



The Annual Report
For the year 2017
Issued By
Hammurabi Human Rights Organization
On the situation of human rights in Iraq
Monitoring, documentation, notifications, witness, victim's testimonies,
field reports



A side of the monastery of St. Georges in Mosul after destruction



Bab Saray market in Mosul after destruction

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Summary of the report

The report of the year 2017 reveals the extent to which progress has been made in the human rights situation in Iraq with regard to the relevant legal environment and the national and international effort to protect the minorities and to support their return to their areas after liberating from the terrorist groups of ISIS, the level of reconstruction and security and economic treatments in their cities and towns.

The report relied on the analytical descriptive approach to the events that took place during 2017 and the legal approach through the monitoring of the organization some of the legislations and proposed legal projects and their adaptation to the process of democratic transformation in the country and compatibility with the stated will of the decision makers to protect diversity in Iraq and to ensure the dignity of Iraqi people.

The report also relied on field inspection and monitoring through direct visits, meetings and interviews conducted by the organization in the areas of tension or areas that have witnessed armed conflicts, as well as information provided by the monitors, members and supporters of the organization in most of Iraq's provinces, notifications, letters, complaints and allegations made by Iraqi citizens and some Iraqi civil society organizations concerned with human and minority rights and their media.

The report dealt with the situation of citizens in Nineveh province, in Mosul before and after liberation, and the situation of minorities of Christians, Yazidis, Kakais and Sabean Mandaean, violations and attacks against civil activists, journalists and media. The report also covers files of human trafficking, violence against women and the file of legislation on the rights of non-Muslim minorities.

The report also includes six special field reports issued by the organization during its multiple visits to Mosul and the towns and cities of minorities in Nineveh Plain representing witnesses and testimonies of victims and diagrams that convey the scene within the timeframe of the visit. Some violations or images may be dealt with later, or that some statistics have changed at the end of 2017. However, the inclusion in the report was found by Hammurabi Organization necessary for the purpose of documentation. Other violations that continue to prevail are the report's findings. Hammurabi Human Rights Organization look to government authorities, institutions and other organizations concerned to address them.

The report concluded with a set of conclusions and recommendations concerning the rights of women and children, the real estate and property of the raped minorities, especially the Christians, as well as recommendations on the liberated areas in Nineveh and other provinces, as well as the economic situation in the country and its implications for the human rights situation.

The report also includes proposals for treatment, development and assistance to the government authorities in developing the human rights situation for an Iraq that cherishes human dignity after liberating its land from the terror of ISIS and other extremist terrorist organizations.

Introduction

In spite of all mentioned above, the Iraqis confronted ISIS by military operations in 2017, Iraq lived through intense war on both the military and the political levels. Iraqis have seen a year of events, some of tragic consequences, some with hope. We cannot hide the multiple crises that still continue to this day, whether at the level of administration in general, where arbitrary decisions have negatively affected the lives of citizens, employees, retirees, farmers and industrialists and generally included this negative impact all segments of society sentenced. The proof is that the citizen continues to demand his rights in a life worthy of human dignity for nearly 15 years; the situation has deteriorated from bad to worse. These demonstrations, which reached the extent of breaking into the parliament and some official circles, led the authorities to exercise strict measures and unacceptable harassment against demonstrators such as arbitrary arrests and other punitive measures against the freedom of expression that characterize all democracies in the world and which are guaranteed by the Iraqi Constitution Article 38, as well as the failure to respond to those demands to serve the citizens in the restoration of their rights which leads to a long and miserable life.

In spite of all the above, the Iraqis confronted ISIS with military operations backed by air and directly by the international coalition forces against a criminal organization calling itself the "Islamic State" ISIS , led by Abu Bakr al-Baghdadi, the first criminal to lead this terrorist organization, which evaporated after the end of his three-year play in Mosul, the western regions of Iraq, Salaheddine, Diyala and other places which witnessed the worst practices of terrorism, which included various types of crimes of genocide such as captivity, killing, kidnapping, forced displacement and sexual assaults on women and girls of minorities such as Yazidis, Christians and Shiites (Turkmen) and others, sabotage and bombing of civilization landmarks as well as the homes of people in addition to the crimes committed in Spyker where to this day continue to families of young trainees to defend their symptoms and land who have died in this cowardly process to claim their rights, but unfortunately the ears are still hearing so in this environment full of violations and practices that exceed All the standards of respect for human rights, and accompanied Hammurabi human rights organization work in:

Field monitoring and documentation, which is one of its basic tasks, and expresses its deep regret for the record of continuing many facts of violations suffered by the Iraqis during 2017 without the establishment of a national system competent and integrated in the international principles for the protection of human rights, or strategies and mechanisms required to address and reduce violations. The painful field images of these violations continue to be repeated in many scenes along the country's map, although they varied from one province to another. In this context, Hammurabi Human Rights Organization has identified three field indicators that negatively impacted the rights of Iraqis in one way or another, through monitoring and documentation, which represents human rights pillar:



The first indicator:

Related to the security and service conditions and the trends of reconstruction and economic treatments in the cities ,towns and villages liberated throughout the province of Nineveh, as well as in areas of the provinces of Anbar, Diyala and Salaheddine , and was the biggest pressure of this negative impact in the areas of Nineveh plain , Sinjar and Telafar, and despite the national achievement of the honorable liberation of these areas from the invasion of ISIS, but the steps taken so far for the rehabilitation of the mentioned provinces for safe housing and the return of displaced persons and their stability is still subjected to fluctuation that did not transfer procrastination in some cases and get some security breaches by armed entities or different crowds inadvertently or deliberately. The end does not justify the means. Those who bear responsibility in all this are the political authorities and the security services, especially those entrusted with the responsibility of protecting citizens and their property in each region.

The second indicator:

A trend that is aimed at passing resolutions and laws with retroactive fundamentalist and sectarian aims that seek to encircle the rights of Iraqi citizens by interpreting certain Islamic texts, contrary to the well-known civil values stipulated by the constitution and the positive Iraqi law which Islam originally stated, that we mean through the index the subject of Article (26) paragraph 2 of the unified national card, as well as the ongoing attempt in the House of Representatives regarding the draft amendments to the Personal Status Law No. (188) of 1959 and also attempts in Parliament to impose articles in the texts of laws to prevent the liquor trade in the country.

The Third indicator:

Hammurabi Human Rights Organization warns that violation of the constitutional principles by is a clear violation of the basic Law (Constitution) in many of its articles, which must be devised by the rest of the laws and decisions in the service of respecting human rights and the dignity of Iraqi citizens, shall be ratified by a vote of a specific committee or opinion of a designated official.

Despite the repeated recommendations and efforts of Hammurabi to restore the rights of retired and employees who have been in violation of their rights for four years, the rights of retired former ministers whose rights have been stolen have been reduced by more than 80 % of their

pension benefits some totally cancelled! The only sign is their acceptance of a ministerial position in the worst security and economic conditions, which has harmed their normal lives and the lives of their families in order to serve the country.

In addition to the continuous risk of their security by imposing renting fees and fictitious commercial services and services on them in the governmental housing that occupied by a valid Presidential Decree and where the rent was determined by law. However, this decree was simply ignored imposing fictitious commercial services and services in the government housing that they occupied by a valid presidential decree and where the rent was determined by law. While the ruling authorities have a duty to protect them as citizens who have assumed responsibility in the state and may be subject to constant targeting by terrorism, some of whom have already been subjected to human casualties. This violation of rights also violates the law and the universally recognized norms of former ministers whose expertise is counted as ammunition for the state and in its service in any form and the achievement of the rights of those who adhere to the post that burned them. Unfortunately, in Iraq, the service of the former minister was calculated according to the grades earned during the years of service, as well as the age requirement imposed on the ministers, forgetting that the appointment of this post generates retirement benefits as inalienable rights. If this is possible or required in certain exceptional and temporary situations, it should be reviewed retrospectively and the right to be restored to its owners in accordance with a humane legal approach adapted to the mechanisms of respect for human rights and the dignity of the Iraqi citizen who carried out such responsibilities regardless of their orientations.

The fourth indicator:

What happened on the sidelines of the decision of the leadership of Kurdistan Region of Iraq to conduct a referendum, and the refused results of the referendum on 25/9/2017, and the subsequent repercussions of the field, some referred to the disputed areas, or on the border crossings, may lead to the aggravation of the political situation seriously between Arabs and Kurds if relations are not based on the principle of respect for the constitution in the part of the system of governance and proper federal contexts.

In the framework of these four indicators identified by Hammurabi Human Rights Organization, it finds it its duty to publish its annual report on the situation of the human rights situation in Iraq in 2017 to confirm that the existing danger, which will be exacerbated by the absence of media and cultural system working towards the promotion of human values and civil state and the real partnership between all Iraqi components away from marginalization, exclusion and isolation due to political, religious, sectarian, sexual, national, numerical or other differences etc..

The situation of minorities in Iraq

The situation of minorities remains unstable in Iraq despite the liberation in of most of its areas under the control of ISIS in Sinjar, Nineveh plain, Telafar and others in 2017. As well as the decline in their numbers as a result of immigration, which drowns in their presence in the country of their ancestors and the demographic change affecting their areas .The original components continue to undergo suffering for the years of genocide, killings, abductions and sexual abuse against women in captivity and other acts of sexual violence. Thousands of women and other families of unknown fate, as well as thousands of families and individuals in the camps of internal displacement, in addition to the thousands who left the Iraqi borders in neighboring countries in extremely difficult conditions waiting for settlement in any country to accept them as refugees.

At the political level, though Iraq has not recovered 14 years after the elimination of a totalitarian fascist regime, to adopt a democracy that is difficult to practice properly because of corruption in its forms and the absence of the charisma of the political actors who lack the least possible political wisdom and at the very least a group of Iraqis in general Including minorities and Christians in particular. Minorities and blatantly Christians and Yazidis continue to pay dearly for the repetition of faces of players who have witnessed a political failure and the inability to preserve the rights of their communities. They signed resolutions and draft dangerous laws, such as Resolution 137 of the Governing Council, which imposed Islamic law on Iraqi law and the credit is due to the feminist movement that has been abolished. Because it is a project that lacks impartiality and returns to life in Iraq 1400 years ago and was aimed at revoking the Personal Status Law 188 of 1959. Also repeated this signature on the draft of Jaafari's law proposed by the Iraqi cabinet and was the only "Christian Minister" of the minorities to sign it with complete ignorance of the danger to which these groups of non-Muslim citizens would be exposed. Because it is the same project that aims to impose protection of the nominal in exchange for the payment of tribute imposed on non-Muslims.

These abuses on the rights of non-Muslims means in the forefront Christians and Yazidis, etc. are political oppositions rejected because it is the price of staying in power is nothing but. As is clear evidence of what we heard and in the presence of Hammurabi of international observers: "Representatives of minorities, especially Christians, are completely cut off from the reality of the issues that concern their communities." In principle, these are the issues for which they climbed to the seats of the parliament, the ministry and other positions whose honest purpose is to support the citizen and the homeland by securing rights and duties under the banner of law. In short, there is a terrible political failure for those who use minorities and their religions for their personal purposes and do not want to admit their failure to withdraw from the process simply and leave others to save what can be saved.

Also the pity in the process and it seems that Christians like others practice political, administrative and financial corruption, what is required is the highest levels of integrity, sincerity and advancement of society. But most of the people in the name of Christians in Parliament did not care about the victims of systematic and continuous targeting crimes, whether those carried out by the terrorists groups of ISIS or practiced by the "unknown". Parliaments have followed and none of the Christian issues have become a subject of

legislation, including genocide. But on the contrary has been reduced of its seriousness and no one seek to make them one of the national issues deserve to be placed on the agenda to discuss under the dome of the parliament.

In a survey conducted by Hammurabi Human Rights Organization for its previous reports for the period (2014-2017), it was found that the number of martyrs killed by minorities is 1170 and the number of kidnappers is more than 10829 people. The following table shows the details that have been received by our organization since the terrorist invasion of ISIS.

Female	Male	kidnapped	Martyrs	Minorities
4	13		17	Christians
106	148	254		
6	945		951	Yazidis
2140	8007	10147		
3	199		202	Other Minorities (Shabak, kakais, Turkmen)
255	173	428		

"Total number of martyrs is 1170 and the number of kidnappers is 10829 of the minorities between (2014 - 2017)"

To know more about the situation of minorities in 2017, it is necessary to explore the situation of each component separately.

Conditions of Christians

The situation in the liberated cities, towns and villages of Nineveh Plain

- The center of the district of Hamdaniya "Baghdida": From the date of the first and repeated visits to different delegations of Hammurabi human rights organization immediately after liberation, as there were no accelerated steps of removing the rubble. Waste and residues are still remain destruction and damages carried out by ISIS before withdrawal are covering the areas and neighborhoods areas of the city despite the many promises that have been launched. The people have made efforts individually and collectively financially supported by some local organizations of civil society, including churches, independent foreign and international organizations, to rehabilitate number of houses, remove some rubble, clean public and private schools, large gatherings halls. And that the activities of construction services that deserve appreciation is the achievements of the electrical circuits, which was able to actually restore even if very symbolic but encouraging to return to the situation that was before the occupation of the city on 7/8/2014.

Hammurabi Organization also registered an acceptable return until the end of 2017; it was found that up to (3000) Christian families returned to their homes in the center of the city.



"One of the houses that were restored by Hammurabi in collaboration with Zaka khan Foundation: the house before restoration"

There are hundreds of families who are still in the camps of displacement and want to return, but they collide with the sad reality of the city and their destructive role on the other hand.

Hammurabi noted that some officials in the administrative body did not decide to return to the city of Baghdida, as they are still living in Erbil or Duhok and visit the city from time to time.

Hammurabi also watched the revival of markets and shops, opening shops, cafes and restaurants, but many of these facilities are still destroyed and their owners do not have the capability of reconstruction they need the support and assistance of the state or others.



"Shops reopen and streets waiting for restoration in Baghdida like other liberated towns and villages"

At the level of the general security situation in the city, Hammurabi noted that there is relative relief from the people despite the incursions between the various popular crowds, where the Babylonian battalions targeted the Nineveh Protection Units (NPU) and the armed factions associated with the popular crowd. As a result of government and security interventions by Baghdad, security fears have diminished or fear of the possibility of infiltrations, but the former fear that ruled the city is still on the minds of the people. Due to the presence of armed crowds with different political references, the people fear the possibility of clashes between them and not resolve the dispute between Baghdad and Erbil and its consequences after the process of referendum and the impact on minorities in Nineveh Plain.

Although some of the rubble and fire debris that were set on in the churches by the terrorists have been removed, but serious reconstruction of these important religious monuments has not been carried out yet. Some churches in the city have even held prayers on Sundays.

The people of the city and its administrative, political, religious and cultural elites, which Hammurabi met, said that keeping the security file should be in the hands of the people of the city and through coordination with the federal government and under international auspices.

The residents of Baghdida have complained about the difficulty of daily life and psychological suffering during the day's end, there are no reliable vents as they used to be, as the city was full of evening traffic.

Hammurabi Organization has contributed to the promotion of effective return by providing thousands of drinking water, food and health supplies, as well as psychosocial support to accompany families and visit them frequently after their return, as was the case during their displacement, in cooperation with Christian Solidarity International Organization CSI.. In the same context, Hammurabi with the cooperation and support of Zaka Khan Foundation to reconstruct 59 houses.

