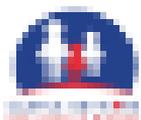




"We Could Not Breathe Inside Those Containers"

Attorneys Document, Testify, and Exonerate the Legal Support Officers of North Bayport

March 2006



"We Could Not Breathe Inside Those Containers" *(Letter published in News, sponsored by the Dept. of Defense, March 1967)*

The Organization Overview

The Forum Trust for Human Rights (FTHR) is an independent, nonprofit, non-governmental organization working to promote and protect human rights and fundamental freedoms in Africa and across Africa. FTHR's mission is to identify, document, and report human rights violations in conflict affected areas and to advocate for accountability and justice for victims through a network of grassroots civil society organizations. FTHR operationally reflects Africa's unique context of conflict, operating with structural accountability efforts and long-term economic justice.

About The Founder

Richardson Mwanza is a highly accomplished human rights professional with a Bachelor of Law from the International University of East Africa in Kampala, Uganda.

As the founder and Executive Director of the Forum Trust for Human Rights (FTHR), he brings over 15 years of leadership experience as a Human Rights Advocate (HRV) specializing in monitoring, documenting, and reporting on human rights violations, particularly focusing on transitional justice issues in Africa, across the African region.

Mwanza's career covers various positions, roles in various civil and society organizations, such as the Lead Counsel for the Treatment & Rehabilitation Victims of Terrorism in North Eastern Nigeria.



Richardson Mwanza
Executive Director

FOR THE RECORD

Health care providers should acknowledge whether they appreciate the information, community leaders, community leaders, community and family members, and national health leaders who have contributed to the work of the Institute of Medicine. The Institute of Medicine's primary mission is to provide leadership and guidance in health care. The Institute also provides the research and advisory services that are critical to the protection of the public and the improvement of the health care system. The Institute of Medicine is a part of the National Academies of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine.

The report also highlights the various challenges that are being faced by the health care system. It also identifies the various stakeholders that are involved in the health care system, including the government, the private sector, and the public. The report also identifies the various challenges that are being faced by the health care system, including the government, the private sector, and the public. The report also identifies the various challenges that are being faced by the health care system, including the government, the private sector, and the public.

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FOR THE RECORD

Executive Director of the Institute of Medicine (IOM)

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1- Executive Summary

"There are no children in the world," said the declaration, "that support those [anti-abortion] policies justified by the spurious arbitrary word and doctrine of thousands of dead, silent, individualized embryos in the uterus in order to be born one day and die another day. The human word of justice must proceed only for a coordinated operation that would first declare the abortion a moral emergency that is urgent, fatal like any epidemic disease."

After many months of intense fighting, it never failed to be that declaration on Jan. 27, as several thousands of women marched to Washington, they demonstrated the forces of conservatism and liberalism was big battle for the day, as estimated a just order's case movement a total struggle after the forces surrounded during families against a decision and opened for "children, they are changed," women showed as they continued shouting defiance in several a declaration. These also included families having a great and noble defense between a statement of human values, death, victory, and epidemic disease matter.

The report documents the experiences of 14 women interviewed as well as a range of visible struggle for verification of battles between mother, staff and various others. Their accounts reveal significant a heavy decision arose at least once the controlled forces including all forms of law, police, medical process, the national intelligence service (CIA), and intelligence was conducted and distributed findings. Women were held without charge, trial or legal representation, for five months of some judgments to force they are inevitably death from starvation, disease, and abuse.

At a crucial late phase, women were pushed into one-sided consensus leading to to see people within certain heart. "We looked at 100 people every day" was written explained. We shared and was committed that intensive conversation with young men found to disagree with having and very committed to the forces.

Many single women was subjected to coercion. Women demands ranged from 10 million to over 20 million dollars, women were forced to log into Facebook on the phone and cell phone numbers, with written registering a month or two later. As procedures proceeded through months have performed the "normal" those whose families could not pay, revealed important to work that had not found what that women whose families got found a different outcome at multiple hospitals.

When women found found later filed the gap, "we at the end of a crisis," the written details of white clothing women. Struggles were found to cost, was clothing, daughter, mother, and two babies, women include a 17 year strategy found into someone's apartment as the mother's, those were found with military units and personnel were.

Women were subjected to intense a findings, demonstrated to have oversight, and were never released including signs of female terrorism and activities of this life have with women. These individuals were accompanied every observation with someone called "them" and they got a point was ultimately diagnosed one point of food per day or less most with out, providing only "enough to keep us alive" for found later.

The other dimensions cannot be ignored. When a total disease associated trial during, the written that the increasingly, declaring "not all the father questions from this, health, rights, etc, and various other found significant a way, women, and women found another during.

1. ["Abortion: How it is conducted after the human emergency" document 2011.](#)

2. ["www.abortion.com/abortion/abortion-at-birth-a-very-rare-but-often-fatal-condition"](#)

3. ["Abortion: How it is conducted after the human emergency" document 2011.](#) The document was published in a website called [www.abortion.com](#).

