

Semi – Annual Report Issued by
Hammurabi Human Rights Organization

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Hammurabi Human Rights Organization
Year 2016
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Field Monitoring, Follow up and
Documentation
About the Conditions of Human Rights in
Iraq

منظمة حمورابي لحقوق الانسان
Hammurabi Human Rights Organization

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- ❖ The reality of the violations endured by Iraqis remained the same during the past 6 months of the current year 2016, but during the past 6 months, more dangerous violations were recorded, these violations could be concluded in the following points: -

- **The IDPs:**

During numerous visits to the IDPs' camps for the purpose of distributing aid and inspecting, Hammurabi Human Rights Organization noticed plenty of bad phenomenas which must be observed and recorded as violations, such phenomenas could be concluded in the following: -

1. The population density in camps, many families continue to live in one room which is considered as a bedroom and a kitchen, while there are families with more than 7 members who live in such tight spaces.
2. The clear spread of numerous physical and psychological diseases while having no means for emergency treatment knowing that services offered by the governmental hospitals in the KRG to displaced people is weak and requires waiting for long time, therefore IDPs are forced to visit private clinics, and it's very difficult for those whom are sick among them to undertake a surgery because it would be quite expensive while IDPs have no ability to endure such expenses.
3. The clear deterioration and decrease in the number of relief actions carried out, where no more than 25 % of existing humanitarian organization continues to operate, this deterioration reflects on the general increase in need among IDPs.
4. The majority of the IDPs have lost their hope to return to their territories and homes which they fled due to the invasion of the Islamic State, especially with the conflicting information provided by the media about the dates of the liberation, they also fear they will be subject to new violations once they return due to the conflicting regulations in regards to the conflict on the disputed territories, reports point to Sinjar after the fled of ISIS members and the Peshmerga's seizure of the

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area, that the percentage of people who have returned reaches only 5% despite the fact that it was liberated about 8 months ago.

5. Unemployment, especially among young men aging 18-35, is rampant in the IDPs' camps, while among girls and women the percentage takes much higher levels.
6. In the majority of camps, there aren't playgrounds or child friendly spaces, while if existing it lacks the simplest services, it's becoming familiar to see children and young men taking tight spaces in those camps as playgrounds.
7. A number of displaced families were subject to extortion by smugglers claiming to be able to secure their arrival to one of the European countries or the United States or Australia. In this regards, you can also observe the influx of those families to Jordan and Lebanon with hopes of emigration.
8. During the first 6 months of the current year 2016, an increase in the number of IDPs was recorded as a result to the military operations in the province of Salah Aldin, Diala and Anbar, while their numbers increased to an unprecedented level in Anbar province after the liberation of Ramadi, Fallujah and Al-Khalidiya, while the suffering of these IDPs continues to be quite harsh after their influx to Kirkuk, Kurdistan, and the outskirts of Baghdad and Karbalaa, while the governmental response regarding the IDPs was substandard if existing.
9. The issue related to the salaries of the employees of the Nineveh Health Department continues to be unsolved, within both representations existing in Erbil and Duhok, that's after the salaries were stolen and lost in different conditions, that was followed by detaining the manager of Nineveh Health Department on charge of manipulating the amounts of the salaries, in addition to that others were detained, and according to different sources; the total amount of the salaries amounts to 11 billion dinars, knowing that the Iraqi judicial system is handling this case and the investigations are ongoing, HHRO stresses the importance of speeding up the issuance of the final judgment because this case relates to the rights of the displaced employees living currently in

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Duhok and Erbil who haven't received their salaries for several months now, putting into consideration the bitter reality that employees who remained in Mosul after the invasion of the Islamic State are receiving their salaries.