From the Nineveh plain, which was under the supervision and follow-up of the Hammurabi Human Rights Organization, the town of Telesquf and its outskirts, which was visited by the delegations of the organization providing them with material and moral support for the purpose of encouraging a dignified return and provided all returning families with drinking water filters, food and health baskets, which were essential in the early days of return. The residents needed water for drinking and cleaning, and they were in desperate need of basic food aid, cleaning and sterilization materials to rehabilitate their homes and furniture abandoned to defile the ISIS. Hammurabi witnessed in field trips and meetings with the citizens of the area that 80% of families returned home, while there are many empty houses, including many who emigrated outside Iraq to the fate of the non-guaranteed.

The majority of returnees have witnessed that house were looted, vandalized and some burned, forcing them to buy back home furniture from the markets of Duhok and Erbil. The organization's teams did not see any municipal or administrative authority in the town or any government presence except for the Peshmerga forces taking headquarters from their entrance and intervenes in the affairs of the population in accordance with the security requirements or the settlement of disputes that may occur between the citizens. It was found that there was no governmental medical clinic in the town also no private

medical clinics and residents are forced to treat their patients in Duhok because of the lack of hospitals and the break of road between them and the center of the near district of Telkaf because of the security barriers established between the forces of Baghdad and the Peshmerga forces.

Residents also complained about the deteriorating health situation due to the polluted water of wells. This situation led Hammurabi Human Rights Organization to distribute (283) water purification and desalination home systems to face the risks of water pollution suffered by the returnees.



"Expert Peter explains how to use the filters for water purification distributed by Hammurabi organization with the support of CSI"

The population of the city also complained of unemployment among those who are able to work. Some of the youth reported that the percentage is up to 75% of the existing youth capacity. Thus, the returning families secure their needs through the salaries of workers in governmental institutions or from the occasional church subsidies, or from remittances to relatives living abroad.

● **Situation in the displacement camps in Erbil and Duhok "more than one visit"**

1. It is recorded a relative decrease in the number of displaced people settled in camps, due to the large number of returnees to their liberated areas in Nineveh Plain, and due to immigration and through renting houses in the cities of Duhok, Erbil and its affiliated villages after the apparent drop in rental rates.

2 - The majority of Iraqi Christians complain of a serious concern that can be discerned in the meetings and interviews conducted by more than a team of Hammurabi Human Rights Organization that the complaints focused on the lack of a unified Iraqi Christian position and the consequences of the tension between Baghdad and Erbil in political positions and implications of the process of referendum held on 25/9/2017 on the fate of the population in the disputed areas.

- **The situation of Christians in other parts of Iraq**

1 - There is a clear decline in the migration trend recorded in Baghdad and Basra by the testimony of clerics and social elites, but in return a number of churches were closed as there were no activities as a result of the lack of heading to churches on Sunday, despite the return of many families forcibly displaced.

2 - The obvious rise in the unemployment rate among the Christian citizens is the highest now, and most Christians are afraid to go to certain areas of the capital to get business, and fear and anxiety owners of clubs and liquor shops from the possibility of repeated exposure to terrorist attacks or extortion and pay bribes In exchange for protecting them from gunmen claiming to belong to this Islamic faction or that. Moreover, the partisan and sectarian monopolies of the majorities have contributed significantly to depriving the Christians of the efficient and real participation in the administrative institutions, which disappointed the young graduates, which made many think again of emigrating abroad.

3-Despite the promises made by the government and the judiciary in general to confiscate the real estate of Christians (houses, commercial shops, lands) and return them to their rightful owners, these promises have been suspended without real governmental action. It is mentioned that Hammurabi Human Rights Organization followed this file in the judiciary as in the administration and learned that tens of houses were still not settled the order in Baghdad and Mosul. Investigation took place with the owners of some of them, as they continue to suffer from difficulties and great obstacles in the acquisition of their rights to ownership, as Dr. Fawzi Boutros is still struggling to retrieve his home in Palestine Street, and the attempts of Dr. Essam Shamani did not succeed to extract his right to ownership of his house in Karrada, which includes the house as well two small attached houses. Hammurabi organization has raised the story of the homes in more than one report to the judiciary and the official Iraqi authorities, which included issues and other stories that we do not want to repeat. Including the complaint of Mr. Mufid Toza, the owner of Karbala Company for the production of insulation materials (Thermo stone), where gangs seized his factory, which covers an area of one hundred thousand square meters. The factory occupied according to his words on 7/5/2016 by gangs and started to operate and sell the production for their advantage, despite submitting a complaint registered in the court of appeal in Karbala. He claimed that his lawyers fear in order to follow-up their lives because they are exposed to continuous threats. Our organization also received a complaint from Mr. Michel and Fared Joseph and their mother, who in 2007 identified a lawyer named Mohammed Fawzi Jassim Rajab al-Bayati of an Iraqi Nationality they agreed with him to help them to sell their house in Baghdad. He was handed over all documents required, and an Absolute Proxy was signed on 7/7/2010, where he pledged to sell the house in an amount of (550) thousands of dollars, received from him an amount of (16) thousand dollars in the hope of delivering the full amount after a short period of time, but they did not get any. As a result proved to them that he did not take any legal action to prove the validity of the sale, which indicates that the acquisition of the house by his work exceeded by his brother, while the house remained abandoned for years. Note that the Christian family is living outside Iraq currently waiting to solve the problem legally.

4- Despite previous demands by Hammurabi to amend the law to forcibly convert non-Muslim the under-age to Islam, no governmental steps have been taken to amend the Unified National Card Act (Article 26 the second paragraph), which provides for the Islamization of non-Muslim family members if the father or mother becomes Muslim. The

cases of children of Christians who have found themselves registered as Muslims in the personal status records after their parents or mothers have been recognized as under-age are also sought by human rights organizations to help them in this matter, including the Hammurabi Human Rights Organization.

For example, Mrs.(R.A.J) rushed to rescue three of her children, who are registered as Muslims after their father converted to marry a Muslim woman. She says she has raised them up on Christian values and asks for help to keep them on their religion. Our Organization cannot continue to urge the legislative authorities to amend or repeal this abhorrent law on the rights of children, women and even the entire non-Muslim family, whose rights are being violated. This is a systematic act because it was not only re-codified in Article 26 of the Unified National Card Act, but it was also legitimized by Sunni and Shi'a scholars in their unified response to Hammurabi's request to support advocacy for amendment by keeping under-age on their original religion to adulthood where they can choose .

Unfortunately, this request was rejected with official answers: This article contradicts Article 2:a of the new Iraqi constitution, which states that "a law that contradicts the principles of Islamic law cannot be enacted." Without taking into account, in any way, the same article: b, which states that "it is not permissible to enact a law that contradicts the principles of democracy." Note that this article is the same as article 21 paragraph 3, which was in the Civil Status Act, which was repealed and in violation of the rights of non-Muslim families since its promulgation in 1959, the worst in 1971. This action clearly violates the human rights of the child The rights and freedoms of the community to which the under-age belongs and disintegrates the family on the other, which is one of the main reasons for the influx of Christians and other non-Muslim minorities outside Iraq without the concern of the successive authorities ... It is also a flagrant violation of international conventions and conventions on human rights especially the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child, but is a violation of many articles in the new Iraqi constitution..

5- Article 26 of the Unified National Card Act does not violate religious freedom in its 2nd paragraph only. (Under age follow the religion of one of the parents who has converted to Islam) but also in its first paragraph. As they openly violate the religious freedom of Muslims where the freedom to change religion is determined by non-Muslims only. It is clear that a Muslim is not entitled to change his religion. Here, it is important to supplement the texts of Iraqi laws with the international texts ratified by Iraq. Because in Iraq without other countries, when Iraq signs a certain international text and publishes it in the Official Gazette (Iraqi Chronicle), the international text has equal legal value for domestic law. The judiciary can resolve these and other problems legally, using the relevant international texts and with all justice in the Iraqi courts.

● **Violations and new crimes affecting Iraqi Christians:**

The extremist Jihad war that ISIS has fought against the Christians and their existence is a testament to their black hatred to Christians, where they insulted their girls and women and sexual violence in all inhuman ways. They also damaged their religious and cultural heritage by sabotaging their churches, monasteries, and institutions, as well as archaeological sites that were proud of them and represented their roots, such as the sites

of Nimrod, Kharsabad, the Nineveh walls and other ancient Iraqi heritage, where they used the churches for their criminal operations and the practice of all kinds of crimes.

Although Hammurabi's organization asked the authorities to remove human bodies from the churches, their bodies are still part of the waste caused by the total destruction of these holy shrines.



"A Christian survivor recounts her suffering to Hammurabi after her liberation from Mosul"

1 - The killing of the Christian woman (Hana Yunan Fargo) displaced from Mosul to Erbil in the complex of Kenjan in Erbil, was subjected to knife stabs on Friday night, 3-3-2017 after stealing gold and money by unknown persons in her home in the area (Baharka) in Erbil, where stabbed five knife stabs, the last in the abdomen.

Hana was a director of Nineveh education accounts. After her first immigration to Telkif, she worked in the second elementary school of girls in Telkef. After returning to Mosul, she displaced to Duhok and then moved to Erbil, where she was appointed by the Nineveh Education Directorate.

The late was born in 1958. Her husband dead and has no children.

2- At approximately 6 pm on Friday 3/3/2017 at the Kaznazan (Ozal City) residential complex in Erbil, the wife of Mr. (R.H.S.SH) Mrs.(S.Y.S) was exposed to a weapon threat by two people entered the house from the roof because the ground floor was inhabited by a second Christian family, the house of the wife's family (her mother and her married brother). The two men were disguised and speaking Arabic, according to Mrs. (S.Y.S) allegation.

Details: A monitor of the Hammurabi Human Rights Organization met with the family members on Friday, 10/3/2017 in the aforementioned neighborhood, and was closely briefed on the details of the crime. She spoke with her and, as usual, arranged the house every day. The hour was 6 pm, when she entered her room to rest in her bed, and when she was about to sit on her bed, as masked persons enter the room and show a pistol and put it on her head threatening to kill her if she spoke asking her for money.

At first she told them that she did not have any money, but they assured her that her husband had sold his car a few days earlier, so they asked her to give them the money or they would kill her.

The victim, under threat of death, took out the money amounting \$ 12,200 and gave it to them. They then took her to the roof after they had muzzled her mouth, tied and placed on the roof of the house, and then fled across the roof of the house.

At about 7 pm, the husband of Mrs. S (RSH) returned, one hour after the crime, but he did not find his wife in the house. After the neighbors asked about her, suspicion and anxiety began to flow in his veins, And the stability of the victim, and everyone began to search for her and after many contacts from her husband and people close to her to learn about her place, did not come to any positive response to her whereabouts, but the courage of the victim is those who tried individual efforts to crawl towards the door of the roof, and was able to access it and methods in about At 8:30, and in this way he heard the people of the house and learned the rest of the residents of the neighbors and the family with everything that happened with her after he was shot They are hit by what happened.

The family was working to settle its affairs for immigration outside Iraq, where she had come to France, knowing that during the incident her mother-in-law, her brother's wife and her two children were in the basement. The rest of the family is outside the house, where 16 people live in the house. The victim was asked if she had told police and security about this. They replied that they had filed a complaint and the police had come and done their duty and the investigation had been opened. But they withdrew the letter and closed the case because they had taken Visa to the family of the victim, consisting of 6 people (husband, wife and four children).

3- Hammurabi Human Rights Organization warned against exaggeration and disregard of religious symbols, describing such acts as an act of aggressive disregard and a blatant violation of Christian religious values which cannot be tolerated in any way. The Hammurabi Human Rights Organization's warning came from an authorized spokesperson after the shops In Ankawa sold shoes bearing the cross emblem repeated for a similar incident took place several months ago in Ankawa itself, which is predominantly Christian, noting that the owners of Maximall who committed such a flagrant violation is a blatant attack on the values of religious diversity in Iraq and are protected by the Constitution and the law. However citizens of the town Ankawa reported that the authorities in Erbil, has not taken any accounting encouraged to escape from punishment and to this day the aggressors did not obtain any punishment deterrent against these heinous acts.

A member of the Parliament of Kurdistan Region of Iraq Lina Azariah Bahram and a member of the Endowment and Religious Affairs Committee, said in this context,

The government authorities and the judiciary did not take legal actions against the owners of shops and malls that promoted the sale of these goods several months ago in Ankawa and Erbil, despite all the protests that we have, and if it has found such measures, it did not exceed the level of formal shyness in which a lot of consideration and shed Ash in the eyes.

It is to be mentioned that what happened came at the same time with the statements made by the head of the Endowment of Shiite in Iraq, Mr. Alaa al-Moussawi, against the Christians who insulted them. He said "The Christians must be fought until they surrender or pay the tribute," So why fight Isis?

4- Hammurabi Human Rights Organization monitored the kidnapping of the two brothers (Armen Arab Najeeb Al-Arab) and (Saeed Arab Najeeb Al-Arab) in the district of Al-Maghrbal (Al-Amaghriba) of Al-Rahman neighborhood on the Iraqi-Iranian border in the province of Amarah, while on their way to Basra on 8/9/2017 to attend a football match.

The two brothers were released after 55 hours of kidnapping which took place near the check point of Maysan province. After the meeting with them it seems that they were beaten and tortured.

Effects of torture was noticed and a break in the arm of one of the brothers. The process of their release came as a result of a raid on the terrorist den by "Al-Seqoor" cell and the intervention of the Ministry of Interior.

The kidnappers demand the parents of the young men to pay a ransom for their release as they assumed the status of police officers during their preparations for the crime.

5- Among the survivors that Hammurabi observed in Erbil:

Survivor (G): A young Christian lady survivor who traded for three years of sexual enslavement. She was taken from Baghdida to Raqqa and other places in Syria. She was recaptured by those seeking good for a high price.



"Survivor (G) mediated by activists from Hammurabi"

●The systematic destruction of churches and other religious landmarks in Nineveh province

The number of Christian churches, monasteries and tombs that have been destroyed, damaged and burned by ISIS, according to the statistics of Hammurabi Human Rights Organization more than 160 churches, a monastery and a cemetery. The organization stated in its previous reports that the terrorist organization used churches and monasteries as detention centers for ISIS and places to store gear, weapons and explosives, some of which the organization used as its command centers so as not to be targeted by coalition forces. These places are distributed in the center of Nineveh province in its left and right coast and in the districts of Hamdaniya, Tilkef, Bartala and Baheshika.

A report issued by our organization and published on the website on 16/12/2017 after a visit to a number of these churches and monasteries located in a number of neighborhoods of Mosul on the left and right side of the city and the extent of destruction in those churches and monasteries, confirming the information contained in the reports for the period when ISIS was in control in the province, the Organization's delegation witnessed the destruction, burning and total extinction of many monuments, including buildings that became ruins, as

well as churches and monasteries. The terrorists did not leave the place safe, but the destruction, burning and looting long many properties of monasteries and churches are of ancient heritage, books, volumes, rare manuscripts, and other monuments such as the relics, winged bulls and old gates of Nineveh walls. Even the stones no longer exist, this is what happened with two churches of Al-Tahera for Orthodox and Syriac (Mar tuma in Khazraj district and the Chaldean Dioces and Al-Tahera church for Chaldeans, in Shifa district and the Dominican Church and monastery in Al-Aws quarter (Al- Sa'ah), as well as the monastery of the Dominican nuns in the new Mosul district, Mar Afram of Syriac Catholics in the Cultural Group and the Church of Holy Spirit for Chaldian Catholic (Ashkel Al-Hamam) in Al-Akhaa district- Mosul and the Monastery of the Sacred Heart in Mosul Al-Jadida, the archeological monastery of the two martyrs Bahnman and Sara in Nimrud district ,the Church of Syriac Catholics (Saydet El-Entikal), the Old Tahera Church, the Armenian and the Syriac Orthodox Churches in the Al-Qaala Quarter (Hawash Al Khan), and tens other churches and monasteries, it is important to note here that ISIS turned these holy places into ruins, and even removed some of them, such as the Church of the Virgin Mary of Syriac Orthodox in the Shifa ditrict and took from each other barricades and sites to take shelter from the bombing. The organization also witnessed the destruction of the historic lighthouse of Hadbaa and the destruction of its upper section.