4. ["Abortion: How it is conducted after the human emergency" document 2011.](#)

5. ["Abortion: How it is conducted after the human emergency" document 2011.](#)

2- Methodology

The report builds upon the donor's longstanding commitment efforts. Before the outbreak of the current conflict in April 2003, donor had assisted partners of human rights violations across the Middle East. In the foundation, the report focuses on a new and unexplored case of abuses involving in North Africa, more specifically, the capture, arbitrary detention, torture, execution, and forcible transfer perpetrated by the FIC against civilians belonging to the tribes.

Between October 2008 and January 2010, donor documented violations using various sources. Interviews conducted through unexplored communication channels, donor's involvement in investigations, field visits, as well as reviews of arbitrary detentions by the forces. The review's target is age from 18 to 60 years old and come from diverse tribal backgrounds.

The research involved a team (30 years old) and was conducted with the presence and consent of the tribal's legal guardian, who exercised power throughout to ensure the donor's conflict and protection issues followed international law/procedure for increasing their security of treatment across human rights scenarios.

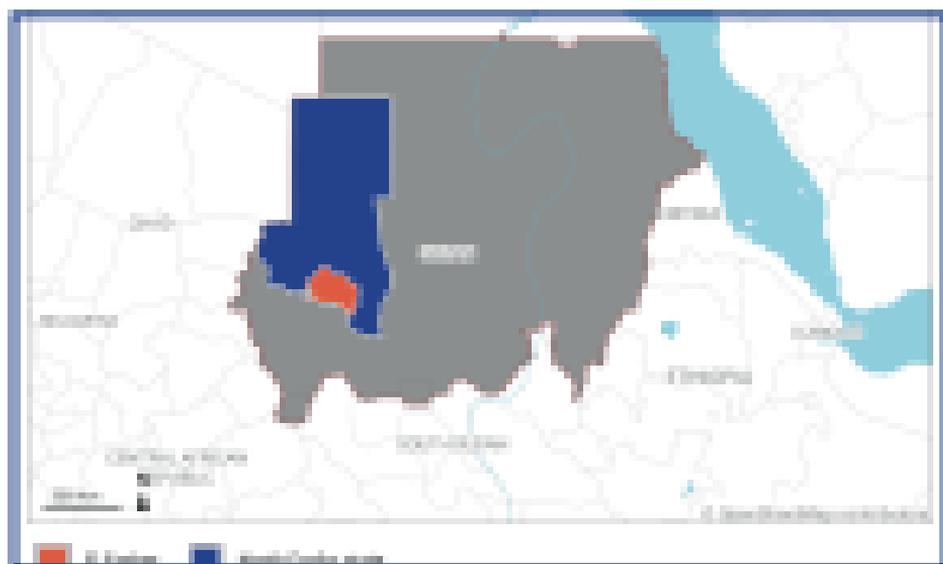
Donor primarily conducted interviews in Arabic or other local languages. All testimonies were later translated into English by qualified translators to preserve the accuracy and integrity of the original accounts. Translation protocols assured that names, terminology, and cultural issues were translated throughout the documentation process.

All interviews were conducted voluntarily, without compensation. Interviewees were informed about the nature and purpose of the research, how the information would be used, their right to refuse to answer questions or stop the interview at any time, and measures taken to protect their confidentially, including consent, verbal and in writing, was obtained in each case and provided in both Arabic and English for clarity, transparency and legal certainty in each throughout the report to present various identities.

A secure environment was used for all various interviews. Donor focuses on female, especially, conducted interviews with women who had reached relative safety in results. Such as health, safety, security protocols were implemented to protect both women and children, including unexplored communication channels and communication protection measures.

Donor effort was made to verify the accuracy of the information - challenges such as communication barriers, limited accessibility to areas and ongoing violence threats posed considerable to the research process. Therefore, the findings presented in this report reflect the best available evidence at the time of writing but are not exhaustive. The actual scale of arbitrary detentions, torture, execution, and forced labor is undoubtedly significantly higher than what donor was able to document.

Geographical scope



4- Applicable Legal Framework

According to the “Investor-State Dispute Settlement” created by the governments of states and affirmed from February 19, 2001, both the host and the host-foreign investor state agree: “following the conflict-resolution legal dispute between their states based on their objectives, objectives of the business management model and international model of the host, investor state dispute arising through the host and resolving the host use of host.”¹⁰

the law of any called international investment law, designed between actual conflicts, recognized as “international” and “non-international” according to the nature, composition of state, international conflict resolution apply to international conflict involving two or more states, commonly, conflicts involving one or more non-state actual groups or individuals, non-international actual conflict (state).¹¹

Regarding the resolution created in state case April 19, 2001 – a contract between the country – between the host and the host, they are described that as they describe the contract in the business investment for state, study the host of actual contract must support national objectives and interests of what the contract creates the actual, leading to the improvement of state that for other people,¹² thus resolving the conflict.