10. Every now and then, HHRO hears appeals by displaced families calling HHRO to help with the case of their savings in banks of Mosul, Baghdida, Tel Kief, Sinjar and Tel Afar after the invasion of the Islamic State. HHRO have appealed to the Iraqi Banking System to deal with this issue and end the problem by authorizing the banks in Erbil, Duhok and Baghdad to allow those with accounts and savings to draw the amounts of money they are extremely in need to have, while HHRO knows that there is an electronic governance in the Iraqi Governmental Banks in addition to deposit documents with those who have savings which include details about their bank saving accounts.
11. Yazidi and Christian IDPs complain about the deterioration of the social crisis while their youths are staying away from marriage which is causing a decrease in their numbers, the cause of this phenomena is the harsh financial conditions endured by Yazidies and the high cost of marriage expenses.
12. Yazidi resources informed HHRO about 40 Yazidi children whom were imprisoned by Islamic state militants and were brainwashed, currently they reside in Sharia camp in Duhok with their families, the children adopt acts which leans towards violence and fundamentalism when dealing with their mothers and the rest of their family members conducting what ISIS teaches in regards to women and what is required to be done while viewing women as things which must be covered, the same resources confirmed that the families of those children are asking for what could save their children from such fundamentalist tendencies, to rehabilitate their psychological structure through awareness programs to remove any ideas planted in their minds during their imprisonment in the Islamic State and prior to their survival from the terrorists.

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- **Deadly bombings:**

The permanence of the bombings series, violence and security breaches which have been repeated numerous times during the past six months, with the most horrendous ones reaching many territories in Baghdad, in addition to Baquba and Kirkuk. Activists informed HHRO that one of the main reasons for such bombings is the presence of sleeper cells inside the capital and other Iraqi cities moving according to certain goals, the bombings also revealed the weakness and substandard technical level of those responsible for security, while activists stressed the presence of clear corruption among the security agencies handling security in those cities.

- **Prisons and Detentions:**

Parents of prisoners told HHRO that their sons are being subject to systematic torture every now and then despite the fact that their judgments have been issued, and that members of militias or of the families of the victims are undertaking the torture of certain prisoners because they caused the death of their children, the majority of the information sent to HHRO points to what is taking place in the prison of Alnasiriya and few transportation sites while indicating that there is no organized programs to secure the visits between the families and their prisoned members, while inside those prisons, there are no shops to provide the needs of the prisoners. According to different information, few guards promote certain types of drugs among the prisoners for large amounts of money and that a number of prisoners are forced to use the drugs under the tremendous pressure of their horrible conditions, especially that few of them have been without trials for many months but even for years.

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- **Missing or forcibly disappeared ones:**

There are still hundreds if not thousands of those whom were subject to abduction and forced disappearing, their fate is still unknown, HHRO keeps lists of those people and it asked the concerned departments officially to know the fate of those people but the answers received about these cases reflects lack of any knowledge about them by the security agencies, according to HHRO's information; there is no confirmed information about any of the Christians and Yazidies whom have been reported to have disappeared after the invasion of the Nineveh province by the Islamic State terrorists. In regards to the abducted and missing ones as result to the recent activities in Anbar during the past six months, information about them is contradictory, certain data indicate that armed militias led them to unknown destinations while others added that those were members of the Islamic State and fled the liberated areas. HHRO monitored, with great concern, the disappearance of a number of activists who played a role in the recent protests during the past six months which took place in the middle of Baghdad and in other Iraqi provinces demanding the end for corruption, exposing the corrupted ones and reforms. While the fate of Jalal Alshahmani (activist) continues to be unknown, HHRO couldn't reach any info which could lead to his location or what happened to him, other activists and media men were subject to abduction and assault to shut them up after exposing corruption and demanding reform.

Meanwhile, HHRO condemns such acts which limits rights and freedoms and falls in violation of the Iraqi constitution which guarantees the right to protest, oppressing the protests is considered as a violation of human rights. HHRO also calls upon the Iraqi authorities to provide an efficient protection to peaceful protests and prevent any type of assault against protestors while prosecuting the perpetrators of such assaults, HHRO also repeats the demand to reveal the names of prisoners and detainees charged due to acts

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of freedom of expression and opinion, in addition to releasing all such prisoners or detainees.

In the Kurdistan Region of Iraq, HHRO's sources stated that an American originally from Iraq called (Amanda Jiovanni) disappeared early April 2016 in Ankawa, sources added that she used to work as an agent or lawyer at an oil investment companies or in weapon trading in the KRI, it is thought that she is an expert in international trade, and used to work with influential people in this field of work, the general belief, according to sources is that the Kurdish security forces (Asayish) arrested her, HHRO couldn't reach any data leading to why that could happen, or to her fate, especially that her parents and relatives reside in the United States of America.