HHRO is monitoring the huge destruction of Mosul's churches: HHRO Camera



A joint delegation between Hammurabi and its partners noticed the huge piles of rubble that were hills, as well as scenes of the bodies of the terrorists ISIS who were scattered among churches. Some of them were rotting and odors, others were mere skeletons, the same as the debris collected by demolition and destruction. The delegation also called on the local authorities in Mosul and the federal authorities in Baghdad to stress the importance of moving to remove those human bodies that have lost the most basic standards of respect for the human dignity for what has been practiced by these human beings of unspeakable horrors, which represent the greatest crimes against humanity and war crimes and even genocide with all the horror and affliction of the innocent Christians, Yazidis and others who have been targeted as isolated and peaceful in their role..

Remains of bodies of the criminals ISIS in Mosul churches (Hammurabi camera)



Conditions of Yazidis

The majority of Yazidis from the Sinjar district are still living in displacement camps in spite of the passage of more than two years on the liberation of the district from ISIS for many reasons, including political and security, they prefer to stay in the camps of displacement and not to return to their areas, the oppressed of the Yazidi component continues to be the common denominator of the reality of this Iraqi component. In detail, we refer to the following facts, which have been monitored by Hammurabi Human Rights Organization on the ground through activists monitoring its violations.

Foods humanitarian relieve by CSI and HHRO to Yezidy's Families



Kidnapping and assassinations

1- On 30/4/2017, Maju Elias Khalil al-Qirani, a resident of the village of (Senna Sheikh Khader), south of Sinjar, was kidnapped. He was married and has five children and displaced person in (Sumail) area of Duhok governorate. He was kidnapped while on his way to perform a ceremony of condolences in that area and his body was found dead on 10/5/2017 in the same region, organization was unable to obtain information about the implementers.

2- On 15/5/2017, Elias Murad Elias Al-Samouki twenty-two years old, resident of Dokar village north of Sinjar, was assassinated. The incident took place during his visit to Sinjar city. Masked gunmen shot and killed him. The organization was unable to determine the extent to which the authorities arrested the perpetrators.

3- On 25/5/2017 masked gunmen assassinated Nawaf Mirza Gharib in Jabal Sinjar area. According to those who knew the victim, he was one of the heroic Yazidis who stood up against ISIS.

4- On 5/6/2017, a young man Ameer Jardo Khalaf Hababi from the village of (Tal Qasab) south of Sinjar was kidnapped; his body was found hacked by several bullets in the Al-Shuhada district in Sinjar city. He was one of the fighters who fought against ISIS.

5- A source of Nirgal network news that the Kurdish security forces (Asayish) arrested the Yazidi citizen (Saleh Adi Khatib) on Friday 17/3/2017 during his departure from the side of Sinuni to the town of Khanzour, according to information reported by the source that he was taken to a security center in the area of Mosul Dam. during the follow-up and monitoring of Hammurabi organization of the detention, a Yazidi citizen told Hammurabi that Mr. Saleh was one of the members of a new Yazidi political movement known as the Yazidi House, based in the village of Sardashti, whose approach was based on refusing the belonging to any Kurdish political party focusing its attention on the general Yazidi issue.

A large number of Yazidis threatened to attack the headquarters of the Kurdistan Democratic Party in Sinjar if not released.

Although the Iraqi army liberated a large number of Yazidis and Christian women and girls who were victims of ISIS enslaving them sexually with unspeakable riddles, still nearly 3000 women and girls remained in bondage. As in the picture a Yazidi survivor woman (G) who was invited by Hammurabi organization to testify at a women's conference held by the Iraqi Women's Network in Mosul, could not complete the story of her enslavement, as she repeated in tears that they did not call us human beings.



Yazidi survivor at the conference of Iraqi women's network in Mosul

● Suicides

As a result of the frustration of the Yazidis in the camps of displacement or because of the tragic situation of those who returned to Sinjar, Hammurabi Human Rights Organization has identified several cases of suicide as follows:

1-on March 2017, Nesreen Barakat Qassem Al-Korki, a 22-year-old resident of Tel Azir, south of Sinjar, was put to suicide by hanging. She was displaced in Kirtu camp.

2- On March 2017, the wife of Elias Rasho Al-Jifri committed suicide from the village of Karshek, north of Sinjar. She was displaced in Khanqi camp in Duhok governorate, she has hanged herself, persons close to her confirmed that she was suffering of psychological breakdown.

3- On 12/5/2017, Khalil Fares Melhem al-Samouqi, 40-years-old was married having four children from the village of Dukri north of Sinjar, was displaced along with his family from Sharia refugee camp. His body was found hanging from the ceiling of the room.

4- On 16/5/2017, the young man Osama Fawaz Sabbah committed suicide, 18 years old from the village of Yarmouk, he shot himself. According to one account, the cause of suicide was impeded in the study.

5- On Saturday May 17, 2017, a 20-years-old Haji Mirza Abdullah al-Samraqi, a resident of Dukri village north of Sinjar, was a displaced person in the village of Dirabun in Duhok province, he hanged himself with a rope from the ceiling of a room in the village, and was suffering from severe psychological pressure according to accounts close to him because he remained alone after his mother and all his family migrate to Europe to escape from the crimes of ISIS.

6- The young woman of Yazidi (Dalal Dawood Sadoo Kanji) born in 1998 committed suicide on July 22, 2017 in Sheikhan camp of Sheikhan district in the province of Nineveh, by hanging herself by a rope inside the bathroom at 3.00 Am. The information said that she

suffers from a psychological condition due to severe despair because of the circumstances that passed with her and her family because of the crimes of ISIS.

7- The young woman of Yazidi (Besi Hadi al-Samouqi) born in 1998 residents of north of Sinjar village of Khanzour, and displaced in the province of Dohuk district of Sumail village of the palace of Izdeen, committed suicide on 7/9/2017 by hanging herself by rope in the ceiling of a room, according to information she was suffering from a psychological condition due to severe despair because of the circumstances that passed with her and her family because of the crimes of ISIS.



Hammurabi is looking for solutions to the phenomenon of suicide in Sinjar (Sharaf al-Din) psychological treatment of the population under very dangerous conditions

● The situation in the city of Sinjar

1- The city is witnessing a lot of political and security disputes. There have been threats of kidnapping and assassinations of families and people, in addition to the assassinations that have caused great security concern to the majority of returnees, which has led many families to leave the city again to unknown destinations.

2- The city of Sinjar suffers from a clear lack of municipal and medical services. The city also suffers from a severe shortage of electricity, sometimes without electricity for a day or two or several days, with no drinking water. The city has seen the appearance of skin and intestinal diseases.

3 - There is a clear decline in the cases of marriage and reproduction rates have reached 75 % of what it was before the invasion of ISIS to Yazidi areas.

4 - According to documented information, more than (12) thousand citizens of Yazidi emigrants to Turkey between the years 2015 and 2016 waiting for opportunities to settle to other countries.

5 - The survival of more than (1500) male and female citizens of Yazidi from prisons and detention centers, calling for payment of ransom money for smuggling, and have joined

their families already. According to Yazidi sources, there are more than 3000 people still hidden, most of them girls and women.

● Mines and explosives

1 - The house of the head of the Khalta clan, Tamer Sulaiman Ahmo in (Rambusi) village, was blown up while he was entering his house in the village south of Sinjar after being liberated from ISIS. The incident led to his death and also his cousin Selwan Qassem, who was accompanying him as they entered the house. It turned out that the house was a booby trap.

2- There were serious concerns that Yazidi citizens were unable to return to their towns and villages because of the fear of mines and explosives that might have been planted there after they withdrew.

● The situation of Yazidi refugees in the camps in Turkey

Iraqi Yazidi refugees suffer from neglect and lack of follow-up and the monitoring of their situation by the United Nations, where the threat to their lives, security and safety in the political and security conflicts in the areas where these camps are located, especially in south-eastern Turkey, including:

1- There are clear attempts to exploit them by the political parties, especially (PKK), to involve them in their ongoing conflicts with the Turkish government.

2- Most of the humanitarian organizations operating in these camps have political loyalties and belong to parties. Their humanitarian work with the refugees is coupled with the loyalty and political orientation of the refugees.

3- The decrease in the number of Yazidi refugees in these camps, clearly and significantly, and their tendency to migrate to many European countries due to ill-treatment in these camps, the number of refugees registered at UN offices in Turkey decreased to only 2500 refugee and the rest of them need to sort their files and follow them up by the offices of the United Nations.

4- The remaining refugees in the camps in Turkey urgently need to open a channel of communication between them and the offices of the United Nations to inspect visit and follow up their files periodically.

Conditions of kakais

● The origin of the information was interviews with activists in the Iraqi component of the villages of Al-kakaiya, Wardak, Tal Al-Laban, Kazgan, Majidiyah, Karbali and a field visit by a team from Hammurabi Human Rights Organization to the villages of Kazghan and Majidia, in Hamdaniya district Nineveh province 22/6/ 2017.

1- All Al-kakai villages that are liberated are suffering from the lack of municipal services, and the paved roads to reach the villages suffer from neglect and frequent digging.

2 - There is no transportation between these villages and the centers of nearby cities, where people are forced to walk long distances to reach the highway.

3 - These villages is lack of the simplest health centers, and not witnessed any visits of mobile medical teams to provide treatment services from time to time, there are citizens with incurable diseases that need treatment.

4 - More than 80% of the residents of these villages returned to their homes immediately after liberation, but the fear still prevails over the population there, the possibility of security breaches, and the fear of movement in their agricultural land for fear of mines planted by terrorists there. These mines have so far killed six Kakai citizens from these villages.



Hammurabi with support of CSI distributed food aid to Al-kakai's in their villages after liberation from ISIS

5 - Most of citizens of these villages complain from the lack of employment opportunities, and no governmental bodies or humanitarian relief organizations have reached them. In this context, Hammurabi Human Rights Organization appreciated and thanked the citizens in the villages of Majidiya and Kazkhan. The relief team distributed health baskets to all families of the villages on 22/6/2017.

6- The schools of all five villages suffer from extreme neglect and are in dire need of reconstruction.

7 - Residents of these villages resort to the village (Makhathir) and the intervention of dignitaries to solve the problems that can occur between citizens.

8. All these villages lack any recreational features or governmental agricultural service stations.

9- The transfer of citizens to Hammurabi Human Rights Organization for fear of negative effects on their situation in the towns and villages they inhabit as a result of the results of the referendum in the region on 25 September 2017, and the possibility of their regions subject to negative security and political discounts that their security is a victim of these discounts.

10- On Sunday April 2nd, a Kakai citizen (Yasser Hussein Hassan) was kidnapped from the area of KhazaHe and found dead few hours later on the same day in the village of (Badna Kabir), about 4 km from Al-Khazr refugee camp.

The citizen was born in 1972 in Mosul, Al-Atashana district in the left coast of Mosul he was married and has 6 children, the oldest is 14 years old. He lived in Mosul with his family for the period of the control of ISIS. He left coast after liberation and went with his family to Kheh Bat district and started working as a taxi driver on his private car, the type of Honda (Elentra) between the district of Kheh Bat and the camp of Al-Khazer. On April 2, 2017, while he was out of work, he was kidnapped and found dead after searching for him in the village of (Badnah Kebir) after stealing his car and all his possessions. The family of the victim received the corpse from forensic medicine.

it is to be mentioned that the his family is originally from the village of Kazakhan Al-kakai district of Hamdaniya and his family had migrated to the city of Mosul to live for more than 50 years, and they are from a family who have a religious status of the Kakais, his family did not mention any information that the security authorities have reached the threads to track criminals.

Conditions of Sabean Mandaean

Iraqi religious and national minorities are still living marginalized at the security level, where the hands of the various armed groups or criminals hiding behind these groups continue to soften their presence and extinguish their history in their ancestral lands. There are only a few thousand Sabean Mandaean remaining in Iraq the practice of crimes against them continues.

The Sabean Mandaean are one of the most authentic Iraqi minorities affected by the devastating migration of their existence and communion since 2003, where their number has diminished to a few thousand people.

They can be described as a group whose existence has deteriorated from the land of their ancestors. Hammurabi participated in a number of Baptism ceremonies where they practice in the middle of the Tigris River considering the water as sacred and required to Baptize in the footsteps of their ancestors.

Iraq loses an important part of its cultural image by losing its river roots, which has already sanctified, such as Mandaean, Chaldean Assyrians, Syriac, Yazidis, and others who paid for their existence more than their actual number. The marginalization and absence of real prosecute of criminals and those behind them in the category of violations that must be reduced rather than neglect or failure to account for the crimes of genocide components in various ways.

Therefore, Hammurabi urges the Iraqi authorities to take into account this disaster caused by the loss of security and continuous targeting against this original component, especially because they are being denied by extremist groups, a large number of them have been killed, especially those who practice the craft of gold formulation, which caused the loss of confidence in the security services and flee outside Iraq.



Mandaeans during the practice of prayer and rituals of Baptism in the Tigris River-Jadiriya/Baghdad
(Hammurabi camera)

- A number of Sabeen Mandaeans living in the Husseinia area north-east of Baghdad were forced to leave their homes and shops in the area , after receiving death threats informing them that four jewelry shops belonging to them were robbed on 20/5/2016 and subsequent security measures led to the arrest of an accused in the case. He died inside the police station, his family considered that the culprits of his death were the complainants of the goldsmiths of Mandaeans, and thus the threats continued and some tried to extort them by paying large sums of money under the pretext of tribal separation, forcing to leave their homes and shops and resort to other areas.
- A police force raided the shop for gold of the Mandaean citizen named Basim Ajeeb Abboud and arrested him for murder, because his cousin bought an used iPhone telephone from a Sabeen woman who was bought from a Muslim woman who was later killed. The arrest of Mr. Ajeeb came on the background of his contacts with his cousin after monitoring the phone, and found the reasons for this case is a process of extortion and blackmail, especially in the absence of the evidences which had condemned the accused, and the complainant's person asked 200 million dinars to withdraw the case in order to release the accused, after extensive reviews and checks it turns out that the call is malicious in its entirety and its purpose is to obtain money in such a despicable way. The citizen Basim spent in prison for up to five months on charges of an invalid case, which is in total a malicious charge, knowing that on behalf of influential member of Manda'i institutions, and vice president of the charity association Yerdana and a member of the Alliance of Iraqi Minorities and a civil activist to promote the rights of minorities. Hammurabi Human Rights Organization followed up the matter and conducted many field contacts in order to lift the injustice and violation of this citizen.
- On 2/6/2017 a goldsmith shop belonging to a citizen of Mandaean was found to be stolen in the district of Hay Al-Shurta Al-Rabiaa, the shop is one of ten shops belonging to nine non-Baptist citizens, the thieves targeted only the shop belonging to the Mandaean. This results in the systematic targeting of members of the original Iraqi minorities who long ago believed and adopted the rule of law, marginalizing clerical influence in an attempt to instill a sense of citizenship and equality before the law. It seems that the duality in the Iraqi Psychology is intertwined in the cultural heritage of the modern state, which has often emerged weak and incapable of extending the rule of law, which forces it to return to the confusion between the

latter and the old tribal patterns which often exploit the citizens and incur huge economic losses to resolve disputes in exchange for high funds or the use of women and exchange them as an economic means for what they call "reconciliation" or resolving the conflict by tribal means. We call on these important community components to initiate realistic amendments in their very primitive patterns to address the law as the best means of preserving the rights of citizens, although they can be a positive community tools in promoting the spirit of social cohesion once the use of the rule they earned from life and their roles in mediating for the sake of social cohesion is important and not to be dragged above the law, which puts the life of community life to the destabilization among those who have clan influence, who did not have this influence what leads this last group to extinction.