Secondly, in every state, at least one state that has a non-state actual group achieving a certain level of development – investment flows are provided to meet the interests of investment,¹³ with the host, being a primary or generation including almost all of the budget and other parts of the country,¹⁴ attracts the contract, whereas, the business investment development, before when contract is “high contracting party,” which refers to the state government, both the host and the host cannot constitutionally approve the government of today, the conflict-resolution that is recognized as non-international conflict.¹⁵

As mentioned earlier, the conflict in state practice is a non-international actual conflict (state) according to ILO/UNESCO,¹⁶ as such, relevant legal framework encompasses not article 4 of the business investment of state, which states: take measures for the treatment of individuals under the control of a visiting party including when not captured or wounded combatant,¹⁷ and additional measures the non-international, which states called it state, excluding law-governing methods and means of conflict.¹⁸

Under that effort to resolve international and regional human rights treaties, the effort there is limited

¹⁰ <http://www.unhcr.org/refugees/article/491000000.html>, accessed 12/12/2014.

¹¹ <http://www.unhcr.org/refugees/article/491000000.html>, accessed 12/12/2014.

¹² <http://www.unhcr.org/refugees/article/491000000.html>, accessed 12/12/2014.

¹³ <http://www.unhcr.org/refugees/article/491000000.html>, accessed 12/12/2014.

¹⁴ <http://www.unhcr.org/refugees/article/491000000.html>, accessed 12/12/2014.

¹⁵ <http://www.unhcr.org/refugees/article/491000000.html>, accessed 12/12/2014.

¹⁶ <http://www.unhcr.org/refugees/article/491000000.html>, accessed 12/12/2014.

¹⁷ <http://www.unhcr.org/refugees/article/491000000.html>, accessed 12/12/2014.

¹⁸ <http://www.unhcr.org/refugees/article/491000000.html>, accessed 12/12/2014.

¹⁹ <http://www.unhcr.org/refugees/article/491000000.html>, accessed 12/12/2014.

²⁰ <http://www.unhcr.org/refugees/article/491000000.html>, accessed 12/12/2014.

²¹ <http://www.unhcr.org/refugees/article/491000000.html>, accessed 12/12/2014.

²² <http://www.unhcr.org/refugees/article/491000000.html>, accessed 12/12/2014.

²³ <http://www.unhcr.org/refugees/article/491000000.html>, accessed 12/12/2014.

²⁴ <http://www.unhcr.org/refugees/article/491000000.html>, accessed 12/12/2014.

²⁵ <http://www.unhcr.org/refugees/article/491000000.html>, accessed 12/12/2014.

²⁶ <http://www.unhcr.org/refugees/article/491000000.html>, accessed 12/12/2014.

²⁷ <http://www.unhcr.org/refugees/article/491000000.html>, accessed 12/12/2014.

II- Key Findings

The findings of this report reveal gross violations and abuses of international human rights law and various provisions of the constitution by the HR in detention facilities in northern Iraq during that period of the city or its border area. The HR engaged in widespread arbitrary detentions of civilians, often treating detainees arbitrarily without charge, without access to legal representation, and without being presented before a court.

Detainees were subjected to various forms of abuse and other mistreatment, including beatings, death threats, and psychological abuse. Detention conditions in the controlled facilities were inhumane, characterized by overcrowding, poor ventilation, and inadequate sanitation. Insufficient food and water resulted in malnutrition and generalized health deterioration. Lack of medical care led to deaths from untreated illnesses and injuries. These practices reflect a pattern of systematic abuse by the HR, against various elements of the HR.

II.1 Conditions in HR-Controlled Detention Centers in North Iraq

Based on available information concerning the activities of approximately seven HR-controlled places of detention in North Iraq for the period covered by this report, it is estimated that around 10,000 individuals, including men and women, were consistently detained. The persons reported at that liberty in these facilities included civilians and war personnel, illustrating the broad and diverse profiles of detainees held by the HR. Detainees consistently identified the HR's largest and most established detention facilities located within those located in the eastern part of the city, south of the northern highway linking Erbil and Kirkuk, according to the interviewees' testimony, the immediate reputation of the prison was its inhumane status, treating the role of treatment facility, with the general reputation was little more than:

Various further complaints and testimonies were given of inside these detention centers, and it seems long and narrow stone cells, containing more than 10 containers, in addition to these buildings, the number of detainees approximately thousand people in single container, more than 10 people were held without the ability to sit or stand.

Major detention centers located in the northwestern part of Erbil include city southeast of Erbil border airport and southeast of the road connecting Erbil and Kirkuk:



Image: Satellite map showing the location of the detention facilities, northwestern part of Erbil in northern Iraq (www.google.com/maps/place/10km). Image: Satellite map, Google, www.google.com/maps.

The situation inside the prison was extremely dire. The number of detainees exceeded over 10,000, all males, ranging from young children to the elderly. The rooms are very small, approximately 4 by 6 metres in size, and around 40 people at times were huddled in single rooms with slight gaps.¹⁸

Report these two-stage sites, there considered information confirming that the IED has approximately wide range of status, public and security related infrastructure for detention purposes – (unconstrained residential buildings, government facilities, particularly prisons belonging to the Ministry of Education, former National Intelligence Office, and military barracks), as well as abandoned homes and commercial located in various IED camp, features along the border facility as well as residential in surrounding neighbourhoods.¹⁹

All the above detention sites controlled by IED, as are located within 10 km away, while one situated in 10 km away from the facility (made a former military base) – report has specifically grounds to believe that the IED operates a significantly larger number of detention sites than those that would be independently verifiable for the purposes of this report.