- **Lack of general services and the miserable economic conditions:**

The majority of Iraqis suffer from a clear lack of general services, especially electricity, while the random electrical outages continue to dominate the majority of the Iraqi cities beginning from Baghdad, officials at the ministry of electricity justify that using different arguments such as frequent maintenance, the temperature raise, the fluctuation in the process of buying energy from Iran, stealing electricity and families using too many electrical devices which requires additional power.

In other Regards, salaries of retirees have been subject to large deductions on the pretext that the decline in oil prices necessitated the review and rationalization of spending while much of the money lost due to corruption haven't been restored yet, adding to the issue is that all provincial directorates announced the halt of many projects due to lacking continues funding.

HHRO sees that an economic reform according to the suggestions promoted by the government will have no effect because the ruling class would keep much of its privileges

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which negatively affects the budget of the Iraqi state, especially with the large decrease in oil prices, other evidences proving the weakness of the Iraqi economy are represented by lacking the will to be accounted and the possibilities of deflation, therefore many of the special developments keys were disrupted, especially in rural area.

- **Facts about other violations:**
- Activists who visited Sinjar revealed that the mass graves left behind after the massacres carried out by the Islamic state is being subject to destruction and vandalism, while dogs drag the skeletons of the bodies, those activists called upon the concerned agencies to protect the mass graves and to interfere to preserve the sanctity of the bodies of these martyrs, while adding that the same acts continue to take place.
- HHRO received numerous complaints providing that houses in the town of Tel Skuf have been subject to numerous encroachments after forcing the Islamic State militants out of the town following their attack on the 3rd of May 2016, residents of Tel Skuf confirm the theft of the large water pumps from Tel Skuf's water project, in addition to numerous electricity generators which have been stolen using heavy machinery, in addition to that is digging a crack in the pipes coming from the wells which caused damage to those pipes, while the residents of Tel Skuf confirm that they have not been allowed to check their houses but until numerous weeks of requests to enter the city, while no citizen holding a camera can go inside, also those holding mobile phones equipped with cameras are prevented from entering, therefore filming and documenting the theft and violations taking place in that area is prohibited.
- HHRO was informed by displaced people that they witnessed in Fallujah ISIS members forcing the families that wanted to fled the area due to heavy military operations to stay, in addition to numerous acts of violence and murder conducted by ISIS against the innocents among the residents of Fallujah, few of these families exited the area using one of

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the routes near the sub-district of Alsaqlawiya, wishing to be welcomed by the Iraqi army, but the route was controlled by armed militias which detained dozens of youths and elder men under the pretext that they will be handed over to specialized agencies to be identified. But the majority of those detainees have disappeared and their fate continues to be unknown until this day, according to information given to HHRO, large numbers of those detainees were murdered in horrible ways and buried in mass graves, all of this took place without the knowledge of the security forces leading the operations in Fallujah and its surroundings.

The same sources provided the names of few people whom went missing and their fate continues to be unknown, while confirming that acts of psychological and physical torture were carried out using different tools including knives while taking long periods of time until sometimes the victim faints or dies, as is the case for “Salam Nori Mahmoud Alzawbaai”. Below are names of missing citizens whom fates continue to be unknown:

1. Yas Mohammad Saleh.
 2. Thamen Yas Mohammad.
 3. Mufeed Yas Mohammad.
 4. Majid Hilal Musleh.
 5. Imad Habib Musleh.
 6. Ziad Habib Musleh.
 7. Ahmad Majid Hilal.
 8. Mohammad Yas Mohammad.
- The general social situation in IDPs’ camps continues to be very bad, services scarcity continues, in addition to the outbreak of clear moral deviations represented by the spread of prostitution among girls and women due to the horrible social situation, Ms. (A, R) asking HHRO and other organizations for help with her difficult financial conditions she endures after being divorced following accusing her husband of cheating on her with other women from within the camp and outside of it, Ms. (A, R) says she is responsible for 3 young girls one of them is still an infant only 18 months old, adding that she was beaten numerous times by her husband

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before divorcing her with signs of assault, Bruises and wounds showing on her body.

- HHRO received a report from one of the Yazidi human rights activists stating that a displaced youth called (Mirza Barakat Qasim) born 1989, and used to live in Rambosy village southern Sinjar, was kidnapped near Sharia compound in Duhok and his body was found on the 16th of June 2016 western Sina Sheikh Khodr village, according to his relatives, he left with an amount of money to buy a car after receiving a phone call in that regards.

