly disappeared in its prisons, enable their families to communicate with them, and release them promptly.
2. Adhere to the provisions and principles of international human rights law, ratified conventions by Yemen, international treaties, and national laws.

### Recommendations for the International Community

1. Establish an international investigative committee to investigate the crime of the cave mass grave in Saada Governorate, and take necessary legal actions under international agreements and treaties.
2. Pressure the Houthi group to disclose the fate of those forcibly disappeared and detained in its prisons.

## لماذا؟

في ظل اتساع رقعة الانتهاكات للقانون الدولي لحقوق الإنسان والقانون الدولي الإنساني وفي وقت تستمر فيه الجماعات المتطرفة وجماعات العنف المسلحة والسلطات الحكومية بممارسة الانتهاكات وشن الحروب في أكثر من بلد والتي زادت معها معاناة المدنيين وارتكبت من خلالها أبشع الجرائم ضد الإنسانية وخلقت كوارث عديدة ارتفعت على إثرها معدلات تفشي الجريمة وغابت سلطة القانون والمساءلة بهدف الدفاع عن حقوق الإنسان (ACJ) والعقاب لذلك جاء المركز الأمريكي للعدالة والوقوف إلى جانب الضحايا دون تمييز ومناصرة قضاياهم والحد من وقوع المزيد من الانتهاكات بالإضافة إلى تعزيز قيم الديمقراطية والحرية وترسيخ قواعد السلام.

الحرب في اليمن أيضا وما تعيشه من كارثة إنسانية أودت بحياة عشرات الآلاف جلهم من النساء والأطفال، ضمن اسباب تأسيس المركز ليكون ضمن أهم المؤسسات التي تتبنى حماية حقوق الإنسان والدفاع عنها في هذا البلد الذي اثخنته الحروب منذ عدة سنوات .

## أين؟

تعتبر الولايات المتحدة الأمريكية الأكثر تأثيرا في صناعة القرار العالمي، فضلا عن كون أهم المكاتب الرئيسية لدوائر وهيئات وبرامج الأمم المتحدة ومعها المنظمات الدولية وكل مؤسسات حقوق الإنسان ذات الامتداد والتأثير الكبير تتواجد في هذا البلد، والتي مقر الأعمال وأنشطته (ACJ) اتخذ منها .

## كيف؟

يقوم المركز بالرصد والتحقيق والتوثيق لانتهاكات حقوق الانسان واصدار التقارير وتقديم الدعم القانوني للضحايا بما يضمن عدم افلات الجناة من العقاب .

ان تحريك القضايا الحقوقية في المحافل الدولية والسعي لاستصدار القرارات والمواقف التي تدعم وتناصر ضحايا انتهاكات حقوق الإنسان لدى المجتمع الدولي وصانعي القرار الأممي، سيكون الركيزة القوية والأساس الذي نعتمد عليه في مواجهة كافة انتهاكات وخروقات القوانين المحلية والاتفاقيات والمعاهدات الدولية.

سيعمل المركز أيضا على العديد من البرامج وسيقدم مجموعة من الأنشطة بما فيها المؤتمرات والندوات وكذلك إصدار التقارير الحقوقية التي تعكس الصورة الحقيقية لواقع حقوق الإنسان ثم العمل عليها بالتنسيق مع المراكز والمنظمات والشخصيات المؤثرة على صناعة القرار الدولي.

## من؟

هو عبارة عن مجموعة من الخبراء والمتخصصين (**ACJ**) فريق المركز الأمريكي للعدالة وذوي النشاطات البارزة الخاصة بالدفاع عن حقوق الإنسان ومناصرة ضحايا الانتهاكات. يمتلك الفريق الكثير من القدرات والعلاقات التي تمكنه من أداء مهامه بالشكل وفقا للمعايير الدولية ، وللمركز عدد من الاستشاريين والباحثين والمحققين الميدانيين في الأماكن المستهدفة والداخلية ضمن نطاق عمله.



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