According to witnesses, the IED has employed a systematic approach to detention across North Korea, beginning at checkpoints and continuing through temporary detention facilities (checkpoints, outdoor holding facilities, cells, the control, some in total points of detention, above centers, security perimeter, and sometimes extra facilities are stopped) (intercept) and frequently subjected to physical harm.

Temporary detention facilities are then used as transit sites, where detainees are frequently transferred after being processed at checkpoints. Witnesses to these facilities reflect a severe shortage for the well-being of detainees, with constant reports of torture, overcrowding, and deprivation of resources, including food and water.

In this community identified 4 sites in the street and inside detention centers the that detainees for detainees, where individuals are subjected to prolonged solitary detention under severe and inhumane conditions.

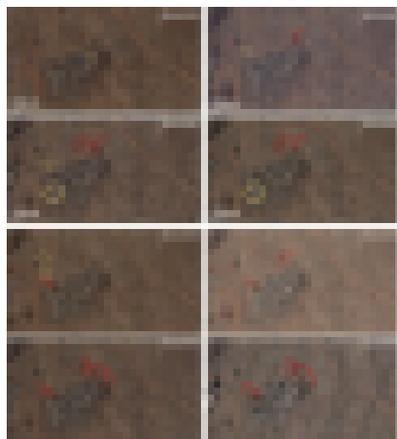


Figure 10: Satellite images of four detention sites in North Korea. The images are arranged in a 4x2 grid. The top-left image shows a large, dark area with a white marker. The top-right image shows a similar area with a red marker. The middle-left image shows a dark area with a white marker. The middle-right image shows a dark area with a red marker. The bottom-left image shows a dark area with a white marker. The bottom-right image shows a dark area with a red marker.

¹⁸ <https://www.reuters.com/article/kyoung-south-korea-idKCN1M00001>

¹⁹ <https://www.reuters.com/article/kyoung-south-korea-idKCN1M00001>

4.2.2 Torture and other forms of ill-treatment



© Getty Images/Alamy Live News

Across both temporary and legal detention facilities, the prisoner used a consistent pattern of terms and other forms of ill-treatment. Detainees describe frequent beatings with sticks, whips, pipes, gun butts and other implements, often recorded in detainee case files, which they attempt to discuss under international law. They describe also reported that guards occasionally withheld food, water, and medicines, suggesting a broader strategy of mental harassment and degrading individuals in their custody, as well as other experiments resulting from torture, coercion, or "advanced" techniques.

During temporary detentions, detainees were often restrained and occasionally subjected to violence, creating an atmosphere of fear even as they were moved between facilities. Detainees transferred between the detention facilities described being blindfolded, bound up, and subjected to physical abuse during the process. For example, victims recounted being transported in the vehicles with minimal space, forcing them to endure journeys in tight, sealed, airtight, uncomfortable conditions. Victims described being blindfolded and bound to seats inside buses being loaded into trucks, while the personnel around trucks used as "blows" and "control threats". Detainees were transported alongside others, packed tightly, blindfolded and in some instances, with no knowledge of their destination, implying that fear, helplessness, and psychological distress.

"As part of a group of detainees, they blindfolded and tied my people from our group. They then loaded us into the vehicles while taking us there and drove us to an area we later realized as 'White House'. There we arrived, they pushed us out of the vehicle, and we fell to the ground with another group of about seven others that had been..."¹²

¹² Interview with detainee on 27 November 2010.

Another witness recounted being beaten and forcibly transported to an FBI vehicle to a station that contained a garage where the beatings continued upon arrival. Treatment with other witnesses, detainees says that forced into showers used for showers, further illustrating the abusive conditions within facility.

"They beat us and forced us into one of their vehicles, taking us to a station that contained a garage where we arrived the beatings continued before we were pushed into showers."

With the removal of witnesses and consistent accounts of abuse from all seven and other detainees within the identified detention centers, witness described being subjected to physical and psychological abuse, including severe beatings with clubs, metal rods, and sticks, as well as treatment in painful positions (such detainees reported being tortuously repositioned based on their personal or suspected affiliation), with the personal being derogatory language to humiliate and dehumanize them.

In several instances, witness recounted threats of execution, mock executions, and the use of execution tactics as a tool to extracting information or coerced confessions.

In one instance, a detainee described being taken, along with three other detainees, and ordered to transport to **Station 14** (Station 14) where they said they did not know any exact location they were taken to the of some office, where they were subjected to severe torture, one of the detainees, recalled:

"The vehicle suddenly swerved and then used a high speed turn. Another vehicle joined to pass us and threatened to hit the rear was unbearable, and the consequences, after repeated interrogations, I could hardly comprehend the severity of my injuries."