The situation in Mosul

- The original information include interviews and visits the citizens of Mosul / East side providing relief to the right side (West) on 29/5/2017 and 21/6/2017 and a tour in the new Mosul district having interviews with residents.
- The city of Mosul is experiencing successive changes in the general public security. As for the eastern side, the situation gradually return to normal, but this did not lead to deterioration in the nature of fear and caution and the possibility of special security breaches with mortar shells falling on most neighborhoods from time to time. As well as the ugliness crimes of ISIS wiped out all the evidence of the originality of Mosul and its culture, not only what is related to the embrace of all the old cities of Assyrian, but their crimes long the lighthouse of Hadbaa, which is a symbols of Mosul, which cherishes all the people of Mosul, They did not have compassion toward the people of Mosul during their ruling period of three years. They left them hungry and thirsty, this is why Hammurabi called for to adopt the relief project with water and food, with the first signs of liberation on the right and left coasts.



The crimes of slaughtering of ISIS on the historic lighthouse of Hadbaa that represents the prominent lighthouse in Mosul (Hammurabi camera)



Hammurabi in the relief program for the liberated areas by providing them with drink water of the most dangerous conditions and children are eager for candies!

- Residents of Mosul confirm that the presence of sleeping cells in the city after its liberation is a matter of time, number of young men who met the humanitarian team of Hammurabi Human Rights

Organization on 29/5/2017 and 21/6/2017 volunteered with the organization's team to distribute relief aids. The estimated percentage of those who are belonging to ISIS in the liberated neighborhoods is 10%.

- During the visit carried out by Hammurabi Human Rights Organization in the district of new Mosul on June 21, 2017, which is not far from the lines of contact with the terrorists in the old Mosul only two kilometers, we did not find any logo or slogans to denounce ISIS crimes, the youth group that Hammurabi met said that the field media move to face the remains of ISIS need to support they miss.

- The Hammurabi Human Rights Organization team noted that the vast majority of women and girls who had gathered for humanitarian aid provided by the Organization were veiled on the basis of a call by armed ISIS. For the purpose of achieving justice in distribution, the Chairwoman of Hammurabi Organization ordered the women veiled to lift the lid on their faces because this phenomenon is not Iraqi nor from Mosul, because Mosul is the summit of civilization and does not like to adopt the dress Qandhari !! And with all the speed and smile the women responded!



Hammurabi distributing water to the population of Mosul during the days of partial liberation
in the right coast under the mortar shell of ISIS

- During our interviews on the right side of Mosul, all people complained of unemployment, which reached high rates of over 50 % among young people, and some complained of lost governmental jobs.
- Most of the citizens we met complained of the large number of waste and debris left in the streets and some squares, stressing that there are no decisive municipal measures on the cleanliness of liberated neighborhoods.
- Number of young people have proposed the use of audio broadcasting systems in mosques within specific periods to denounce the crimes of ISIS and urged citizens to confront this dark thought. Other youth said that most clerics do not perform their religious duties properly in response to this "religious" promotes by ISIS.
- In the new Mosul neighborhood, which we have visited, no Christian, Shabak, Kakai or Yazidi influence. The homes of these minority citizens are either destroyed, burned. In this context, the mother monastery of the Dominican nuns is also known as Saint Katrina Al-Seyania occupied a large area of the neighborhood subjected to shelling and mass destruction by ISIS. Also in the neighborhood Al-Noor the Armenian Church was completely destroyed as shown in the picture below.



The Armenian Church is completely destroyed in Mosul

- A source from inside Mosul told Hammurabi Human Rights Organization that:

a- A massacre by ISIS to the residents of the village of (Sheikh Mohammad), located in the district of Telkef, on the left side of Mosul, where the Air Force bombed the area on March 6, 2017 forcing the citizens to leave their destroyed homes due to threats and escape, where the fugitives were pursued towards the city of Telkef and executed, many of them were killed and some were slaughtered by ISIS These are some of the names of those who were liquidated and executed by ISIS on 6/2/2017.

- 1 - Ziad Mishhel Mohsen, born 1962.
- 2- Nayef Mishhel Mohsen, born 1993.
- 3- Mustafa Ziad Mishhel Mohsen, born in 2002.
- 4- Farhan Taha, born 1996.
- 5- Mohammed Abdel Aziz Mishhel, born 1997.

b- On Thursday morning, March 23, 2017 one of the fighter planes, bombed a tanker in the new Mosul area between the residential neighborhoods in the area between the new Mosul junction and Fathi al-Ali mosque, which is the line of resistance in the fighting between the forces and the terrorist gangs. After targeting and exploding the tank, the results on the ground were disastrous, causing the destruction of about 49 houses, the killing and wounding of those who were among them.

The source told Hammurabi that the number of bodies recovered from the rubble of the houses to the era of March 23, 2017, is 250 body including men, women and children, sources expected the number of victims to 500 people after the completion of the removal of the people under the rubble.

c- A source of Hammurabi organization reported that the bombing of gangs on Friday, March 24, 2017, called on mortars in the Wadi Hajar neighborhood on the right side of

Mosul, killing 17 civilians including men, women and children who were gathered to receive humanitarian aids.

d- A source of Hammurabi reported that 50 families came out of the district named (health and land reform) on Thursday night, 23/3/2017. At dawn on Friday, 24/3/2017, the fleeing families arrived at the gate of Sham fleeing from ISIS and the shelling of Iraqi forces, but were discovered by the terrorist gangs of ISIS, who began to shoot from the rush, which led to the fall of many of them dead and the rest of them flee for sheltering to the same area.

e- A source of Hammurabi reported that: ISIS issued an advisory opinion (Fatwa) to gather the families of the non-liberated areas (Al-Midan, Ras Al-Kor, Al-Mayasah, Sarjakhana, Al-Mashahda, Al-Khazraj, Al-Sa'ah, Bab Al-Jadid, Ras Al-Jada) as the human shields to be placed every (20-30) family in one house and then one of the snipers raise up to the top of the house to begin operations of sniping against Iraqi forces, and when targeted by the Iraqi and international aviation, these aircraft strike to cause a disaster after the deaths of civilians in custody. This happened on Thursday, March 23, 2017 in the new city of Mosul and before it in the rest of the neighborhoods.

f- A source of Hammurabi Human Rights Organization from inside Mosul reported that around 125 people, including men, women and children, were killed in Al-Iqtisadeen neighborhood by a gunman ISIS who were shot dead from Friday morning 24/3/2017 till Saturday afternoon, March 25, in Al-Iqtisadeen the neighborhood the July 17 on the right coast of Mosul. The source confirmed that they were trying to escape toward Iraqi forces to escape from ISIS.

The source assured that the number of civilian deaths by ISIS and the impact of military operations in the right coast has reached, according to the families of the victims and registered at the displacement centers to (3867) dead, and that some of the bodies left only a little. And that the number of housing units with commercial shops destroyed in the right coast since the beginning of military operations and the dissemination of this information exceeded (10000) units.

The source confirmed the existence of at list 27 people on 24/3/2017 who were held in the basement of the house where they were victims of the massacre in the new Mosul district, which was expected to massacre, so he wrote the names of those in the basement including the family (Haj Thamer Abdullah with his daughters grandchild and the family of the wife of Karim Jassem al-Salem).

g- Sources reported that on April 3-4, 2017, ISIS carried out a new massacre on the right side of Mosul by killing more than 120 citizens who were trying to flee and exit towards government forces they were slaughtered in (Hamam Al-Afia), carrying vehicles of bodies to a cemetery near the fifth bridge of Mosul, where 2-3 people were buried in one grave.

h -A source of Hammurabi reported on Sunday 26/3/2017, that ISIS detained families and civilians in the Sarjakhana area and used as human shields according to the same source, Yazidi girls were detained in number of houses belonging to Christians in Maidan district and the Najjarin market on the right coast of Mosul.

i - As reported by our sources from inside Mosul within the areas that were under the control of ISIS on April 18, 2017 for severe violations took place and the following are the most important :

1-In the elderly home in Mosul; controlled by ISIS (Mohammed Battata) nicknamed Abu Hussein, forced the elderly Christians to convert to Islam and then performed circumcision by surgery and then forcing them to pray. Giving little food and drink, also prevented anyone from donation to the home. The director of the orphanage of girls, hid the (adults) from ISIS fearing of forcibly marrying that sometimes happened. The orphanage of boys was recruited and trained them inside the house and transferred to the camps, where there were more than 100 orphans, and before the liberation of the left side had become the number (13) orphans.

2 - The source confirmed that one of the most important criminals in the area of "Albu Saif" is Arshad Ahmed Saleh and Hassan Alewi Ismail and Mahmoud Saliwa, adding that the criminal Arshad Ahmed stood on the cemetery of the village and said ostentatiously, " I slaughtered most of the dead of these graves " the source mentioned that number of graves is approximately 90, the criminal Hassan Alewi killed Mohannad Abdullah Sewadi and in summer 2016, Mahmoud Saliwa killed more than one person from Danno family, including (Hassan and Saleh Al-Danno), and also killed Colonel Hazem Alewi on April 2015, and the citizen Firas Ahmed Hussein was murdered by the terrorist ISIS Ahmad Saleh in the first month of 2015 as well as the killing of the Red Crescent employee Khaled Abdul Razak Suleiman in January 2016 and the killing of Mohammed Ali Jadou in the summer of 2016, the source stressed that criminal Ahmed Shehab Nayef urges young people to Jihad who recruited and ruining young minds in Mosul.

3 - Citizens of the Mosul residents reported that ISIS carried out number of criminal acts in the following areas. In Josek, Mu'ayad Abdullah was executed on charge of communication on 2/9/2016. The house of Abu Haitham former army officer was also burned on 27/2/2017 , Mohammed Abdul-Jabbar killed in December 2015 and the police woman Muna / Um Ahmed killed on 3/1/2016 and also killed Salah al-Jubouri Abu Abla in January 2017, the sources cited the story of the two brothers Mohammed and Maan Mowafaq who belong to the police, chased by ISIS urging them to flee and settle in the new Mosul neighborhood, but unfortunately the house was under bombing, as a result of fire exchange between Iraqi forces and ISIS subsequently they died on March 2017 with more than 30 people from their relatives. The sources identified a number of ISIS elements calling for those who stole the houses in the neighborhood mentioned are (Aziz Yousef and Abdullah Yousef and Adnan Mal Allah).

4 - Hammurabi sources confirmed that the other heinous crimes of ISIS committed in the family of the retired Brigadier General and the candidate (Abdul Karim Hilal Thenoon) where he was arrested and killed in Ramadan 2014 also they killed his son Ahmed Abdul Karim Hilal in October 2014 because he is affiliated with security , also killing his wife Maradi Fadel Ali Hussein on 3/1/2016, and killed his brother Bader Hilal Thenoon because he was a military also they killed his son Mohammed Bader on 17/2/2015.

5. In the area of Wadi Hajar, ISIS burned all the civilian cars. The Chechen criminal killed the young man (Hassan Mezher Al-Jawari) with five of his neighbors because they tried to escape in February 2017, also the children Mohammed Majid and his cousin who were under 11 years of age in were killed in December 2017, as well as the bombing of the house of the citizen (Alaa Al- deen Mohammed Abdullah) completely after they took him out of his house on 15/3/2017.

6 - in the area of the Prophet Shit the citizen Jamal Bata killed on 7/3/2017 on charge of communication, as well as the killing of the brothers Saad and Safwan Al-Ahmar, the first because he holds a Sim card in his pocket, and the second for having an idle mobile phone in March 2017, and killing the civilian Tarek Mal Allah Abdullah Bormana when trying to escape from the region on 20/3/2017 and killed police officer Ahmed Fadel Mohammed in the Autumn of 2014 and killed his brother Yousef before the occupation of Mosul also the brothers Ahmed and Mahmoud Abdel Ghani were killed in winter of 2015 and their father was died as a result of the fall of the mortar on his house, In February 2017, the brothers Faris and Maher Qasim Yahya were killed because they were a policeman. The young man was also slaughtered by the sword (Mizar Mahmoud) for faithless in God also ISIS killed the Brigadier pilot and candidate Faisal Habboo Sarhan.

● Mass graves and missing persons:

The suffering of the families that lost their sons and daughters is still in pain, especially since Hammurabi points out that more than (63) mass graves discovered in Sinjar area after its liberation, there are tens of mass graves in Mosul, as from time to time a mass grave is discovered, but dealing with this file has not reached the professional level where many of these cemeteries are abandoned and non-fenced and subject to tampering, there is no specific government authority to deal with this issue, and families that have lost one or more members suffer from the absence of a unified government body concerned with missing persons, clear and deal scientifically with this subject such as conducting DNA test of the families of missing persons, and to take samples from mass graves, plus a lack of experience.

And that the suffering lies when the missing is the family supporter and the inability of the family to dispose his assets and property because it turns to the account of underage until his death is confirmed or make sure that he is not alive, and that this process of long reviews and government transactions are a burden on the family, The absence of a unified body concerned with this file.

Violations against civilian activists

●Seven civilian activists were kidnapped in peaceful protests, including students, from a residential apartment in the center of the Iraqi capital Baghdad by unidentified gunmen on Monday, May 8, 2017. Iraqi activists carried names and pictures of activists and kidnapped students by gunmen who broke into an apartment in Al-Batawin area in central Baghdad and took them to an unknown destination.

Their names are: (Ahmad Na'im Ruwayi, Haydar Nashi Hassan, Ali Hussein Shnaoua, Samer Amer Musa, Abdullah Latif Faraj, Zaid Yahya and Hamza).

Activists in their pages on the social networking site Facebook condemned the kidnapping, calling on the official authorities to speed up their fate and trial of kidnappers. It is not the first kidnapping in Iraq against civil rights activists and demonstrations, as well as the press, by unknown gunmen, as part of the violence in the country following terrorism and the proliferation of weapons outside the state.

The kidnappers were released on May 10, 2017, according to statements issued by the Ministry of the Interior to the media, which reported that Interior Minister Mr. Qassim al-Araji personally supervised the release of the kidnappers. The sources confirmed that the Interior Ministry did not disclose the identity of the kidnappers and on the content of the state of release of the abductees.

