

# **Hammurabi Human Rights Organization (HHRO)**

## ***Report on Hammurabi Human Rights Organization Situation of Displaced People due to Acts of Daesh Terrorist***

### ***A Summary of Field Frequent Visits by Hammurabi Human Rights Organization***

#### ***to the places in which these displaced people took shelter***

Since Hammurabi Human Rights Organization took it as its voluntary responsibility and utmost care to figure out facts and present realities as they are on the ground which we consider the source of knowing facts, and of solidarity and other humanitarian activities; Mrs. Pascal Warda, the president of Hammurabi Human Rights Organization and former Minister of Immigration and Displaced has made many tours to the governorates of Erbil and Dohuk during which she visited the displaced families. She was accompanied by Mr. Lewis Marquos Ayoub, vice president of Hammurabi Human Rights Organization and a member of Al-Hamdaniyah Provincial Council, and William Warda, head of public relations in Hammurabi Human Rights Organization, and Yousif Tawaya, Hammurabi representative in Erbil. These visits centred on three activities:

- Visiting displaced people to get acquainted with their situation directly on day-to-day basis.
- Providing materials and relief in accordance to a program scheduled by Hammurabi taking into consideration basic needs of displaced people and how to fulfill these needs as quick as possible. The aids covered city centers as well as towns and villages and as follows:

**Nineveh**: AL-Qoush- Bendwaya- Telkef- Tellisqaf- Bertilla- Qaraqoush ( before terrorists occupation of some of them).

**Dohuk and Amadiyah**: Bakhatmi- Domez- Surka- Sheez- Rumta- Kundi Kusa- Araden- Dawoodiayh.

**Berwari Bala**: Jelek- Cheqli- Tasheesh- Jdeedi- Kani Massi- Duri- Bishimyaee- Musca-

**Zakho**: Qurwala- Bajda- Hezwa- Bersfi- Naf Kandala.

**Aqra**: Mulla Brown- Hazarjot- Asmawa-Dlejan- Jojer

**Erbil**: Ankawa.

- Human rights violation were observed, registered and reported. Such observations and follow up encouraged Hammurabi to issue two reports, each of which contains information about various kinds of human rights violations displaced people suffered from at the hands of terrorist groups like kidnapping, killing, captivity, children and women trafficking in addition to confiscating properties and compelling women to marry terrorist militias. Moreover, non-muslims were forced to convert their religion. Hammurabi Human Rights Organization issued two reports about such violations:
- First report: covering the period from 10/6/2014 to 10/8/2014
- Second report: covering the period from 10/8/2014 to 10/10/2014.

Mrs. Pascal Warda and Hammurabi team began their activities by meeting some activist archbishops who never hesitated to provide material and spiritual support to the displaced from different sects; Christians(Chaldean, Ashur Syriac and Armenians, as well as support for the Yezidis, Alcaakúah, and Shabak. Among the archbishops she met was HE Archbishop Mar Bashar, chairman of the committee on relief and Mar Moshi Petrus, member of the committee. Importance of supporting displaced was a priority for this meeting.

Mrs.Warda and Hammurabi team have also provided relief aid for over750 persons between 10-11 October 2014 in the villages of Duhok such Dawoodiya, Sharti, Qurwala in Zakho in the Iraqi-Turkish- Syrian border triangle. Other families living in tents and unfinished buildings within the territory of Zakho also received aid by the team.

Such activities are a continuation of the HHRO relief activities since the invasion of Mosul by terrorists which comprised two programmes of relief to the displaced families from Mosul and Nineveh leas represented by providing food, medicine, winter clothing, and other rations which also included relief to the displaced persons in Duhok and its towns and villages; Zakho and its outskirts; as well as the outskirts of Ninevah and different regions in Erbil and Ankawa. Over 3000 families benefited by these relief aids.

Hammurabi also conducted some investigative meetings with girls and women who managed to escape from the terrorists; and who suffered captivity, forced to convert to Islam, harassment, torture, and who lost all their family members, yet, they showed a unique unimaginable heroism in facing these terrorists. They also told Hammurabi that their sisters and friends were killed, tortured and forced to convert. Hammurabi believes that these women and other individuals who escaped these terrorists acts are in real need of treatment and rehabilitation to help them restore their sense of dignity and humanity which they almost lost at the hands of the armed Daeshi terrorists who behave in a dark backward manner and deliberately violate peoples' privacy and their creeds and beliefs.