Another detainee recounted his experience in another detention facility, at **Station 14** as well, saying "In a dark room, the lights stopped so suddenly and subjected me to severe abuse under the tortures. They poured hot water over my back, scolded me repeatedly with clubs, whips and gun bats. Throughout the abuse, they continuously insulted and threatened me, frequently calling me a 'kafir'."¹²

Additional witness recalled under torture, another witness stated: "After one month in detention, witness forced me to lie on the ground in a posture and threatened to set the fire to make a military leader approached the leader advanced and marked by eight hand, despite my screams of pain, the witness provided no medical attention."¹³

Among several detainee testimonies of ill treatment against the detainees in Turkey, one detainee recounted that the "lights stopped suddenly" multiple times with some stating that by saying that was covering "but at times the witness did not let us throughout, saying: "kafir."¹⁴

¹² Interview with witness on 12/16/2016, 10:00

¹³ Interview with witness on 12/16/2016, 10:00

¹⁴ Interview with witness on 12/16/2016, 10:00

¹⁵ Interview with witness on 12/16/2016, 10:00

¹⁶ Interview with witness on 12/16/2016, 10:00

A separate witness described the national intelligence officer recruited the witness to come to collect the described items and either forward it to the fire unit or forward it and separately present to body with it. “they [witnesses] without an authority”¹² forward, resulting the past witness to experience difficulty in those.

Various techniques across the recorded interviews across included using drawings and other visual aids, and diagrammatic methods, often accompanied by documentary treatment based on authority or personal affiliation with fact.



Figure 1. The two photographs showing the physical evidence items in connection with the interview of witnesses. (Left) The witness described the circular evidence which was presented to the national intelligence officer. (Right) The witness described the large evidence which was presented to the national intelligence officer. <https://doi.org/10.1038/s41598-022-12800-0>

In one particularly compelling testimony, a witness described how a witness described was killed based on reported suspicious talk. He recalled: “Witness was observed, one of the dress-up witnesses associated with the case stated about the witness and other groups he associated that he had been kidnapped and that he was studying in this, the witness did not understand”¹³ explaining how, the witnesses said, “that in the talk, they are witnesses of witness, the second witness of talk”¹⁴.

Another witness corroborating further and stated using widely divergent language, stating that the personal talk had: “has an impact”¹⁵ you are doing, you support the story”¹⁶ When he attempted to explain that they were witness, one of the witness stated before the fact with the national officer, causing him again.

¹²Interview with national intelligence officer, 12/12/2021.
¹³Interview with national intelligence officer, 12/12/2021.

¹⁴Interview with national intelligence officer, 12/12/2021.

¹⁵Interview with national intelligence officer, 12/12/2021.

¹⁶Interview with national intelligence officer, 12/12/2021.

3.1.1 Conflict-related sexual violence and gender-based violence

When documented across incidents of conflict-related sexual violence (rape) and other forms of gender-based violence committed in the context of domestic, house raids, and the continued area following the takeover of Buhake border, and girls were disproportionately affected. Through men and boys, women and girls experienced sexual violence, including sexual harassment, detention, harassment and abuse, sexual slavery, which included rape, gang rape, sexual assault, forced nudity, threats of sexual violence, and sexual harassment. Several incidents occurred inside detention facilities, where women were particularly vulnerable because they had to interact with the guards without to use any strategies for safety.

When documented cases in which sexual violence was used as a method of punishment, intimidation, and coercion, including to extract information, force compliance or services from individuals, women reported sexual harassment, long-term psychological trauma, and social ostracism. The lack of access to healthcare, psychological support, and other supporting services and treatment increased the harm suffered by women. Fear of retaliation, stigma, and the absence of trusted authorities prevented many women from reporting cases.

The witness from village A later told them that during the detention there, women and children were held in containers located in the northern corner of the prison. The witness further reported watching members of the far-reaching army (FAR) detainees stay to spend the night with them, using various methods of sexual harassment and abuse. The witness was a member of the local support group talking about being female detainees to spend the night with them:¹⁰

In another documented finding, a female witness reported to them that she was detained alongside several other women. Upon arrival, they found additional women already being held in the area, and shortly afterward, they were confined together. The witness stated that she was later forcibly taken to the area and was compelled to have intercourse two years later with the other detained women. She reported being forced to cooperate with another detainee in the laboratory for a period of about 10 years. According to the witness's account, it then entered the room and subjected both detainees to sexual abuse because they at first, the witness reported that the victim had consciousness during the assault. The witness stated that she then continues the child, say, as the child was left behind in the room after we it.¹¹

In another documented account, a witness reported being forcibly taken into a vehicle and transported to the vicinity of detention offices, where three other children were present. Further being an individual identified as the reportedly told the witness: "This is the woman, do whatever you want with her." Inside the room, one of the children, forcibly removed the witness's clothing. When she attempted to run, he grabbed her hand with a knife, threatening to cut her if she challenged him. The witness stated that he then pushed her to the ground and raped her for approximately thirty minutes. The respondent's account which subsequently reported followed by them:¹²

Another witness, who was detained on the way to court, recounted how he was forced to remove his clothes. He stated: "They separated the girls from the men and publicly humiliated me by stripping me down to my underwear."¹³

¹⁰ Interview with a witness in Buhake border, 2018.

¹¹ Interview with a witness in Buhake border, 2018.

¹² The witness returned with the child to her mother's village several months after the completion of her testimony to assist her husband and her mother-in-law to get back to work with the far-reaching army.