Media violations

●Hammurabi Human Rights Organization (HHRO) has continued to support a number of journalists responsible for covering the course of the fighting against terrorism. An authorized spokesman for the organization called on the Iraqi armed forces to ensure safety after receiving information that the press team of Al-Mawqaf satellite channel represented by the reporter (Amir Ghazi) and the camera man (Amir Karadi),exposed to physical injuries in the liberation of the Kairawan area on the right of Mosul the morning of May 14, 2017, where Amir Ghazi said that a roadside bomb targeted their work car, resulting in a medium injury of his leg, and a severe injury in hand of the camera man,they were taken to al-Qayara hospital for treatment.

On the other hand, the correspondent of Al-Furat satellite channel (Riyad al-Oqaili) in Wasit province survived from an explosion of a landmine when he was escorting specialized forces to lift mines in the area of Zurbatiya.

●Media journalist Qaysar Al-Waeli, a member of Asia satellite channel, confirmed that he received threats to expel him from his job during April 2017. Several human rights organizations joined the campaign to advocate the journalist Al-Waeli for the justice of his case, among those organizations was Hammurabi Organization that warned the using of intimidation to silence the free media voices. An authorized spokesman stated that threats against the Iraqi journalist of Asia satellite channel are a blatant pressure to prevent continuing to publish corruption in the province of Diwaniyah.

Other violations

- An informed source informed Hammurabi that the citizen Abbas Fathel Saeed Jabbu was beaten and insulted by gunmen from the National Security in the center of the district of Hamdaniya on 13/3/2017, using insulting statements that he works for the Kurdistan Regional Government - Iraq, it is to be mentioned that the citizen Abbas is the mayor of the district and the owner of a booth for photocopying and this is the first time he is subjected to such physical and psychological torture.
- A number of car drivers ,complaint that their cars bearing the plates of Nineveh governorate, most of them displaced from Mosul areas, including Yazidis, Christians and Shabak, especially Arab tourists and others, during the months of May and June for being subjected to pressure and humiliation at the checkpoints and traffic police in Erbil and Duhok. Also drivers of vehicles carrying driving licenses issued from Baghdad complaint for not recognizing them and hold their holders at some traffic checkpoints.
- At the beginning of July, Hammurabi received numerous complaints from Yazidi citizens where their families were threatened and expelled from camps of displaced persons in Duhok province under the pretext those members of these families belong to the popular crowd. The information said that the families of the citizens (K.H.M) and (N.G) and (Sh.C.F.B) and (M.Sh.C) faced violation and the expulsion and humiliation was carried out by Asayish, who threatened these families to pressure those joining the popular mobilization to withdraw from it.
- On July 22, 2017, Hammurabi Human Rights Organization received a field report confirming that an armed group belonging to the militias without identifying the name, kidnapped and killed three people from the house of (Khudair Kassar al-Janabi) in the "Daira" area of Baghdad's southern belt,some of the perpetrators were arrested by the government military force and the arrested were transferred to the capital Baghdad, and following this measure some group tried to pressure the family of victims to surrender but families rejected all this pressure, and in a later development of this event, a group of militias kidnapped Sheikh Qassem Mahdi al-Janabi with his sons and nephews, number of kidnapped people was (13) from the house of Sheikh Qassem in the area of the "Muwilha" village adjacent to the village of "Daira", has been bargaining on the release of kidnappers in exchange for waiver of their right in favor of the perpetrators, and so forced the family of victims to waive to protect the lives of the citizens who were kidnapped as they were released.
- According to information received by Hammurabi Human Rights Organization on 11/7/2017, some areas of Babil province and the southern belt of Baghdad witnessed kidnappings, displacement and sometimes killings. According to information, armed militias north of Babil, specifically in the Musayyib district, committed kidnapping and displacement against the families, in Al-Askari district and the Bahbhani district in the said judiciary on the pretext of belonging to the ISIS.

"Legal Violations "Notifications"

- A notice to Hammurabi Human Rights Organization on the occasion of the seventh anniversary of the massacre of the Church "Sayidet Al-Najat" in the heart of Baghdad on 31/10/2010

On October 31, 2017, a remembrance of the seventh anniversary of the great massacre, which was a genocide of Christians in all its meaning, and led to the martyrdom of 54 martyrs between a child ,a woman and a man are in the middle of Sunday prayers in Karrada considered one of the safest areas in Baghdad. Where a terrorist operation targeted the Church of "Sayidet Al-Najat" and its faithful on 31/10/2010 as among the martyrs and on the top of the list of martyrs as priests of the young generation, while another was deeply injured is still under treatment in addition to the destruction of the features of the church.



Hammurabi amid a demonstration in central Baghdad for the martyrs of the Church "Sayidet Al-Najat" (from the archives)

The remembrance of this criminal act and the signs of mischief, backwardness, hatred and obscurantism must put us in the face of the fact that it has not only targeted the Iraqi Christian citizens and their church affiliations, but also targets Iraq with all its components and religious creations. Religious and cultural identities that distinguish its great faith impact. This crime was repeated in other copies by targeting churches, monasteries, Christian temples, Yazidis and others. This was the case during the terrorist invasion of ISIS to Nineveh province, which was witnessed in Mosul and the cities, towns and villages of Nineveh Plain, Sinjar and Telafar. It is no secret of the political and security failure that led Iraq to this state of bloody crimes continued and the kind of deliberate targeting seemed certain, the day before the crime in the church of " Sayidet Al-Najat" the concrete barriers removed from its entrances, which facilitated the infiltration of criminals in the church and exhausted the blood of priests and worshipers while they were calling for peace and safety of the country.



Hammurabi leads a demonstration in front of the Church of "Sayidet Al-Najat" in Baghdad (from the archives)

As we are living the pain and grief of this evil crime, what happened did not extinguish the light and brightness of the "Sayidet Al-Najat", and he could not devote fear and panic to the souls despite the horrors of the massacre, and if we have to face a reminder, the composure and steadfastness of the terrorist tyrants is the domain name that must prevail.

- An authorized spokesman for Hammurabi Human Rights Organization called on the Federal Ministry of Education to give special priority to schools in the liberated and rural areas due to the extent of the damage and suffering of neglect.

The spokesman added in a statement to the reporter of Nirgal news network on the occasion of the new school year (2017-2018) that the development of these schools need urgent treatment in the lack of health services, including lack of access to safe drinking water, as well as lack of sanitation facilities and the most that can be diagnosed there are old schools that need maintenance, restoration and loss of decision and the exchange of accusations in attempts to shirk responsibility.

The spokesman added that the current educational situation in these areas requires the formation of operating rooms at each level of education for urgent reform, calling on the educational bodies and administrations in schools to abandon the traditional routine work and move to an administrative and educational direction and press the provincial councils in this direction.

He also called on humanitarian and human rights organizations to give priority in their activities to visit the schools and provide the necessary relief. He pointed out that Hammurabi Human Rights Organization has given priority to reforming drinking water systems in a number of schools in Nineveh Plain in the provision of some of the requirements of the school and even pay teachers in the schools that were introduced in refugee camps as well as restoration activities.

- Notification to Hammurabi Human Rights Organization concerning the attempt to amend the Personal Status Law No. 188 of 1959

At a time when the Iraqis are looking forward to strengthening the contemporary civil values and perpetuating the momentum of urbanization based on equality, justice and human approach, as the Iraqis began to mark the signs of a qualitative leap in light of the national victories over ISIS terrorism, say at this time the Parliament witnessed a painful step aimed at modifying the Personal Status Law No. 188 of 1959 to adapt to the Article (2) paragraph (a) of the Constitution: "No law may be enacted that contradicts the tenets of Islam." Contrary to article (b), which stipulates that a law cannot be enacted that contradicts the principles of democracy.

That the Hammurabi Human Rights Organization, referring to the insistence of Parliament to adopt this amendment in the most articles, it represents an unfair attempt to interpret the Islamic text to satisfy the extreme male tendencies of those who carry out the legislative power only. It is a clear attempt to be in favor of the Jaafari's law in its version aimed at legitimizing the marriage of the girl child, whereas a text of this kind is absolutely contrary to the legal texts in force in the judiciary, in line with the Personal Status Law, which stipulates that the age of puberty is eighteen years and not nine years, and thus does not accept the certificate of any Iraqi citizen only if he was 18 years old or higher.

That a simple comparison between the two cases confirms beyond doubt that the marriage of minors is a definite departure from the Iraqi legal approach, as well as the collision with the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and international conventions on the rights of children and women and to get out is the return of Iraqi women to illiteracy and under development, a declining society at all levels.

That the statement of Iraqi parliament to amend the law in the formulas currently proposed is a serious violation of the rights and innocence of female childhood, and inhumane diarrhea to satisfy the instincts and this in itself is not consistent with the current national political responsibility, required by parliament to address the problems of corruption and work according to the mechanisms of reform, There are benefits that are now required in the establishment of legislation to ensure sustainable development and put an end to the laxity and violations of rights and work with the two presidencies, the presidency and the prime minister to ensure the promotion of community reconciliation in accordance with the requirements of transitional justice, and legislation to compensate millions of Iraqis whose rights have been violated by terrorism.

Hammurabi Human Rights Organization, referring to the responsibility of the House of Representatives to adopt legislation that meets the needs of Iraqi public opinion and not the legislation of controversial laws that harm the values of civil and human rights, this is one of the priorities should be run by the parliament, and the necessary benefits to promote the building of a democratic civil state, as Iraq does not accept any attempts to retreat from the march of progress in a world governed by the technological wonders and scientific development that Iraqis have to keep pace with.

The phenomenon of human trafficking in Iraq And violations against the Iraqi women

Hammurabi Human Rights Organization follow-up the issue of trafficking in human beings and the methods followed, although the information in this regard is very limited due to the sensitivity of the subject, the organization was able to monitor and find out the following:

First: the security forces were able to arrest gangs mocking their movement for this purpose, have revealed gangs in Baghdad, Hilla and Diwaniyah, and sentenced some members of these gangs judicially.

Second: it is clear from the facts that trafficking gangs use women more than men to lure victims, which is confirmed by the investigations in Diwaniyah and Hilla.

Third: investigations and current information of social researchers revealed that most cases of trafficking in human beings are within the framework of two objectives. The first is to benefit from the human organs in the sale of (kidney) to patients who are lying in private hospitals inside Iraq or in the Iraqi neighborhood, most often in Jordan, second objective is the recruitment of girls and boys for secret prostitution and working in nightclubs, a large proportion of Iraqi girls work in cafes and restaurants in Kurdistan Region or in Jordan, Lebanon, Syria and Turkey.

With these two objectives, a group of child victims are recruited as beggars at the crossroads or near hotels, cafes, public markets and the phenomenon spread in Baghdad, as well as in other cities that include religious shrines

Fourth: According to information circulating, members of trafficking gangs take advantage of children who are lost during religious visits, they are lured and persuaded to accompany these traitors, at a later stage, personal status cards are issued as well as passports to be traded outside Iraq, it has been indicated that some Iraqi gangs have links with gangs in Iraq's neighboring countries.

Fifth: the phenomenon of homeless children has been exacerbated after invasion of ISIS in the areas of Iraq. The information said that the wives of the terrorists groups and their relatives who do not have an economic support are forced to sell their bodies after they have moved to Baghdad, Kirkuk, Erbil or the city center of Baquba, according to the information that some taxi drivers are running such acts , and some women who survived from ISIS were forced to be homeless and were taken by gangs because they feared social shame, if they announced themselves and some families of minorities refuse to receive them again, and without the intervention of some civil society organizations, including Hammurabi Organization the number will increase.

Sixth: According to Hammurabi sources in monitoring in the city of Basra, which is suffering from the trafficking in drugs that reaches coffee shops and even to schools: in the form of tablets, including Hashish, and antidote that comes from the south of Iran across the common border, the police arrested a group of drug gangs imprisoning in Basra and Nasiriyah prisons. We call on the Iraqi authorities to study the situation with the Iranian authorities and take the necessary measures to end this very strange phenomenon on the Iraqis.

Seventh: Iraq lacks a shelter for girls and women who are subjected to sexual exploitation as violently whatever the means are , they have to flee or commit suicide, last year there were

more than 300 suicide cases of girls and women under pressure of fear of scandal, are subjected to murder and the event is then performed under the pretext of suicide by the investigations of some of the security services, but recorded more than one case to accuse women and girls of madness after being subjected to sexual assaults.

Eighth: accurate information that the trafficking gangs sometimes resort to kidnapping of beautiful girls or children to exploit them, one of the crimes in this regard happened to the girl Christine Ezzo Abada, which was taken away by one of the gunmen of ISIS in the arms of her mother Aida Hanna on 22/8/2014, during the displacement of the family from the city of "Baghdida" Hamdaniyah after the occupation by the terrorists, the person kidnapped her called Ibrahim who forced the mother to leave the place or to be killed. In the spring of 2017, the child Christina was saved by "man of a good will", according to his words, he had taken her from the door of the mosque in Mosul and adopted among his children during the three years while he changed her name from Christina to Zeinab.



Hammurabi delegations welcome the surviving child Christina



Christina 3 years in the arms of her mother
when she was kidnapped



Christina At the age of 6 years was named Zainab
From the magazine of French life after editing

Ninth: There are known phenomena monitored by Hammurabi Human Rights Organization on the displacement camps, where frequent scenes the exit of women and the presence of cars waiting for them, it seems that the phenomenon is related to prostitution, and there is also the so-called "marriage of fun " as clerics hold their marriage for a specific time and then divorced after that.

HHRO implement Capacity building as a part of solutions

●The year of 2017 has not witnessed any positive development dreamed by women can be relied upon on the conditions of Iraqi women socially, economically and politically, the role of women and their participation in state institutions was limited compared with the first provisional government which was under the supervision and leadership of the United Nations, the United States and the United Kingdom, at that time six women were elected to different ministries such as agriculture, municipalities, the environment, labor and social affairs, Ministry of women, Ministry of Migration and displaced.

As the years progressed, this number diminished to only two ministers in the current government, it seems that the experience of the parliament and the compulsory quota is not in the interest of masculine minds that women are considered below the required level because they are female! So Hammurabi decided, on the initiative of the Chairwoman, to find practical and real ways to help propose solutions to this shameful dilemma of the decline imposed on women.

By encouraging the young generation of outstanding and competent women with higher or administrative responsibilities that will enable them to build an economic and political future worthy of a country of wealth and human and material wealth that can make it a leader in developed countries, provided that it is led by qualified women and men from their first steps in their creative or studying direction.

●What our organization offers in this regard is among the initiatives to solve the futile situation and help the new generation to overcome not only with mourning, blame, crying and constant criticism, but by running the mind, thinking and taking bold steps towards a peaceful and natural revolution in the young generation, especially the females and their innovations. Here are some examples of young women's capacity-building processes as using new technology.



Hammurabi, in cooperation with the US International Development Organization in Erbil, with international experts to train young women in obtaining employment opportunities

●On 1/3/2017, Chairwoman of Hammurabi Human Rights Organization award the Iraqi fashion designer Hadeel Al-Abed the title of peace ambassador to Hammurabi Human Rights Organization, she is an active member of the organization and in more than an opportunity for refugee relief in Jordan.