During a campaign of threats, abductions and theft witnessed in Baghdad and other provinces against Mandaeans, HHRO recorded numerous crimes and violations conducted against them:

- Threatening a Mandaean called Youssif Askar and living in Diala province, Almaqdadiya district, he was threatened by a text message demanding 20 thousand dollars otherwise he'll be killed or one of his children will be abducted, which forced him to leave his home and go to Baghdad, he was threatened on the 9th of February 2016 and then left the district on the 15th of May 2016, he informed the local police for them to take the necessary measures while security measures continue to be substandard.
- A Mandaean and his children were kidnapped in Alhusayniya area in Baghdad, Jamil and his sons: Omar and Fadi were kidnapped, the father was released first to bring a ransom of 70 thousand dollars, after receiving the ransom the kidnapers set free his two sons as well.
- 4 jewelry shops were looted, the shops belonged to Mandaeans, located in the Alhusayniya area in Baghdad, the shops were looted Thursday night to Friday on the 20th of May 2016, security forces were informed and investigation and ongoing.

Names of the shops' owners and the amount of looted items:-

1. Adnan Sahn Taaban, (5-7) kilograms of gold was stolen + 5 million Iraqi dinars.

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2. Faisal Ghazi Shatti, the thief broke into the shop but couldn't open the safe.
 3. Ali Lafta Abd, 7.250 kilograms of gold stolen.
 4. Salim Farhan, 5.800 kilograms of gold + 150 thousand dollars + 5 million Iraqi dinars.
- A Mandaean 65 years old was assaulted at the Fourth Police Market in Baghdad, he was insulted and yelled at with sectarian abusive words by a 26 years old man because he knows well that Mandaean are peaceful people and have no tribal groups to restore their rights when assaulted in addition to lacking an armed force which could help in such assaults, with no laws protecting the members of minority components from such acts, the violation took place on Sunday 22/5/2016 in front of a number of Madaeans.

HHRO also monitors cases of murders and abductions of Yazidies, Christians and Shabak in different locations in Iraq, with assaults and violations committed against other Iraqi citizens:

- HHRO received information about the murder of the Yazidi citizen called (Salim Qasim Khudayda) born 1996, he was killed on Saturday 14/5/2016, according to the provided information, he was killed by a Syrian Kurdish force called (Roja Ma), the victim was from Khansour village.
- HHRO received information about the murder of the Yazidi (Wasim Abed) in Baghdad after being kidnapped then killed on the 27th of February 2016, despite paying the demanded ransom which amounts to 200 thousand dollars, he used to live in Aljamiaa neighborhood in Baghdad.
- An HHRO activist monitored the abduction of a Christian citizen called (Lahib Ramzi Kilyana) on the 3rd of April 2016 near Alshaab neighborhood checkpoint in Baghdad, in the area of Mohammad Sakran, he was released on the 10th of April after paying a ransom of 90 thousand dollars, according to HHRO's information, Lahim used to work at a private company concerned with transporting liquors in between Iraqi cities, when he was kidnapped there were 5 other trucks transporting liquors but the kidnapers showed no

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attention to those trucks. HHRO couldn't find out the causes of choosing this citizen in particular while ignoring the others.

- On 2/6/2016, (Mohammad Taha Georgis), a Shabak citizen, was killed, he is from the residents of Barima village linked to the sub-district of Baashiqa, he was killed by militants affiliated with the Islamic State under the pretext of being uncommitted to their instruction, because they ordered harvesters owners not to work after 1 pm, but Mohammad continued working after the set time and due to that he was killed by a sniper which made him fall under the harvester's wheels .. putting into consideration that he had to leave his village because it was subject to daily bombardment and took refuge in Alfadiliya village, he was father to 4 children.
 - sources confirmed that a number of Shabak villages (Kanona, Baibokht, Aldarawish, Barima) were subject to bombardment during clashes between Daesh and the security forces in Zalkan sub-district, in addition to airstrikes conducted by the international alliance which caused the destruction of hundreds of houses in these villages.
- Mother of (M, Q, H, M), who is sentenced to death, visited HHRO's headquarters to talk about the trial of her son, saying that he was accused of killing a military man in 2009, and the judgment was issued on 2012 and then ratified by the court of cassation in 2016, according to his mother's story he confessed because he was tortured, adding that her family submitted a demand to the justice system saying that her son was subject to torture by military personnel, the father of the accused attended the court and was threatened and forced to withdraw the demand so he did it fearing for the lives of his family members.