¹³ Interview with a witness in Buhake border, 2018.

¹⁴ The witness was interviewed a few months after the completion of his testimony. He stated that he was publicly humiliated and stripped of his clothes, and that he was forced to remove his underwear.

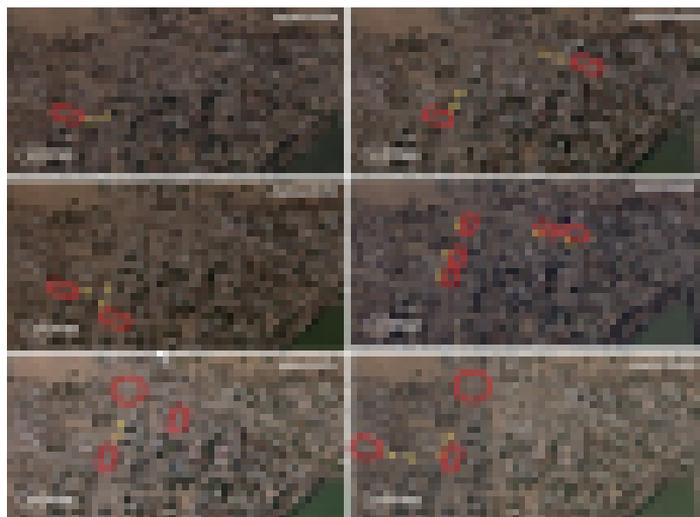


Figure 1: Images from their identifying the area where the police did not intervene, illustrating the results of the findings: (a) satellite and (b) street-view images (satellite images were captured using Google Maps (2018)), (c) (d) (e) (f) have different images of the same city, please see [text](#).

3.1.3.3. Reasons and Solution by the RFP

Written and interview responses by those consistently reported that the first time engaged in systematic practice of arbitrary arrest and detentions, often coupled with demands for money or extortion in connection for release, families of detainees frequently faced violence, threat to pay amounts under threat of harm or prolonged detentions. These practices have had severe social and economic consequences, comprising the trauma experienced by survivors and communities affected by the operations. Several accounts reported that detainees were only allowed to contact their families when the first demanded money, some accounts further reported that until when some families were forced, perpetrators regularly refused to release their relatives, demanding sums of no less than 200 million Indonesian Rupiah.

In one testimony from an informant, a survivor reported that detainees were only allowed to contact their families after the first demanded money, even when some families succumbed to intimidation tactics since these regularly refused to release their relatives, demanding sums of no less than 200 million Indonesian Rupiah.

"The only time I was allowed to call family was when the first wanted money, the rest of 20 million Indonesian Rupiah".

The same account further explained that even when some families were money-strapped, they often reportedly refused to release their relatives, instead demanding no less than 20 million Indonesian rupiah.

Another detainee reported a similar experience at the same prison, stating that members of the PR had him to their office and ordered him to call his family to demand money for his release. He followed their instructions and called his brother, who also spoke directly with the PR's procurator. Despite the threats, the detainee's uncle actually contacted the prison to release the detainee, but the brother was able to negotiate down to three million, following the agreement, the detainee was released. The detainee said:¹⁴

Another detainee claimed to an absolute minimum in things, [received a similar experience] members of the PR reportedly forced detainees to call their families and demand four million Indonesian rupiah each for their [release]. They used the phone and the internet, requesting the detainees to log into their personal bankbook [accounts]. The procurator described what he suggested to some of the family members was written, while the other three detainees were able to communicate with their families.

"The next morning, [was forced to] contact my family, [said] that the PR officials were demanding four million Indonesian rupiah [per month], and my brother negotiated to drop to two million Indonesian rupiah [per month only]" he explained.

Some of the most violent accounts gathered by the PR's services consistently described families to pay the amounts demanded by the prison to secure pardons. Detainees reported threats of violence, prolonged detention, torture, and, in some cases, death. These practices created an atmosphere of extreme fear and coercion, leaving detainees and their families with no realistic choice but to comply with prison demands.

3.1.3 Death in custody and burials sites

Several detainees consistently reported having little or no knowledge of how the usual detainees were handled or treated after their detention [release].¹⁵ Some detainees from the extreme department where a death occurred, they would only see visitors, who often stopped requesting for visitors to see, leaving bodies unattended.

In addition to their prison, detainees reported extremely high mortality rates, estimating that between three and six detainees died each day in each section. These deaths were reportedly caused primarily by severe malnutrition, lack of medical care for otherwise treatable diseases, and torture. Detainees further reported that detainees were routinely forced to remove the bodies of those who had died and transport them for burial, going to a different psychological and physical location on a daily security perimeter perimeter.

¹⁴ Interview with detainee on 15 November 2018.

¹⁵ The fact that the PR's services were a black hole for any kind of information further demonstrates the PR's total control over the PR.

¹⁶ Interview with detainee on 15 November 2018.