Hammurabi believes that the government reaction towards such violations is weak and unsuccessful if not present at all. These innocent people were not put on the agenda of neither the legislative or executive authorities for both the (Federal government and the government in Kurdistan.) their weak and careless policies towards the displaced issue is unacceptable at the time billions of dollars are spent on other issues, leaving behind thousands suffering to death.

Meeting these displaced people, they wondered about the negative position of the government towards them; leaving them suffer their dark fate at the hands of Daesh killers who are committing genocide. They also complained of the slow weak reaction of the government which failed to relief them and liberate their territories from these killers so that they can go back to their homes and live

their in safety and peace, and compensating them for their material and spiritual damages. They also requested an acknowledgment of genocide and requested fair judgment of their situation by the national and international justice bodies on the short and long ranges. It is worth mentioning that these new genocide operations are a continuation of previous genocide operations these minorities suffered (Christians, Yezidis in 1915) as well as the massacres of the Ashurians in 1933 in Smel , 1969 in Suria, apart from invading and burning villages in the 1960s, 1970s, and 1980s, up to the ill-reputed Anfal (trophies) Operations in 1988 and the uprising in 1991 during which 250 villages were totally destroyed as well as tens of churches and monasteries, some of which date back to the first centuries of Christianity and are considered part of the national and global heritage.

Hammurabi believes that the best solution to these violations lies in the complete liberation and purgation of these territories from the terrorists, and adopting a new security policy based on the capacities of members of these minorities through training and arming them and through assigning security dossiers to them within the frameworks of the Iraqi state along with the presence of international forces to provide necessary protection till these Daesh terrorists are totally crashed and their danger no longer exists.

Hammurabi also believes that the 1 million Dinar relief amount submitted by the Ministry of Immigrants and Displaced can not meet the actual needs of these displaced families. It can hardly meet the needs of children living under very harsh circumstances and in crowded tents, under trees, and are unable to face daily dangers.

Hammurabi also believes that UN role is also weak in this respect and unacceptable when compared to the distinguished role UN must play as an international organization. It should lead relief operations with a well-defined relief framework and an allocated international relief budget which can address this disaster. Speaking about this, we stem from the noble objectives of UN Charter in protecting peoples rights, human dignities at any spot on the globe.

Hammurabi team also noted down some other troubles displaced people suffer from in Erbil and Ankawa. Over 32,316 registered displaced Christians live in halls and tents, at the time Kurdistan and Federal Governments are bound to lease the many uninhabited residential complexes in Erbil which are ready to receive these people. We remind here of the suffering of many displaced families ,Yezidis, Alcaakúah, and Shabak, who are currently living in tents with winter knocking at the doors and heavy rain and floods are on the way.

Hammurabi suggests the following:

- 1- Expanding and improving relief operations to the displaced families.

- 2- Settling the issue of inhabitation for the displaced people in a more civilized manner with the huge oil revenues and also through contracting to lease apartments and houses in Erbil, Ankawa, Zakho, Dukok and Suleimaniya in order to protect their dignity.
- 3- Allocating no less than 500 thousand Iraqi dinars per month for each displaced family and for one year till they manage to go back home. This will limit group immigration abroad. Such step will also strengthen confidence between the citizen and his government and gives him the feeling his dignity is protected in his country.
- 4- Establishing governmental offices for the displaced such as Civil Status offices, passport offices in Erbil or at least in Dumi Zaw Al-Qush region to the south of Duhok which is part of the Federal government. Such offices shall re-issue documents for these citizens in lieu of their documents which were stolen by the Daesh terrorists, and to save them time, effort and risks of traveling down to Baghdad to register new-born babies and make other dealings as well. All families we met confirmed the necessity of this matter.
- 5- Hammurabi suggests that the 1 million dinar relief aid is to be paid by banks in Kurdistan for the displaced persons who are currently in Erbil, Suleimaniya and Duhok. The same should be true for other displaced persons who arrived at Baghdad and other governorates. This step will make them avoid fraud and additional psychological pressure they suffer.
- 6- Urge the governmental banks like Rafidain and Rasheed to permit holders of accounts currently controlled by Daesh terrorists, to use their accounts in Baghdad and other governorates.
- 7- Allocating 1 million dinar relief aid to the displaced persons who crossed the borders to Turkey to save their lives from the Daesh killers by accepting legal attorney powers issued for that reasons.