In the center Hadeel Al-Abed Ambassador of peace to Hammurabi, On her right Pascale WARDA Chairwoman of Hammurabi and on left H E. Mrs. Safiya Al-Suhail Ambassador of Iraq to Jordan, Women develop women's capabilities



Training of students of how to deal with media and documentation in destroyed areas
(The Church of Tahra - Qaraqosh under the rubble of burning and destruction, practiced by ISIS)



16 years-old student receiving training at Hammurabi organization in Baghdad, summer 2017



Training a student on the management of institutions in the Governmental institutions/ Office of the Director General of the Department of Non-Governmental Organizations of the General Secretariat of the Council of Ministers – Baghdad

Family violence without solutions

●The Hammurabi Human Rights Organization has been confirmed through monitoring and field follow-up, holding meetings and attending number of conferences, workshops and testimonies of women victims of excessive violence, as well as monitoring what is published in the various media. We say the following diagnoses were made by the organization:

-The Hammurabi Human Rights Organization found that domestic violence is still widespread and aggravated in Iraq, specifically violence against women and children, and that this spread is wide in rural areas in general. Therefore, the solution is in education, capacity building and awareness of rights and duties, in addition to the legal mechanisms lacking by the Iraqi judiciary, such as the law "combating domestic violence" prepared by the Iraqi Women's Network (in which Hammurabi is an active member), has become a draft law and entered the parliament for more than four years to enjoy the satisfaction of legislators, especially MP from powerful parties, where they fail to give women and children the right to get rid of the masculinity that exceeds their rights and humiliating their dignity.

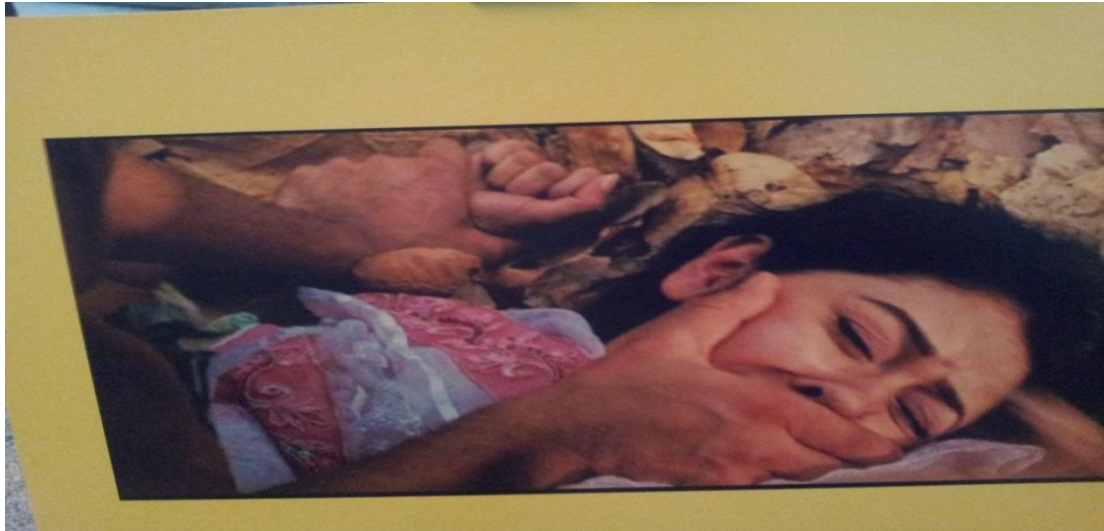
- Concerns continue to dominate women from publicizing the violations they are subjected to, particularly on the subject of sexual harassment and marriage without the will of women. There is clear tribal and sectarian coverage to cover up these cases, including marrying the victim to meet the demands of a tradition that does not concern the dignity of the girl or the child or the victim woman but their fate is a cheap commodity.

-Hammurabi Human Rights Organization found that personal status courts are limited to marriage and divorce, without making exceptional efforts to promote social research to overcome problems and violations to avoid sending children to the streets as a result of the lack of humanitarian follow-up to such social violations.

- The year 2017 recorded a rise in the case of divorces and separation between couples, especially in urban areas the Supreme Judicial Council announced that (170) thousand divorce cases recorded during 2017, and the total divorce between the years 2005 - 2017 amounted to (600) thousand divorce cases, and the case is that there are still no social institutions or opinion bodies studying these dangerous negative phenomena and developing solutions to them the worst result of these cases reflect primarily on children and the biggest example is the phenomenon of homeless, which is increasing in all streets of the city where children and mothers resort to begging .The first reason is the poor economic situation of the most Iraqi families to the financial situation and in some cases lack of resources family can be supported.

-Despite the important achievement by the Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs in the field of social welfare and the elimination of corruption, which was prevalent in, this situation remains in urgent need to follow-up and review from time to time to include those who fall below the poverty line to be covered by social care, preserving the dignity and right of the people for decent living.

- Hammurabi Human Rights Organization recorded the continuation of the phenomenon of children and women beggars, enough to point to what we see from samples at road intersections and in front of restaurants and hotels.
- The chances of girls and women in employment and access to employment is still at their lowest levels, between this social segment with the rate of girls graduating from institutes and colleges but without work.
- The year 2017 has clear implications for Article 26 paragraph 2 of the Unified National Card Act, which provides for the forcible Islamization of underage children if a parent, father or mother, turns to Islam, there are now thorny legal cases as a result. Note that Hammurabi organization since 2012 is continuing in its campaign to amend this article which was previously Article 21 paragraph 3 of the canceled civil status law and transferred the article to become 26 paragraph 2 of the unified national card law.
- Noting that Sunni and Shiite Endowments responded negatively to Hammurabi's request for their support to amend the article to respect the child's inefficiency in making the decision to reach adulthood. The justification of the two Endowments was that the amendment was contrary to article 2 paragraph First from the new constitution which states "It is not permissible to enact a law that contradicts the principles of Islamic law" without respect for the same article in the paragraph: Second which states: "No law can be enacted that contradicts the principles of democracy". That is, they embrace the constitution in favor of the ideas of some influential people and neglect the rest citing religious obstacles. In particular systematic and clear waste of rights and especially for non-Muslim citizens.
- The year 2017 witnessed attempts in Parliament to amend the Personal Status Law No. 188 of 1959, with the intention of consecrating masculine domination in the name of religion to confiscate the rights of children and women according to the interpretation of this Islamic text.
- The year 2017 recorded suicide cases among women and killings with the excuses of honor, and there are many information and news circulated in this regard, but Hammurabi did not succeed to obtain field documents about it.
- The Hammurabi Human Rights Organization has noticed a response from some government authorities to address sexual harassment and abuse of women and children the problem is that there is no courage among victims to file complaints under the pretext of fear of scandal, and many families hide their victims.



A photo of a Yazidi's exhibition at the entrance of the parliament in 2017 to view the sexual crimes of ISIS, to which were exposed Yazidis and Christian's women (Hammurabi Camera)

The reality of the cities, towns and villages of Nineveh Plain after liberation

Hammurabi Human Rights Organization followed the demographic, service and security situation and the level of reconstruction and the return of people to their areas monitoring developments and conditions on the ground through six periodic reports:

- ✚ First periodic report on 1/11/2017 on the situation of returnees in the Christian towns of Nineveh Plain.

The Organization noted, through its follow-up:

- Lack of municipal services and mechanisms and lack in pure drinking water for domestic use.
- Returning families need urgent food baskets after the decline of food programs implemented by international and local organizations.
- Hammurabi Human Rights Organization monitors the displacement of some returning families as a result of tensions and clashes in the lines of contact between the federal forces and the Peshmerga.
- A large shortage of educational and teaching bodies despite the rehabilitation of schools.
- Tens of houses ruined and burned and still the same without reconstruction.
- Great suffering due to the cold weather and the delay of distribution of white oil with the low hours of processing national electricity for families, and the absence of justice in the mechanism of distributing the white oil for returning families, as the quantity processed was only 100 liters for the period from 1/7/2017 to 31/12/2017.

●More than two months since the preparation of the report and the Christian returnees did not get any humanitarian assistance in the areas of Telkaf and Hamdaniya only what was provided by Hammurabi organization of water systems for purification and desalination "filters" , health and food baskets thus the rest of returnees of Shabak, Kakai's and Yazidi did not get anything. There is a great failure in the access of humanitarian organizations to these areas because of the security situation resulting from the plan to impose the rule of law in the so-called (disputed) areas.



Hammurabi distributes drinking water filters in Telesqof to support the return of its displaced people after three years of suffering

Services provided by local governments in these towns are not up to the required level for many reasons:

- 1- Lack of governmental financial allocations.
2. Lack of mechanisms to remove debris.
- 3 - Lack of interest from the local government in Nineveh.
- 4 – Thousands of burned and destroyed houses still remains the same as there is no one to take care of them so far.
5. The situation of the streets is very poor due to the lack of municipal services.

There is an urgent need for the returned families:

- Food baskets because of the decline in food programs carried out by international and local organizations.
- Pure and sterile drinking water is needed, because the water that is pumped into the houses is not suitable for drinking as a result of the lack of chlorine sterilization in Government water stations
- Health conditions also need support from international organizations for the loss of local governments of any possibility to help.
- There is a big problem now suffering from the education sector in the district of Hamdaniya, despite the rehabilitation of a large number of schools in the district by international and local organizations and the establishment of a number of schools or caravans to accommodate the number of children of returning families,

as the main problem is the existence of exceptions for hundreds of teachers have to stay in Erbil and Duhok and teaching in schools for the children of families who still do not want to return to their areas for many reasons, and those families are forming an important figure in the preparation of education in Hamdaniya, the number is more than 300 teacher, and the number of retirees of education and teaching staff during the three years of displacement amounted hundreds, In addition to the decision of the Council of Ministers, which provides for a leave with a nominal salary for four years made hundreds of teaching staff to apply for it, which made it impossible to complete the quorum of administrative and educational bodies in the schools opened in Nineveh Plain, where the shortage of the staff is more than 800 which is a dilemma and a challenge faced by returnees to their homes in Nineveh Plain.

✚ The second periodic report issued on 5/11/2017 regarding the situation in Mosul and the surrounding towns

Hammurabi Human Rights Organization continued the situation in the towns of Nineveh Plain and Mosul and went out until the report was prepared on 5/11/2017 with the following observations:

The situation in the city of Mosul varies between calm and relative stability, but this varies within the city from one neighborhood to another. The eastern side is more vibrant and active. It has a clear continuity in services but does not cover the demands of the population, especially in electricity services. Frequent interruptions in power supply throughout the day, in addition to the accumulation of waste.

- The markets of the city began to revive and recuperate, including the market (Prophet Younis), but the prices are relatively high, and most activities are with restaurants cafes and commercial platforms, "sidewalk trade."

- There is a significant security presence in the squares and at the intersection of roads and the entrances of the city on the left and right sides.

- Reconstruction of some neighborhoods is still very slow and most renovations are carried out by owners of houses and shops of the Arab component, while the houses of Christians and Yazidis are still intact, some are destroyed others burned and looted and some are seized by security and influential elements, till now there is no plan for rebuild, while only some of the owners inspect from time to time and remove the rubble, therefore Mosul did not see the return of Christian or Yazidi families, while some Shabak returned to their homes.

- There is no information or programs so far to help Christians and Yazidis to rebuild their homes, the scene is very mysterious while the revival of Arab Muslims and Kurds are clear activities for restoration.

- It is very rare to see officials from the provincial council or politicians representing the city are inspecting the continuation of the situation there, and that the presence of some on the ground for the sake of information only.

- Residents of Mosul reported that the Council of the province of the conflicts and the process of punctuation and mutual accusations clearly affects the stability of the city, with the possibility of infiltration of terrorist elements to the city, if not controlled by the security forces, particularly in the west and south of Mosul.

- The city is witnessing the return of banking activity, but the work of banks is still only to secure salaries without considering the savings of citizens and credit and other activities of current accounts.

- Despite the receipt of transactions for hundreds of employees and workers in the military and security services to stabilize their positions, but the reviews are crowded on the centers allocated for this action has not resolved their cases so far.

Hammurabi Human Rights Organization has identified a severe shortage of private medical clinics, while government hospitals continue to complain about shortages of medicines, doctors and nurses.

- There are no municipal activities to face the winter, which is on the doors and all municipalities complain the lack of capabilities, and therefore has been resorted to donations from financially wealthy persons to provide fuel for vehicles carrying pelvic waste, this was in Mosul and the center of the district of Telkef.

- There are not yet adequate answers to compensation and all that is raised are rumors and not promises, citizens in Mosul in Baghdida and Telkef demand clarifications from the Nineveh Provincial Council on this subject.

- Hammurabi Human Rights Organization noted that all churches and monasteries in the city of Mosul, as in the towns and villages of Nineveh Plain, are still in ruins, burn and destruction, some have pointed to the sponsors of these churches to adopt campaigns for the restoration of churches and monasteries, it is believed that the head of the mentioned churches do not wish to return to Mosul. They are stable, either in Erbil or Duhok, and a few of them went to Nineveh Plain and Baghdida.

Hammurabi Human Rights Organization noted initiatives from youth groups for volunteering most of these initiatives are for cleaning and beautification of neighborhoods, but in general they are very few initiatives and can turn into broad field activities if civil society organizations do well.

- The situation in the liberated city of Sinjar remains unclear, as the return of displaced persons is very low and the city has witnessed no noticeable developments in the restoration of municipal services. Telafar has clear activities in this regard, in general, the judicial authorities is in great need for urgent reforms of the municipal structures, medical and educational.

- Hammurabi Human Rights Organization monitored the existence and security concerns in most areas of Nineveh province on the margins of tension between the federal government and the government of Kurdistan Region, especially in the areas of contact between the federal forces and Peshmerga, and withdraws the tension on the villages of Christian , Yazidi ,Shabak and Kakai under the control of Peshmerga, the villages have daily tensions, especially Fishkhabour, Bajda, Karawla and Deraboun, despite the natural situation experienced by the population there.

The third periodic report issued on 8/11/2017 on the cities, towns and villages of Nineveh Plain and the conditions of returnees

- Since the displaced families began to return to their areas in Nineveh Plain till today the Christian returnee families did not receive any humanitarian assistance from local governments or international and local humanitarian organizations in each of the district of Hamdaniya except for the provided by Hammurabi human rights organizations of water filters, food and health baskets, as well as assistance from church-sponsored organizations, this is the case with the rest of the families belonging to (Shabak, Kakai, Yazidi and Arab) , they also do not received any aid. There are difficulties in access of humanitarian organizations to these areas because of the security situation resulting from the plan to impose the rule of law in disputed areas, especially in the lines of contact between the two sides.

- The statistics available to Hammurabi on the number of Christian families returning to Nineveh Plain are as follows: Al-Hamdaniya district is 3800 family, Karamlis 210 family, Bartela district 450 family, Bashiqa and Bahzani 121 family. In Telkef the families return to Telesqof and Baqofa the number reached before 16/9/2017 to 750 families,

but unfortunately most of these families have been displaced again to Alqosh and Duhok because of tension and clashes occurred between the Peshmerga forces and the Iraqi army on last October 23, three young civilians have become victims. Returnees are in urgent need to food baskets as the food programs not continued by international and local organizations, and also the weak work of the Ministry of Commerce in supplying agents ration card with basic foodstuffs, families started buying food, rice, oil and other essentials for living.

Municipal Services:

The level of government municipal services is still very low, especially in raising the waste and the ruins of the affected houses, which owners began to restore, and certainly the reasons for the decline in municipal services is due to the following:

- Lack of sufficient service cadres in these districts, municipalities.
- Lack of financial allocations.
- The absence of heavy mechanisms of (Shutters and suction) to raise waste.
- Poor interest of the Nineveh Provincial Council in these areas.
- Thousands of burned and destructive houses remain the same as it is as not adopted the interest so far.
- Qaraqosh and other Christian villages and towns are still awaiting reconstruction.