The family continues to have hope despite the ratification of the death sentence by the court of cassation, appointing a lawyer to work on the case, according to the mother, the lawyer met the judge, Mr. Midhat Almahmod, the president of the Judiciary Council, and the lawyer told her that the judge promised a retrial, while the mother confirmed that the family of the accused bases its hope on the retrial because the

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confesses were caused by torture, pointing to medical reports proving that he was subject to partial torture but didn't describe the total case, the mother also added that her son was tortured using electricity.

The mother also said that her family contacted the family of the victim, and the victim's family demanded 100 million dinars to stop the prosecution, but the accused family cannot pay such amounts of money.

According to the mother, her son (M, Q, H, M) was arrested when he was 19 years old, and when he was sentenced to death he was 21 years old.

- The Assyrian National Party, Al-Warka Democratic List and the Entity Of Abnaa Al-Nahrain issued an explanation, HHRO received a copy, explaining the encroachment on the lands of the village of Hazarjot as part of the series of encroachments on the Christians' lands in the Iraqi Kurdistan.

While the issue labeled in the demographic change file in the area o Nahla continued to deteriorate with linked events exceeding a month ... a lot of meetings were conducted and calls made with different parties ... that ended with the formation of a special committee by the Iraqi Minister's Council to follow up on this issue.

Christian representatives at the region's parliament played their role in submitting the necessary papers and documents to the committee while suggesting, as phase one, to begin with the encroachments in Nahla area in the village of Hazarjot because violations in that area could be easily solved.

Shortly after, the Christian representatives at the KRG's parliament were informed by the committee that the subject is very complicated and cannot be solved through the Minister's Council so it was raised to the presidency of the KRG which will look into it through forming another special committee.

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19/04/2016, the committee began its work in Hazarjot village ... meeting the residents and notables of the village, the Christian bodies, mentioned above, indicated that the committee was closer to the violators from the people whom rights were violated and who own official documents to prove that, this forced the delegation which represented the village to withdraw from the negotiations, later, local officials from Rofia sub-district and Bardarash district tried to solve the problem, they were more flexible than the sent committee and they promise a solution, but the issue continues to be until this moment. HHRO's monitoring efforts documented in previous reports indicates that many Christians (Chaldo-Assyrian) villages suffer from similar violations in Barwari Bala, Sabna, Slivani Plain and other areas in Duhok, with either noticeable reluctance to solve the issue expressed by the local authorities in the KRG or great indifference.

- 27/07/2016, Kurdish groups from Bakerman village cut electricity lines feeding the electrical grid in Nahla village, this took place after their buildings which were built on Nahla's lands were destroyed by trucks sent by the KRG's presidency.

The same groups cut the main route to Nahla village on 26/07/2016, the Christians residents of Nahla were unable to return to their homes until they called the police and the local authorities.

In this regards, a protest was supposed to be launched in Erbil on Wednesday 12/04/2016 at 11:30 am in front of the parliament in the KRG to demand for a solution to the encroachments against Christian lands and to stop the demographic change carried out under the supervision of influential Kurdish personnel in those areas, but the people of Nahla village were blocked from accessing Erbil province to participate in the protests.

- Dobre village in Nahla was subject to airstrikes by Turkish airplanes on 6/5/2016, a number of houses in the village were damaged while fear spread among the residents who

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include IDPs who fled their villages after the invasion of the Islamic state, the houses that were damaged included the house of Mr. Ahiqar Yokhanna which is inhabited by a displaced Christian family from Qaraqosh consisting of 7 members including 5 children.

- (F, T) was subject to beating and insult on 27/06/2016 by the Asayish of Kirkuk, he was arrested for 2 days and then released, HHRO noticed the beatings signs and bruises on his body.
- Yazidi activists assured Hammurabi Human Rights Organization of the following information:

A number of IDPs living in Aisian camp located in Shekhan district-Baazra sub-district held a protest on Friday 24/6/2016, protesting the electrical outages while temperatures increase.

Protestors protested more than once a day by gathering in front of the Camp's administration, the camp includes 3003 tents inhabited by Yazidi IDPs from Sinjar, Baashiqa and Bahzani.

