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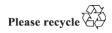
Human Rights Council Twenty-eighth session Agenda items 2 Annual report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights and reports of the Office of the High Commissioner and the Secretary-General

> Report of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights on the human rights situation in Iraq in the light of abuses committed by the socalled Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant and associated groups*

Summary

The present report has been prepared by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights pursuant to Human Rights Council resolution A/HRC/RES/S-22/1, in which the Council requested the High Commissioner to dispatch a mission to Iraq to investigate alleged violations and abuses of international human rights law committed by ISIL and associated terrorist groups, and to establish the facts and circumstances of such abuses and violations, with a view to avoiding impunity and ensuring full accountability. The report provides an overview of the situation from June 2014 to February 2015, as requested in resolution A/HRC/RES/S-22/1.

* Late submission.



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I. Introduction

A. Context

1. Iraq has endured decades of authoritarianism, followed by a difficult transition that was marked by an international presence, unrest and continuous violence resulting in thousands of civilian casualties. Despite positive steps towards building a constitutional republic, this period has witnessed a wide range of human rights violations. These include enforced disappearances, arbitrary detention, reprisal killings, shortcomings in fair trial and due process standards, lack of accountability, and failure to deliver many basic services. Since 2003, thousands of suicide attacks, carried out by terrorist groups, have killed thousands of civilians.

2. The so-called Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (ISIL)¹ surfaced in this unstable and violent environment. Lack of inclusive participatory processes and failure to promote and protect political, civil, economic, social and cultural rights amidst regional turmoil, paved the way for ISIL and other radical groups to advance into northern Iraq, exploiting the frustration of local tribes, and shortly after cracking down on many with utmost brutality and cruelty.

3. In April 2013, Iraqi Security Forces (ISF) used force to end a demonstration in the town of Hawija in Kirkuk governorate, resulting in the death of a number of demonstrators. Rallies and sit-ins followed in the provinces of Anbar, Ninewa, Salah ad-Din and Diyala. The Government's crackdown on these protests exacerbated a sense of exclusion among the sizeable Sunni population.

4. In January 2014, the city of Fallujah in Anbar province fell into the hands of ISIL. In April, Anbar was a battleground. By May, 500,000 civilians had been internally displaced. While ISF scored some victories against ISIL in Anbar, the group stormed the cities of Mosul and Tikrit in a blitz offensive in June, taking control of large swathes of northern provinces. ISIL carried out massacres at Badoush prison and Camp Speicher and besieged the town of Amerli in Diyala province.

5. In August, ISIL seized the districts of Sinjar, Tel Afar and the Ninewa Plains. Reports began to surface alleging serious human rights abuses perpetrated by ISIL and associated armed groups. They included the intentional and systematic targeting of members of ethnic and religious communities in areas seized. This led to a mass exodus of Yezidis, Christians and members of other ethnic and religious groups from the Ninewa plains. The Mosul and Sinjar operations triggered the displacement of a further 1.5 million people. By the time Mosul fell to ISIL, ISF were in disarray. The Government of Iraq turned to other armed actors alongside ISF to halt ISIL advances and reverse its territorial gains. Many young Iraqis volunteered to fight ISIL with the 'Popular Mobilisation Movement'².

6. Throughout the summer of 2014, Popular Mobilisation Movement 'volunteers' and Shi'a militia moved from their southern heartlands towards ISIL-controlled areas in central

¹ ISIL is on the al-Qa'eda Sanction List of the Security Council in resolutions 1267 of 1999, and 1989 of 2011, which imposes financial sanctions, an arms embargo and a travel ban on its members.

² The Popular Mobilization movement was established following the seizure of territories by ISIL in June 2014 when Grand Ayatollah Ali al-Sistani called on volunteers to defend their homeland. On 30 September 2014, the Cabinet passed a resolution calling on Prime Minister al-Abadi to ensure the provision of the Movement with weapons, logistics, training and salaries.

and northern Iraq. While their military campaign against the group gained ground, the militias seem to operate with total impunity, leaving a trail of death and destruction in their wake.

B. Mandate and terms of reference

7. A Special Session of the Human Rights Council was requested inter alia by Iraq in light of increasing violations and abuses of human rights and violations of international humanitarian law, including unlawful killings, deliberate targeting of civilians, forced conversions, targeted persecution of groups and individuals on the basis of their religion or belief, acts of violence against members of ethnic and religious groups, as well as destruction of places of worship and cultural heritage sites. The Human Rights Council convened the Special Session on 1 September 2014, and adopted resolution A/HRC/RES/S-22/1 without a vote. The Council requested the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) to dispatch a mission to Iraq to investigate alleged violations and abuses of international human rights law committed by ISIL and associated terrorists groups, and to establish the facts and circumstances of such abuses and violations, with a view to avoiding impunity and ensuring full accountability.