A picture of the situation of houses of Qaraqosh, which was completely destroyed

The situation of the streets is very bad and some are destroyed due to military actions and in dire need of restoration and re-tiling.

-Lack of ration and white oil for returnees.

General health status:

- The health situation is also deteriorating and needs considerable support from the central government and international organizations because the governorate council can not provide any effective services until the preparation of the report on 8/11/2017 because there are no financial allocations, moreover rehabilitation of the health centers is slow and medicines, medical supplies and staff is not available.
- The main hospital in the district of Hamdaniya, which was providing medical services to the region affected by the full control of ISIS, and the rehabilitation efforts are underway for more than four months, has been completed by some emergency departments, and the opening of a temporary delivery room, qualifying for the first stage on 7/1/2018 with the completion of all seven operating theaters and be ready to provide services, the rehabilitation is done by UNDP. Hammurabi delegation visited the hospital and transferred the case to the Ministry of Health in Baghdad at a special conference to inform the hospital about the need for rehabilitation and commitment to respect the rights of interested doctors, including volunteers, in addition to drawing attention to the necessary medicines.

Electricity conditions:

- the national electricity in the past few months was well available well, but now it is not right. The problems of national power outage started to recur and cause many problems, including stopping the pumping of drinking water projects to houses hours and days, the health sector is also influenced in providing services in addition to the self-employed who are also affected by these interruptions, all of which happened after the events in the city of Kirkuk and the crisis is still till the period of preparing this report, the people compensate for

the shortage of national electricity through private generators linked to timers, which started work one month ago and according to a new system was agreed with governmental administrative authorities, it is the operating system in hours, as it is linked to the timers on generators..

Drinking water Network:

- The only project is the water project of Salamiya that feeds the areas of Nineveh plain in the district of Hamdaniya and districts of Bartela and Baheshika, in addition to Nimrod area. This project became a little service because of its aging. In 1978, it was designed and produced a capacity of 2000 m³/h to feed 50000 populations. After liberation the project rehabilitated with the assistance of UNDP, nowadays it is no longer sufficient to meet the needs of the population in these administrative units and the size of violations on the main carrier line from Salamiya to Hamdaniya water project is 600 m³ / h and the current product does not reach 1800 m³ / h.

So the distribution of water to all these areas alternately is for every 24 hours to a region and this is harmful to the people because of the shortage of water to reach them to meet their needs, forcing them to use alternatives, which is the purchase of water from the owners of wells through tickets which cost them additional funds burden they also have the risk of using water reached by government projects and from wells for non-sterilization, which is lack of the chlorine used for water sterilization and some alternative chlorine materials are used.

Education Sector:

- there is a big problem suffered the sector of education in Hamdaniya and Telkef, despite the rehabilitation of a large number of schools in the two districts by international and local organizations and the establishment of a number of schools inside caravans for children of returning families.

The main problem is the existence of exceptions for hundreds of teachers to stay in Erbil and Duhok and schools for families who do not want to return to their areas for many reasons, and those constitute an important figure in the education staff of Hamdaniya, the number is more than 300 teacher, and the retired teachers during the three years of displacement amounted to hundreds, in addition to the decision of the Council of Ministers, which provides for a leave with a nominal salary for four years made hundreds of teaching staff to get vacations of this kind. The shortage of owners has reached more than 800 cadres and this is a dilemma. As well as the presence of the security fence that was built through the areas of Nineveh Plain and led to the separation of tens of villages belonging to the education authority in the two areas, which prevents the access of educational bodies to those villages.

Higher Education and Al-Hamdaniya University:

- Colleges affiliated with Al-Hamdaniya University have returned to its original locations in Al-Hamdaniya district after reconstruction by the people. The Colleges are College of Education with its ten departments (Geography, History, and English Language. Psychology, Arabic Language, Mathematics, Computer, physical education), college of

Administration and Economics most of its sites are leased and it is a property of the people because of the incomplete government buildings of the university, which have been severely damaged largely by the military operations, affecting the educational process. The Mosul Technical Institute was also transferred to the center of Al-Hamdaniya district and took one of the schools affiliated to the Ministry of Education to be its current headquarters, as for the medical and engineering departments, the students of Al-Hamdaniya, Telkef and Baasheqa district are continuing study at Mosul University.

- There are no governmental buildings for the internal departments of the university students, and there is daily suffering of teachers and students who live outside the city boarder on their daily arrival to the university due to poor security conditions and closure of check points and delays in these controls due to the security check, also no university buses to transport students from Mosul to Al-Hamdaniya University.

The security situation:

- The general security situation in the areas of Nineveh Plain is in urgent need of radical treatment and review from time to time in order to prevent any breaches that disturb the security of returning citizens as happening now in regions of contact.

The forth periodic report issued on 12/11/2017 regarding the situation in Sinjar and the north

- Sinjar area suffers from numerous human rights violations, the situation is still characterized by many problems in many areas of daily life, noting that many of the families of Sinjar are still displaced, and the return is slow, especially since many houses of citizens and public buildings are destroyed or burned.
- The health situation in Sinjar area suffers from severe neglect, although there are eight health centers, only two are working and provide medical services, according to the information, the city has 9 doctors, 150 service workers and 400 employee working in the health field, but most of them did not join their jobs under the pretext of the security situation and they are now working in Erbil and Duhok.
- About the hospital of Sinjar is ready to work and is only lacking management, doctors and other staff, knowing that the director of the hospital is in Duhok, although the overall security situation is very good and other diagnoses that the hospital generators do run only by the order of the hospital director , as during the few days preceded the release of our report three pregnant women visit the hospital, which forced the director of the district to operate one of the generators by himself to provide the hospital and specifically the birth hall with electricity.
- The educational situation there suffers from many problems, because teachers of the city are not enrolled in their educational jobs, most of them are present in Erbil or Duhok, and there is no logical justification for their discontinuity, this situation has led some people to volunteer to open schools.

- many students have lost their opportunity to perform the third round approved by the Ministry of Education because they were unable to attend the examination centers in Erbil as a result of road cuts for security, they are of Yazidi, Christian and Shabak.

- There is a bitter complaint of electrical power outages as families are given one hour of electricity from the national grid, therefore, the dependence is on the electricity supply of the generators. The Ampere is sold for ten thousand dinars on the pretext that there is not enough fuel to run them from the black market.

- Lack of drinking water network mechanisms that perpetuate the pumping of water to the homes of citizens because of the erosion of the network and frequent overrun operations, and because it lacks the management of the persistence of its work, many of them based in Dohuk on the pretext that the security situation is not allowed to continue field work while The overall security situation in Sinjar is very good.

- The municipal council in Sinjar is completely disabled and none of the eight members of the council until the date of our report referred to them are outside the area and thus does not carry out the duties of the Council, although the situation requires continuous municipal mobilization to meet the challenges of daily life there.

The fifth periodic report issued on 14/11/2017 concerning the educational situation in the Nineveh Plain, Sinjar and Telafar for the academic year 2017-2018

- the director of the Department of Education in Al-Hamdaniya within the General Directorate of Education in Nineveh province assured that the educational reality in the district of Al-Hamdaniya lost than 900 of its educational staff because

of the displacement during the past three years, as the educational staff did not continue because of their presence in neighboring countries for getting immigration, there are other reasons for the decline in educational reality:

1-A large number of educational and educational bodies retired during the three years of displacement without compensation.

2 - Large number of educators receives long-term leave with a nominal salary under the law that was issued granting work leave for four years.

3 - The presence of more than 300 teachers and educational staff having exception from the Ministry of Education not to return to their areas and stay in the areas of displacement to work in schools that remained there.

4-The death of number of them and the absence of new appointments to compensate for the shortfall.

This is a serious phenomenon, the consequences of which will be severe, and the deterioration of the educational and teaching level, the deprivation of hundreds of students of their right to education, and the security problems are also limiting the remaining educational and teaching bodies remaining access to schools in villages and rural areas of Hamdaniya district because of the security situation and the division of the area for security measures within the disputed areas, is it allowed to pass only through military security controls.

- Many schools are not suitable for use because the network of services is generally flattered, and there is a possibility that these schools will become hotbeds for the spread of diseases, including mumps, due to the lack of sanitation in general and drinking water systems and unhealthy ventilation system.
- There is a lack in most schools for what is called the school pharmacy, so no First Aid for emergency cases that infect the students to deal with the injured for treatment.
- Some administrations of the schools and in the three stages are not committed to administrative contexts in strict adherence to the official period of study or in the procedures for hygiene and waste treatment, this was diagnosed as a result of field visits by a team of Hammurabi Human Rights Organization.
- Hammurabi Human Rights Organization has received complaints from some school departments of lack of scientific specialties, especially in schools of higher education.
- The shortage in the number of educational cadres and for various specialties and stages, significantly increased due to the lack of new appointments to the general educational staff, despite the presence of hundreds of graduates in various specialties that can be issued appointment orders to them except for the traditional mechanisms in the appointments because the educational reality in the Nineveh Plain Sinjar and Telafar require such extraordinary measures.
- Hammurabi believes that there are strict directions to take care of the extra-curricular activities of exhibitions and cultural seasons and organize literary competitions, as well as organizing field visits to some tourist areas, as well as taking care of the popular sports areas in order to change the mood of the students towards joy, solidarity, reconciliation and stability of the population.

Sixth periodic report issued on 16/12/2017 regarding the situation in the center of Mosul

During series of visits of the joint delegation of Hammurabi Human Rights Organization and the organization of Christian Solidarity International CSI to the city of Mosul, the last of which was on 16/12/2017. The delegation included Dr. John Eibner, Mrs. Pascale Warda, Helen Ray, Mr. Louis Marqos Ayoub and the lawyer Yohanna Yousef Tawaya, issued the following report:

- the delegation toured the old neighborhoods of Mosul witnessing the consequences of the destruction, burning and total extinction of many landmarks, including the buildings became ruins.



The Church of the Dominican Monastery in Mosul known as the Church of "AL-Sa'ah" was destroyed in its outer sides as the interior (Camera Hammurabi)

- As well as churches and monasteries on the right coast, the terrorist criminals ISIS did not leave any safe place, demolition, blowing up , burning and looting many of the properties of these monasteries and churches from ancient heritage, rare books, volumes and manuscripts. There were also unprecedented looting and destruction of monuments of civilizations in archeological sites and museums such as relics, wing bulls and ancient gates of Nineveh walls ,even the stones no longer exist, such as Al-Tahra Orthodox Church, the Chaldean Church, the Dominican Monastery and Church, the Monastery of the Nuns, the Orphanage of Dominican, the Armenians church, Syric Catholic church .It is important to note here that the ISIS turned these holy places into ruins, and even removed some of them and took from each other barricades, weapons stores, and sites for children's brainwashing and places to shelter from aerial bombardment. They also learned about the destruction that took place on the lighthouse of AL-Hadbaa and the destruction of its upper part.
- The joint delegation noted the large piles of rubble that served as hills, the delegation also saw many bodies of terrorists ISIS who were scattered inside the churches, some of them were rotting and odors, and others were mere skeletons, as were the wastes collected by demolition and vandalism.
- The joint delegation also moved to more than one neighborhood and expanded its tour to include neighborhoods from eastern Mosul, conducting interviews with the people of the city to inquiry about the situation, most people confirmed that life on the left side is moving more actively than the right side, what really lacks is better services and job creation, which is lagging behind because of the heavy pace of reconstruction ,there is clearly a short lifting of the debris, hoping that the year 2018 will be a year of comprehensive , rapid and full direction of reconstruction and rehabilitation of the city to be ready for adequate housing. Hammurabi is demanding extraordinary international efforts as well as Iraqi national efforts to give priority for the necessary grants of the reconstruction process in Mosul and the Nineveh Plain.

"General conclusions and recommendations"

● Conclusions on the rights of women and children

First: - The need to respect the constitution by politicians in the democratic political system and return to the strengthening of federalism in all regions of Iraq. Hammurabi found that the problem in the political row, which lacks the political wisdom in the management of citizens as the state at the Iraqi level in general and minorities in particular.

- The majority of international legal mechanisms are not yet in force in adapting Iraqi law to legal instruments ratified by Iraq and have become part of domestic law.

- Attempts to openly violate public freedoms such as freedom of expression and demonstration, by targeting journalists and demonstrators, create a decline in the building of a healthy Iraqi democratic system that can assume the responsibility of an institutional system that respects the rights of everyone to practice the law away from the sectarian and personal uses of government.

- We recommend abolishing the decisions adopted by the law and extending the human rights of the former who served the state in order to lift the injustice of employees and retirees.

Second: Hammurabi Human Rights Organization found that domestic violence is still prevalent in Iraq, specifically targeting women and children, and that this spread has wide spread in rural areas in general.

Third: Concerns continue to dominate women from publicizing the violations they are subjected to, especially on the subject of sexual harassment and marriage without the will of women, and there is clear tribal and sectarian coverage to cover up these cases.

Fourth: Hammurabi Human Rights Organization shows that the personal status courts are limited to marriage and divorce, while the government is required to activate the role of social assistants and here comes the role of civil society organizations useful in this area for education and awareness.

Fifth: The year 2017 recorded a rise in divorces and separation between couples, especially in urban areas however there are still no social institutions or opinion bodies studying these dangerous negative phenomena to find developing solutions to them.

Sixth: Despite the important achievement by the Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs in the field of social welfare and elimination of corruption in which was prevalent, this situation remains in urgent need of follow-up and review from time to time in order to include entitlements to social welfare salaries.

Seventh: Hammurabi Human Rights Organization has recorded the continuation of the phenomenon of children and women beggars suffice to indicate that what we see from samples at the intersection of roads and in front of restaurants and hotels.

Eighth: Girls and women continue to have opportunities for employment at a low level among the social strata, with the percentage of girls graduating from institutes and colleges but without work.

Ninth: The year 2017 witnessed clear repercussions on Article 26 of the Unified National Card Act, which provides for the Islamization of minor children if a parent, father or mother, turned to Islam there are now thorny legal cases as a result. .

Tenth: The year 2017 witnessed attempts in Parliament to amend the Personal Status Law No. 188 of 1959, with the intention of devoting religious domination to the confiscation of women's rights according to the interpretation of the Islamic text; a first reading of the proposed amendment law was made

Eleventh: The year 2017 recorded cases of suicide among women and killings with the excuses of honor, there are many information and news in this regard, but Hammurabi human rights does not have field documents on this.

Twelfth: Hammurabi Human Rights Organization noticed a response from some governmental institutions to address sexual harassment and assaults on women and children, but part of the problem is that there is no courage among the victims to file complaints under the pretext of fear of scandal and repeated targeting by the offender, most of families cover up their victims for lack of confidence in intelligence follow-up to help citizens bring the perpetrators to justice.

Thirteenth: The problem of drug trafficking in Basra and Nasiriyah has reached an increase despite the exposure of the police to a number of gangs in prison currently, the drug trafficking reach the cafe, and to schools, according to the testimonies of observers of Hammurabi organization in Basra. The source of these prohibited substances of drugs, hashisha, tryak, etc... All are from Iran.

●Conclusions on expropriated real estate

First: There has not yet been a system of government capable of dealing with violations of human rights that target Iraqis, mainly minorities.

Second: Judicial proceedings continue to be slow and volatile in resolving many outstanding issues, particularly with regard to property of Christians. There is also a slowdown in the procedures of the police and the security forces in carrying out judicial proceedings in this regard.