At 9 pm, during the last protest that day, the protest escalated to acts of destructions and violence due to the lack of response by the camp's administration in providing electricity which could help them endure the heat wave and alleviate their suffering, few of the protestors threw rocks at the administration's caravans breaking the windows, therefore the managers called the security forces (Asayish) which searched the camp and detained 37 young men according to the source, who remain detained and nothing is known about what happened to them.

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- (A, Q, M, M) reported that he escaped from Alhaj village in Hammam Alalil area which consisted of about 15 thousand people, heading to Erbil after the occupation of Daesh, he escaped after realizing that the best solution is to avoid their violence by escaping without their knowledge, because if they knew about his plans he would've been killed, he escaped consisted of two phases:

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Phase One: (A, Q, M, M) says that at first he sent his family and children alone to Erbil, and once he was sure they arrived to Erbil he would leave with one of his sons who remained with him, on 22/Feb/2016 he put his family in a car and drove towards the Iraqi forces, stopped 15-17 km away and send them walking towards the Iraqi forces, after the arrival of his family to Erbil, on 27-28 he tried to escape under the coverage of the heavy raining through tunnels dug by Islamic State militants, they walked for about 4-5 hours.

(A, Q, M, M) confirms that exiting the area isn't easy anymore after the Iraqi Army's attempts to liberate the villages of Alhaj which are 9 villages, (Kharbat Jabar, Kharbat Shammam, Albo Wawi, Alderbas, Almahal, Alhasiya [center of Alhaj Ali], Alkarama, Alaosaja Sharqi and Alaosaja Gharbi), Daesh members began to punish the families of those who escape by executing a relative in case one of the family members escape. Explaining that Daesh started to arrest those with mobile phones whom aren't members of the state, among the detainees is the brother of Mr. Abd Alqader, Mr. Abd Allah Mohammad Moaeed who is handicapped, he was arrested fourth months prior to his escape and a month ago they send a message to his family indicating that he was executing on charge of communicating with Iraqi Security Forces.

Adding that only 2 villages from Southern Mosul are liberated, the villages of Kharbat Shammam and Kharbat Alabd, while the other 7 villages (Albo Wawi, Alderbas, Almahal, Alhasiya, Alkarama, Alaosaja Sharqi and Alaosaja Gharbi) remain under the control of Daesh, while Daesh militants built strongholds, tunnels and shields reaching the river, Daesh militants also set traps in the agricultural lands to prevent any attempt by the residents to escape towards the river and then through the agricultural lands to reach Kharbat Shammam village which is occupied by the army,

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those who try to escape are either killed or taken hostages, 4 people (2 women and 2 men) were killed during their escape attempt.

Adding that the problem lies in the fact that the army has stopped advancing to liberate the rest of the villages, sources indicate that the army is waiting for reinforcements from Baghdad to continue the advance, he also said that the majority of the residents of that area are members of the Popular Mobilization Forces, and we receive information from them about security developments, while many of their relatives live in Kirkuk and Erbil and we are in contact with them.

(A, Q, M, M) said he didn't leave Mosul when it was occupied by Daesh, he left on 27/Feb/2016, about the social, security and services conditions, he said that travel was forbidden and if case you have to do so you need one of their militants to be your sponsor, explaining that when his son had a monocycle accident, broke few bones and had damage to his nerves, he needed to receive treatment outside Mosul, which was confirmed by medical reports after visiting 5 doctors among them doctor (Mohammad Ibrahim Sabaawi) who confirmed that the percentage of his recovery is 30%, will cost 70 thousand euros and only in German hospitals, they tried to get him out but Daesh militants refused their requests saying that God is capable of healing him and he's not better than the others.

(A, Q, M, M) confirmed that the majority of Iraqis in Alhammam area were Iraqis, and the first line of leadership are predominantly foreigners, Syrians, Libyans and Tunisians, in hospitals we used to see Chinese, Vietnamese and people from other countries, they used nicknames to call each other, while the residents of the area were in the second line of leadership. He confirmed that Iraqi from that

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area who joined Daesh were deceived into doing so while others had roots in radicalism and with Qaeda prior to ISIS and they are from known families in that area, (A, Q, M, M) said that they were surprised after the fall of Mosul that people whom they never expected to have any relation to extremism joined ISIS, even women they were organized and members of Daesh, not only men. And when one of those women were brought killed in battle, they used to shout in happiness and distribute candy instead of crying because was considered as a martyr according to their understanding who will reach heaven.