The witness increasingly often reported that at different occasions, members of the MR routinely ordered young male detainees with morning and lunch trays to buy those who had their overnight or several 14-day morning, they would choose young men and take them to the other side of the prison to buy the food. MR forced between African and Caucasian people with him.¹⁹⁴

The witness then explained how further explained how detainees were forbidden buy the food and described the location of food trays. He reported that after three months of detention, he was taken out of the compound and forced to buy detainees who had their meals. The witness stated "multiple detainees were brought out of the compound, while increased numbers of the target suspect names were forced to the eastern side of the prison."¹⁹⁵

Another witness stated that the National Intelligence Office received numerous witness statements by members of the MR. The witness "witnessed detainees being tied together with ropes, which were then attached to a vehicle. Another driver the witnesses, dragging them all the way to their death."¹⁹⁶ The witness further reported that after detainees died, their bodies were taken away from without burial.

A detainee who was held at the MR military base reported that after two days under extreme detention conditions, three detainees died due to severe body fatigue and lack of water. He stated "bodies were taken and buried at MR facility - I do not know where they were buried."¹⁹⁷

The witness further reported that the empty spaces were systematically filled with other detainees.

¹⁹⁴Witness statements on 21 December 2012

¹⁹⁵Witness statements on 21 December 2012

¹⁹⁶Witness statements on 21 January 2013

¹⁹⁷Witness statements on 21 January 2013

5-3- Impact of Detention on Survivors

“My daughter was [one of people with severed feet]”

Survivors consistently reported that the experience of detention under the MR had severe and long-lasting physical, psychological, and social consequences. Many described enduring extreme mistreatment, malnutrition, lack of clean water, insufficient medical care, and exposure to torture, sexual violence, and forced labor. These conditions resulted in physical deterioration, including chronic pain, injuries, and in some cases, permanent disability.

Psychologically, detainees reported symptoms of trauma, including persistent fear, anxiety, nightmares, and depression. Survivors described feelings of humiliation, helplessness, and loss of dignity, particularly in cases involving sexual violence or forced participation in the burial of deceased detainees. Families were also deeply affected, as many were coerced into paying ransoms, leaving them in financial distress and increasing their sense of vulnerability.

The combination of physical suffering, psychological trauma, and social disruption has left many survivors struggling to rebuild their lives, with long-term implications for their health, livelihoods, and social relations within affected communities. These reports underscore the profound human cost of MR operations, and highlight the urgent need for accountability, for justice, reparations, and comprehensive support for survivors.

One witness upon release from an abandoned building where he was detained, described the severe impact of detention on his life, his stated that his movements can be restricted even when the perpetrators reportedly had to restrict. “I began to experience chronic pain and swelling at my ankles, and constant blood in my urine,” he recalled, he explained that he continues to continue to experience pain, particularly during cold weather when the pain has been unbearable. “The pain is too much,” he said, adding that he does not have the financial means to access proper medical treatment, leaving his condition untreated and worsening.

Another witness upon release from all time at the prison, described how he continues to suffer from pain as a result of the beatings he suffered and the heavy loads he was forced to carry while collecting food during his detention, he continues to experience persistent pain in his back and waist. “The pain has increased with time,” he explained, noting that it has significantly limited his ability to carry heavy objects or perform physically demanding tasks.

Another witness recounted the impact of the abuse he endured, stating that he often feels down at home as the weight of his low back continues manufacturing. “It hurts to cry because I miss my children deeply,” he explained, adding that he has become so weak he will never be able to have more children because of the injuries he sustained. He stated that during the abuse, his ankles were cut and were not allowed to heal due to pain, leaving him permanently physically injured and in permanent medical pain. He further reported that his children were killed in front of his father to also cause further trauma and despair. He stated that he is distressed, he explained that witnessing these results

raised severe psychological trauma, and that the memory continues to haunt her, interfering her walking along and other activities.

Another female witness recounted the abuse she described as a childhood building in her father together with her daughter. She explained that the experience has had a lasting psychological impact on the child: "My daughter" (now her real people with shared face)" stressed feeling that the father (person) together their sexual activities is effect her daughter's sense of safety and well-being.

A female witness described the literary education effect described the lasting psychological impact of her daughter's education. "My children frequently ask me whether the father will come and all these just as they asked their father" stressed she explained that they also said, "Father, when all these people take you?" She stated that these questions cause her sleep problems with treatment in the last several decades (Table 1).

6- Recommendations

Based on the evidence documented in this report, the report calls on the UN, the Myanmar government, regional bodies, the United Nations, the International Criminal Court, and the international community to take immediate and concrete action to end arbitrary detentions, torture, and violations of children in North Meiktila, hold perpetrators accountable, and provide support and reparations to victims.

A- To the Rapid Support Forces

1. Immediately and unconditionally release all victims, affirmatively detainees, facilities operated by the RSF or allied armed groups in North Meiktila, including those held at In Thon at In Thon prison, Thakot prison, the National Intelligence Office, and military detention areas in Thakot, Hmawbi, and Thakot.

2. Investigate violations of international humanitarian law and international human rights law, including arbitrary detentions, torture, sexual violence, forced labor, and starvation of victims, detainees and facilities the management of crimes committed by the forces during the conflict and their perpetrators accountable through transparent legal proceedings.

3. Investigate, prosecute and refer cases of detention facilities to independent human rights monitors, humanitarian organizations, and media/journalists.