Third: Owners of property raped to threats just to take legal action against people and those who raped properties.

Fourth: Most cases of property theft and transfer of ownership are carried out through fraud and by gangs and the complicity of corrupt employees in these operations.

Fifth: There are cases brought to the judiciary, but postponed on grounds of unconvincing, in order to gain time and forcing the owners to settle outside the courts at low prices, and then to drop the suits according to those settlements.

Sixth: There are real estate and land for non-Christians have been seized by force, and change the instruments of property circles according to what is popularly known as "Hawasem".

- **Other conclusions**

First: Hammurabi believes that cultural and media institutions have not yet given priority attention to the care of human rights, and that this interest is in a time-spaced and superficial case, not a study and a deep examination.

Second: Hammurabi Human Rights Organization considers that the tribal tendencies driven by rivalries are still rampant, as evidenced by the clashes between the tribes in bilateral or general cases and fall of victims among the opponents, especially in the provinces of Basra and Maysan.

- **Conclusions on economic conditions**

First: There is a lot of evidence in the field that the unemployment is still extended in many provinces and according to indicators of the Ministry of Planning and Development Cooperation, the unemployment rate is still high at frightening rates, especially among the graduates of universities and institutes ,according to successive information issued by the Ministry of Planning and Development Cooperation, the number of unemployed graduates reached (740) thousand unemployed by the end of the academic year 2016 - 2017.

Second: The main problem is based on the diagnosis of experts who spoke to Hammurabi Human Rights Organization that the hope of employment is limited to what can be absorbed by the institutions and government departments because the economic sector in the civil industry, agriculture and services, is still very weak to absorb the unemployed, The reasons for the weakness of the civil economic sector due to the lack of an integrated strategy to promote this sector.

Third: Despite the revival of religious tourism and the profits generated by Iraq, the tourism aspect, which is related to activate tourism to Iraqi resorts and archaeological sites, is still impaired in the majority, while in Iraq the high frequency of tourist travel outside the country and the consequent depletion of hard currency.

Fourth: The year 2017 witnessed the continuation of the phenomenon of administrative and financial corruption in spite of the measures taken by the Commission of Integrity to deal with the corrupt. Despite the government's promises to adopt a firm policy to eliminate corruption, the situation is waiting and waiting.

- **Conclusions on the status of liberated areas in Nineveh governorate and other governorates**

Hammurabi Human Rights Organization reported a slow movement on the return of full and comprehensive displaced persons to their liberated homes. The organization's diagnosis came after field visits to displacement camps and liberated areas.

First: the security situation, as the displaced cannot return to their cities and towns and villages unless security situation is fully controlled, and this will be achieved only by the existence of a mechanism of self-security should be undertaken by the federal government through the

creation of military forces officers and employees of the same areas, security requires the final version to end the so-called subject of disputed areas, knowing that some of these areas fall in the line of military contact between the federal forces and Peshmerga forces.



Hammurabi said in a news conference held by the French archbishop in Marseille "liberated areas must be protected
"an article in the French newspaper La Provance"

Second: there are many houses and other properties destroyed in whole or in part, and in urgent need of reconstruction, noting that the money allocated for reconstruction is scarce in general, and UNDP could not cover all the need, as well as other reconstruction programs undertaken by churches are going very slowly, returnees are no more than 50 % of the displaced.

Third: there is a feeling of injustice that is still valid and cannot be removed except through the application of a transitional justice that holds accountable all those who caused violations, this is the basis of any reconciliation that can be achieved, without reprisals from terrorists and perpetrators in general, the issue of violations remains in force, and generally the region needs fair judicial reprisals that are fair to the victims.

Fourth: a fair compensation program must be adopted to compensate for the heavy losses suffered by the displaced people; the compensation given so far is very few.

Fifth: The minorities in the liberated areas should have a role in shaping the development and reconstruction policies in these areas, and not to impose the commandments of armed groups and militants on the region, we should point out that skirmishes occurred in Christian areas from groups trying to impose quotas on life there, at the expense of indigenous rights.

Sixth: Christians and other minorities not able to access the command and control centers responsible for administering these areas, as the methods of marginalization, isolation and containment continue to govern these areas under the direction of the political entities that hold power in general, including representatives of Christians and their personal dealings in the areas of their gatherings such as Nineveh Plain and other areas.

Seventh: There is a clear lack of representation of Christians and other minorities in the administration of security, educational and health services, also development programs and reconstruction in general, and if the placement of elites or people to assume responsibilities of this kind, most of them are the loyalty of the basis of the major political components for the purpose of achieving its objectives and not the objectives of Christians or other minorities.

Eighth: Equality is still a far-reaching demand and cannot be achieved unless the convictions of the decision-makers in the federal government or KRG are changed to give precedence to the opinion of Christians and minorities in managing their affairs, not dictates that are in fact a challenge to the values of equality.

Ninth: The efforts exerted so far to establish the values of the civil state did not take the right framework to build a social peace based on justice and equity.

Tenth: The Iraqi public opinion is in dire need of a change in its convictions to ensure national commitment that Iraq is a country of demographic diversity, and national minorities are indigenous people in their country and should not be marginalized in any way.

Eleven: sectarian, regional and ethnic strife remains the common denominator, and this in itself enshrines the cultures of containment and marginalization and devotes many kinds of violations.

Twelve: The requirements of the contribution of Christians and others in decision-making and implementation necessitates needs basically to review the current political curricula and apply the articles of the Constitution through legislation that protects the identities of minorities religiously and ethnically.

Thirteen: One of the reasons for the continuation of conflicts and the lack of stability in the country is that it has not allowed Christians and other minorities to be side by side with the large components of the necessary influence to build a civil state and restore the full vocabulary of common social identity.

Fourteen: the return of displaced people from the provinces of Salaheddine "Tikrit" Anbar and Diyala has not yet been completed, as these three provinces continue to complain the lack of return of their population after liberation from a terrorist ISIS.

Fifteen: There are accusations of delay and default of the three provincial councils on this regard, while those councils indicate that the case is linked to the financial allocations few and even very scarce for the rehabilitation of services there.

Sixteen: Hammurabi Human Rights Organization confirmed that there were cases of displacement against the background of the Kurdish referendum on 25/9/2017, and the subsequent security changes in the areas that were disputed areas between the Kurdistan Regional Government and the Federal government, especially in Tuzkurmato and other areas of Kirkuk.

Recommendations

- **Recommendations on the rights of women and children**

First: Hammurabi Human Rights Organization recommends that the political parties and movements has to respect the constitution and independence of the judiciary, strengthen the federal system in all regions of Iraq, and to practice a good governance in an institutional democratic system away from sectarianism and authority for financial gain. Hammurabi also recommends various Iraqi institutions to reconsider many of the governance contexts that have harmed the Iraqi society in order to avoid aggravating the moral and economic situation.

Second: Hammurabi Human Rights Organization recommend that the community police take on their role in addressing abuses against women, children or anyone on Iraqi ground.

Third: to find more safe havens for battered women who refuse the harassment and domination they are subjected to from relatives of any kind.

Fourth: Seeking to activate the role of personal status courts in accepting complaints of abused women and activating judicial procedures in general because of the reasons for the continuation of the violation of the absence of judicial security deterrents to reduce them.

Fifth: The development of national cultural and media mechanisms to expose crimes and social deviations devoted to the abuse of women, in accordance with plans that all media organizations rely on in their programs, reports and other diagnoses.

Sixth: Special attention to the economic rights of women giving priorities to them in employment, credit and loans to support them economically, as well as to qualify according to training programs commensurate with the qualifications possessed by women or girls, we believe that this is one of the functions of the Ministry of Planning and the Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs.

Seventh: Work more seriously and communicate with girls and women in order to find monthly salaries for them according to the social welfare program of the Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs, which has actually completed activities that deserve appreciation in this way.

Eighth: facing the phenomena of begging and homeless that hit many women and children, but in civilized form that takes away all the slips of humiliation suffered by them, and not the security measures of prosecution and seizure and taking pledges, which proved to have failed at all.

Ninth: Preserving the Personal Status Law No. 188 of 1959, and not to amend it in favor of political propaganda , extremist and sectarian groups that target the rights of women in general as well as the law of the unified national card Article 26 paragraph 2 which provides for the Islamization of minor children of Christians and other non-Muslim religions If a parent (father or mother) surrenders, this article is in flagrant violation of the freedom of religious affiliation enshrined in the Constitution in Articles 25 and 41.

Tenth: We propose to the Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs to develop rehabilitation programs to reintegrate and care for girls and women who have been taken into captivity by terrorist groups and to pay attention to these economically, culturally and socially disadvantaged social strata ,we also ask the Ministry to employ a number of social workers and

researchers (Social Assistance) to assist processing the cases that are below the poverty line, which is increasing due to the deteriorating economic conditions and also to know the exact case and its financial and moral entitlements.

- **Recommendations on expropriated real estate**

First: The Hammurabi Human Rights Organization recommend that the Supreme Judicial Council give priority to resolving the issues of real estate and land expropriated during 2018, especially since the bulk of these cases have been years old we also demand the political and administrative bodies not to exert pressure on the judiciary to be able to issue the provisions imposed by the Constitution and the law with all independence and judicial wisdom.

Second: We ask the executive security authorities to implement their judicial decisions on some real estate after the judgment gained a decisive degree

Third: We demand the adoption of written security pledges from the authorities and people who raped these properties not to be exposed to their true owners by threats, and to commit to bear the consequences of the damage inflicted on these Iraqi citizens.

Fourth: Emphasize on real estate registration departments in ensuring the validity of the transfer of ownership because some transactions are moving in the framework of suspicions of fraud and cheating.

- **Recommendations on economic conditions**

First: Hammurabi Human Rights Organization hopes that the general budget for 2018 will focused on sustainable human development, because it is the basis for protecting the society from economic instability such as inflation, currency fluctuations and volatile oil prices.

Second: Hammurabi recommend giving more preferences for economic rehabilitation activities in agriculture, industry and infrastructure, reducing the excesses in the operational budget of the investment account, this reality has established the roots of corruption in the administrative corridors, where priority is given to the production of neighboring countries by contracts concluded between the top authorities and regional and local markets at the expense of the efforts of the farmer and the Iraqi manufacturer.



Who compensates this waste of producer rights? Or there are some who have the right to starve the Iraqis?
(Hammurabi camera)

Third: Hammurabi note that Iraqi economy cannot rise and register positive developments in 2018, except by addressing the phenomena of recession and deflation in adopting a reform policy that takes into consideration the situation of the poorest provinces, and to stop binding Iraq to foreign debt with high benefits that may the government unable to pay, and thus enter the country in what can be called the employment of the economy in favor of interest payments and the recurrence schedule.

Fourth: We recommend more attention to address the phenomena of unemployment, both real and convincing, it can be achieved only through strengthening the private sector and investment in industrial activities, agriculture and tourism and the general service activities, but this is a governmental competency with attention to the role of the private sector reserve for government economic work.

Fifth: Hammurabi believes that the New Year 2018 should be decisive in order to put an end to the waste of public money and other forms of corruption, such as bribery, extortion and nepotism based on partisan, sectarian and regionalism.

Sixth: The establishment of a financial system of advances with programs and review from time to time, and focus on the credit of university graduates of agricultural engineers and other medical competencies for the purpose of opening investment projects in these fields attract many of the workforces.

●Recommendations on liberated areas

First: the national requirements that cannot be delayed in the implementation of the return of displaced persons to their areas of residence according to the mechanisms that preserve their dignity and rights, we at the Hammurabi Human Rights Organization hope that the declaration of ending the tragedy of displacement and during 2018 as was the year 2017 to eliminate ISIS and liberate Iraq from it, therefore we propose that the Iraqi government take the initiative of investing the international sympathy expressed in its war to defeat ISIS through the Kuwait Conference to support the Iraqi economy of reconstruction and other sectors under the supervision of the Ministries of Construction, Housing, Municipalities, Electricity, Industry, Finance and Transport and cooperation with the active organizations to achieve a reconstruction project similar to the "Marshall Plan" by American for the reconstruction of Western Europe after the Second World War. Priority is given to the realization of housing units for returnees, migrants and the poor. The Ministry of Migration and Displaced, Provincial Councils, District Councils and the concerned security authorities must adopt a joint national action to declare the salvation of Iraq from the phenomena of displacement

Second: We recommend and increase the interest in public services, health, education and economic and provide the field for this service sector to meet the need of returning citizens to normalize their human rights.

Third: we recommend that the year 2018 be a declaration of cleanliness of the country from the phenomena of landmines and unexploded ordnance in the provinces that have witnessed the invasion of ISIS, and this trend on the important aspect to protect the lives of civilians. In more than one statement, Hammurabi called on the authorities in Mosul and Baghdad to immediately remove the remains of the bodies from the courtyards and corners of the churches in Mosul and clear them of explosives.



These explosives are still effective and exist within the churches in Mosul: the Hammurabi camera at the Dominican monastery in Old Mosul



The bodies of the terrorists are spreading to the hour of the publication of this report
(Hammurabi camera right of Mosul)

Fourth: Hammurabi Human Rights Organization hopes that the year 2018 will witness judicial proceedings in accordance with transitional justice programs to criminalize the crimes of genocide against Christians, Yazidis and others, and to hold accountable all those who have lost Iraqi blood regardless of their affiliations or caused severe damage to civilian citizens. That is the right context and basis for adopting the amnesty and forgiveness approach originally.

Fifth: we reconfirm the issue of compensation to which returnees are entitled in accordance with the principle of equality, which guarantees justice among citizens without discrimination on measures of the magnitude of the damage caused by terrorism.

Sixth: To formulate security policies and to find urgent implementation mechanisms based on the comprehensive national protection of all components according to legal standards that require adapting to the new situation which is reflected in the loss of confidence in the minds of

Iraqis and especially the minorities after all the massacres, it is necessary to include them in various organs of the security sector to take responsibility for securing their people and areas as one of their top priorities. We also strongly recommend withdrawing the weapons from the Iraqi street and restricting them to the security services in order to end the armed manifestations that may appear on the margins of the situation in the minority areas on several pretexts, it is important that the protection of the sons of the component in the area concerned and the possible governmental measures, security officials are aware of the security requirements of their regions on the one hand and the need for time to restore confidence in the security services, which did not defend their lives during the invasion of ISIS of their areas from the other side

Seventh: the Iraqi government maintains more than 1400 detained women and children in detention facilities, the children have not been proven to be of detained ISIS women, the rule says that all children on the territory of the Republic of Iraq are Iraqis unless proven otherwise. Iraqi children of Christian families and Yazidis are still missing today, and because the intention of the Iraqi government is to hand them over to their countries. We recommend that, as a pre-adoption measure, prior to the adoption of a dimensional resolution, a DNA test should be carried out to prove the childhood of the children accompanying the women, and that the Iraqi authorities refuse to surrender until after the result.

Eighth: There are hundreds of children, if not more than those who were registered in the courts after the liberation of the city of Mosul issued a (birth argument) to call for fatherhood without asking the judge to examine the DNA of the child to prove his birth under the pretext of the cost of examination and lack of government, therefore relied on the testimony of two witnesses only, and here lies the risk of the loss of a large number of children of the non-Muslim minorities of the kidnappers of ISIS when Sinjar, Mosul and the Nineveh Plain.



AL-Hadbaa's Lighthouse in the mercy of criminals