He confirms that their acts are quite shameful, they pressure the residents to wear the Islamic long dresses and to grow beards, whomever disagrees will be skinned in public, in addition to being forced to attend the prayers in the mosque otherwise you'll be skinned in public.

Women didn't face better conditions; they have to wear the yashmak outside their homes while men have to put a veil on the doors of their homes so no one could see the women through.

The financial situation is also very tragic, no salaries, no money transfer services, so no more money, while Daesh imposes taxes on services such as electricity provided by both governmental and private generators, this had a threatening negative impact on the people, after a year of deteriorating electrical services, each family gets only 5 amps of governmental electricity and the same through private generators, while paying 15 thousand Iraqi dinar monthly for the governmental electricity and 13 thousand for the generators for each amp with converters which could handle only 5 amps for each family, so if the house owner doubles the load of the converter to 10 amps he will suffer from a 70 thousand fine and electricity will be cut from his

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house, in case he restores electricity without their knowledge then he'll be taken away and in this case his fate will be unknown.

(A, Q, M, M) said that agriculture stopped for many reasons including electricity shortage which prevents farmers from drawing water to their fields while water is also scarce, in addition to having no financial benefit from marketing the crops in the local markets. As a result, many sold their cars cheaply with prices going down to fifth of the value of the car, adding to the suffering is having to pay the Zakat¹ to the Islamic State ...

- Survivor: (A, E, E, M)/ born 1963
social status: married to Mr. (F, H, E, A)
profession: employee at the minors registration department (Mosul)
Children:
 - (A, F, H)/born 1989.
 - (S, F, H)/born 1997 (student, 12th grade, stopped going to school after the fall of Mosul).
 - (E, F, H)/born 2003 (student, 5th grade, stopped going to school after the fall of Mosul).

Ms. (A, E, E, M) describing what happened to her and to others after the occupation of Mosul, saying that terrorists used to force families to marry their daughters to fighters, her son (A, F, H) described how they [Daesh Militants] interfere in the personal lives of citizens, forbidding shorts, in regards to their escape, they are in consensus that it was quite a dangerous escape, after a series of deals they put a plan, a taxi moved them from their house in Alzuhor neighborhood to another location in Mosul, they only took 4 bags with them, on the way they found an additional 3 families with 14 members, so they became 18 people, at 3 am they were asked to enter an empty oil tanker, the lower part of the tanker was

¹is a form of alms-giving treated as a religious tax and/or religious obligation in Islam, which, by Qur'anic ranking, immediately follows prayer in importance.

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isolated with a metal roof, they were told not to move or make any sound because through the checkpoint of Daesh, the militants hit the body of the tanker with a piece of metal to measure the echo, then the tanker began to move, at 10:30 they arrived to Aldashisha area where they got out of the tanker and got in small vans which took them to the city of Raqqa, after spending one night in one of Raqqa's squares, everybody was put in a truck and taken to the city of Manbij, it took them 4 hours to reach Manbij, they stayed in an empty house in Manbij for a week eating only cheese, bread, tomatoes and cucumbers, at the end of the week they were taken to Izaz city going through the Al-Rai village and then Al-Bab, then they all had to walk carrying their luggage on their backs, they only walked at night, in an open area the smuggler told them to head towards the light, while pointing to a light far, so they did so and the Free Syrian Army was waiting them at the end of the road, then they were taken to Turkey, they failed to access turkey five times, every time they were seen by the Turkish army and sent back through the Syrian borders until a Turkish smugglers interfered and managed to get them through to Kharbat Aljoz town in Antioch then to Ankara where one of his relatives welcomed them in his apartment, they went to the Iraqi embassy there where they managed to get an Iraqi passport and then go back to Iraq, they had to wait for 25 days in Ankara until they were able to arrive in Erbil.

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- HHRO was informed about a number of citizens killed by Daesh, they were from the Alhaj village from the sub-district of Hamam Alalil, their names are:
 1. Abd Allah Mohammad Muaed / disabled, used a wheel chair, one of Daesh operatives reported that Abd Allah was a spy, so at 10:30 pm of September 2015 he was detained, mobile earbuds were seen in his ears, we begged to release him because he was a disabled person who contacted people outside the Islamic State to make sure that his Social Welfare salary wasn't going to stop, but that didn't help, 4 months later,

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January 2016, a message was sent indicating his execution.