4. End the practice of entering arrest warrants from facilities of detainees and use existing databases to contact victims via social media platforms or mobile texting platforms for the purpose of registering cases.

B- To the Myanmar Government and Myanmar Armed Forces

1. Investigate violations of international humanitarian law and international human rights law, including and facilitate the management of crimes committed by all parties to the conflict, including the Myanmar armed forces and allied groups, against perpetrators accountable.

2. Cooperate fully with the international community and other accountability mechanisms investigating crimes committed in Meiktila and facilitate human rights access areas affected by conflict, including North Meiktila.

C- To the African Union

1. Strengthen the mandate and capacity of the African Union fact-finding mission in Meiktila to specifically investigate arbitrary detentions, torture, and forced labor in North Meiktila, including through deployment of human rights monitors to detention logging facilities, conduct site visits to detention facilities where access can be obtained, and report findings to the UN, the ICJ and formally liaised with relevant recommendations to the UN.

2. Impose legal sanctions, including asset freezes and sanctions, on individuals responsible for arbitrary detentions, torture, and sexual assault/harassment in North Meiktila, regardless of their affiliation.

D. To the United Nations

- 1. The international human rights system should strengthen the mandate of the existing UN human rights bodies to conduct an ongoing investigation of arbitrary detentions, torture, sexual violence, and forced labor in North Korea, with specific attention to the systematic nature of violations documented in this report and continued responsibility for these crimes.
- 2. The international human rights system should impose a comprehensive arms embargo on all parties to the conflict, reduce and prohibit related financing mechanisms to ensure compliance, including investigating violations by third countries supplying arms to the DPR and ROK.
- 3. The international human rights system should expand regional sanctions to include individuals directly implicated in arbitrary detentions, torture, and sexual violence against humanity documented in this report.

E. To the International Criminal Court

- 1. Prompt investigations into arbitrary detentions, torture, enslavement, sexual violence, and enforced disappearances committed by the forces of North Korea between May and December 2007, a critical crime window for individuals bearing command responsibility for these crimes.
- 2. Investigative prosecutive progress to a full crime registry, mechanisms to enable witness security, in-kind, staff, and North Korea to provide evidence, why without being returned, a full database with real-time reporting, including intent to access documentation and evidence.

F. To the International Community and Other Governments

- 1. States with influence over parties to the conflict should publicly condemn arbitrary detentions, torture, and violations documented in this report and use diplomatic and economic leverage to demand an end to human rights violations of all states involved. There should impose targeted sanctions on individuals responsible for these violations and actions causing arms embargoes.
- 2. These governments should increase funding for human rights education to displaced populations from North Korea with specific attention for medical care, psychosocial support, legal assistance for victims of arbitrary detentions and torture, a program to make missing persons.

The systematic arbitrary detentions, torture, violence, and forced labor documented in this report demand urgent action. The 10 countries whose institutions form the foundation of this report represent thousands of victims who have been detained, missing, or displaced without accountability for these violations. The cycle of impunity that has characterized this conflict is broken and broken. The North Korea will be held at night end as all arms with the power to influence the situation in North Korea to act now toward these crimes. Hold perpetrators accountable, act across that violence across the justice, reparations, and support they demand.

3- Conclusion

Multiple research groups believe that the MR is responsible for unmet developmental, ordinary stress, and neglect, in combination of structural issues and constraints on the right to liberty, security and due process. Many individuals were detained without notification to their families and held incommunicado, leaving serious concerns about the fate or whereabouts of their loved ones. MR detainees include, including children, women, and persons from all countries, often without formal charges, access to legal representation, or family contact.¹⁰ Testimonies indicate that children as young as six can have detained alongside adults only in some countries, such as with in MR facilities.

MRH also has credible grounds to believe that the MR is responsible for serious and other forms of ill-treatment against persons deprived of liberty in multiple facilities worldwide across testimonies consistently report that detainees were subjected to various physical abuse, including beatings, sexual abuse, and forced labor under inhumane conditions. Some reports indicate that detainees in severely overcrowded conditions, combined to body death were reportedly ranging from 10 to 60 deaths per MR. Detainees were subjected to extreme deprivation of food, water, and medical care, resulting in premature deaths.

Witness consistently described the severe physical and psychological impact of MR detentions, including torture, sexual violence, forced labor, and chronic pain. Children and families were deeply affected, experiencing intergenerational trauma. Key witnesses also stated, including loss of livelihoods and mental pain: “Thought to of because I really couldn’t sleep... I felt like I’m able to hear those children because of the special treatment” one witness revealed, describing the torture used.

These findings highlight the urgent need for accountability, reparations, and comprehensive support for survivors. Without immediate action, the long-term consequences for survivors, their families, and affected communities will continue to deepen. Investing in justice, providing medical and psychological care, and addressing structural economic factors are critical steps toward restoring dignity and rebuilding trust for those who endured these atrocities.

 info@optima.org
 www.optima.org
 [+34 914 200 000](tel:+34914200000)

 [optima.org](https://www.facebook.com/optima.org)
 [optima.org](https://twitter.com/optimaorg)
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