2. Aisa Osman Hussein Muaed / colonel, leader of the fourth regiment of the local police, taken by Daesh militants on 20/10/2015, executed on 23/10/2015.
3. Muthanna Abd Alkarim Hussein Muaed / policeman, taken by Daesh militants and executed in 2016 in Mosul.
4. Ali Saeed Hawaz Muaed / policeman, detained by Daesh militants and executed in 2016 in Mosul.
5. Munadel Abd Alwahed Hussein Muaed / policeman, detained by Daesh militants and executed in 2015 in Mosul.
6. Salim Fathi Sarheed / retired lieutenant colonel, he disagreed with Daesh's ideology and acts so he was detained in Ramadan 2014 and his fate is still unknown.
7. Rafee Fathi Sarheed / teacher, detained by Daesh in 2014, his fate is still unknown.
8. Muhammad Saeed Hawas Muaed / local police officer, executed by Daesh in 2014.
9. Ali Hasan Hawas Muaed / local police officer, executed by Daesh in 2014.
10. Baraa Aisa Osman Muaed / federal police officer, detained by Daesh on 20/10/2015 with his father colonel Aisa Osman, his fate is still unknown.
11. Saad Ali Turfa / member of the SWAT team, detained by Daesh in September 2014, his fate is still unknown.
12. Muthni Faraj Zaayan / member of the SWAT team, detained in August 2014, his fate is still unknown.

A number of the people of Alhaj village were executed on 18/6/2016, they are:

1. Brigadier Hazim Sarhan.
2. Omar Hazim Sarhan. His son
3. Hazim sarhan. His daughter
4. Khatima (His sister in law)

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They were killed when they tried to leave Alhaj village during the recent advance of the army forces, they tried to escape but they were captured by Daesh members who killed them and left their bodies unburied.

3 other citizens were killed on 15/6/2016 for the same reason:

1. Salim Hamodat Hasson.
 2. Muthana Abd Tooma.
 3. Hasan Ahmad Khalil.
- Babylon Media Company contacted HHRO, sending a message about the vandalism and destruction that targeted its offices carried out a number of youths during the night of the Nowruz holiday in Javi Land park in Sulaymaniyah, adding that what happened is quite surprising because the company is an independent media channel that isn't linked to any partisan or institutional body and have been working for 10 years abroad and especially in Holland, it's coverage includes celebrations in France, Germany, Belgium, Finland, Sweden ...
Finishing that they wanted to offer their services in their homeland so they decided to return to Iraq in 2005.
 - (R, B), a Human Rights activist, provided information about the abduction of Amijar Hurmuz Odisho on 21/5/2016 in Alriyad neighborhood in Baghdad at 11 pm, he was released afterwards after paying a ransom.
 - Yazidies told HHRO that they were prevented from transferring enough food supplies for them, such as rice, sugar .. etc, to their villages in Sinjar, adding that the security checkpoints, especially the Fayshkhabur checkpoint western Zakho have limited the amounts allowed to enter which isn't enough for their daily life needs once they go back to their homes, Yazidies from Sinjar also complained of strict, complicated and routine procedures to allow them to move cattle inside their villages in Sinjar, which only discourages people from returning to their lands and live in dignity.
 - HHRO monitored the case of the Christian family living in Shawrani neighborhood in Erbil, which was subject to

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numerous assaults by neighbors previously, these assaults did not stop despite HHRO's appeals and the interference of Kurdistan governmental bodies, moreover their right to issue a complaint was taken away by a forcing them to sign a pledge not to assault the attackers or to issue a complaint against them again.

- The young man (A, N, N, A, H), born 1998, was detained at a checkpoint in Alrazaza area on 6/1/2016, he was fleeing Mosul with this mother (H) and his friends, escaping Daesh, the three arrived to Arazaza through the route of Alrutba and Ramadi, then the checkpoint security asked the boys to accompany them, his friend was let go but he continues to be detained, his mother had to leave without knowing what happened to her son, according to his friend, both of them were investigated, he was let go but (A, N, N, A, H) wasn't, his mother (H) lives in Kirkuk at the moment.

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