8. The Council further requested the High Commissioner to provide an oral update at an interactive dialogue during its twenty-eighth session. The present report, submitted pursuant to this request, covers events linked to the armed conflict involving ISIL, which took place in Iraq between June 2014 and February 2015. All information is based on rigorous human rights investigations carried out in Iraq between December 2014 and February 2015. OHCHR also verified information received on human rights violations and abuses, and violations of international humanitarian law that have been perpetrated by other parties to the conflict and documented them herein.^{3.}

C. Methods of work

9. The mission reviewed all available information, including testimony from witnesses and victims and documentation from the Government of Iraq ⁴ Member States, and relevant United Nations and non-governmental organisations. It followed up on reports of violations of international human rights and humanitarian law in Iraq to verify their veracity and establish further facts. The mission conducted investigations in Chamchamal, Dohuk, Erbil, Kalar, Suleimaniyah, and Zakho and camps for internally displaced persons (IDPs) in these areas.

10. Due to insecurity and heightened conflict in some areas of the country, and logistical constraints, the mission could not conduct investigations in many areas of Iraq where serious human rights abuses and violations had allegedly taken place. These included areas such as Kirkuk governorate, and Mosul, Tel Afar and Zummar in Ninewa governorate. For areas that were physically inaccessible, the mission undertook telephone interviews or, when possible, met victims and witnesses in more secure locations.

11. The findings outlined in this report are based on an analysis of first-hand information obtained through in-depth interviews conducted with over 100 victims and witnesses. The credibility of information was assessed on the basis of consistency among witness accounts and the existence of other corroborative information. The certainty of the

³ Pursuant to General Assembly Resolution A/RES/48/141.

⁴ See Notes Verbales in Annex.

factual findings is not uniform; for each of its findings, the mission specifies to which degree it is confident that the incident occurred.

12. OHCHR thanks the Government of Iraq for extending full cooperation to the investigation mission and facilitating access to various parts of the country.

D. Legal framework

13. Human rights law and international humanitarian law are applicable to Iraq. The events described in resolution A/HRC/RES/S-22/1 amount to an armed conflict of a non-international character involving ISIL and other affiliated armed groups, on one side, and ISF and other armed forces, which support it, on the other. In light of this, the mission relies on international humanitarian law applicable in armed conflicts of a non-international character as the specialised legal framework, which applies alongside international human rights law.

14. Iraq is party to core international human rights treaties and a number of treaties containing rules applicable in non-international armed conflict. All parties to the conflict in Iraq are bound by applicable rules of international humanitarian law, including customary rules. The Government has faced tremendous challenges in ensuring law and order within its territory. However, it has an obligation to do so while abiding by its obligations under international law. This duty is explicitly recognised in the Constitution of Iraq.⁵

15. The mission's mandate calls for those responsible for violations of international humanitarian law or serious violations and abuses of international human rights law to be held to account through appropriate mechanisms and calls upon the Government of Iraq to ensure that all perpetrators are brought to justice, with a view to avoiding impunity and ensuring full accountability. In light of this requirement, the mission focused on elements that would possibly constitute genocide, crimes against humanity and war crimes.

II. Patterns of Violations

A. Violations Perpetrated by ISIL

1. Attacks against religious and ethnic groups

16. The mission gathered reliable information about acts of violence perpetrated against civilians because of their affiliation or perceived affiliation to an ethnic or religious group. It is reasonable to conclude that some of these incidents, considering the overall information, may constitute genocide. Other incidents may amount to crimes against humanity and war crimes. Ethnic and religious groups targeted by ISIL include Yezidis, Christians, Turkmen, Sabea-Mandeans, Kaka'e, Kurds and Shi'a.

(a) Attacks against Yezidis

17. Based on interviews conducted with victims and witnesses, and corroborated by other sources, the mission collected information regarding the killing of members of the Yezidi community and acts that caused serious bodily or mental harm to members of this group. Information also pointed to the intent of ISIL to destroy the Yezidi as a group when perpetrating these acts and to the existence of a manifest pattern of attacks against this

⁵ Article 8.

community whose identity is based on their religious beliefs. If confirmed, such conduct may amount to genocide. Numerous Yezidi witnesses provided credible and consistent accounts, involving separate incidents and attacks, detailing how they were forced to convert to Islam or face death.

18. At the beginning of August 2014, a series of systematic and widespread attacks took place against a backdrop of ISIL incursions into the Ninewa plains and Yezidi populated cities and villages. Interviews with numerous victims and witnesses from al-'Adnaniya, al-Qahtaniya, Barah, Bazwaya, Dogore, Gogjali, Hardan, Khanasor, Kocho, Qani, Sharf ad-Din, Sinjar city, Solagh, Tel Banat, Tel Qasab and Zummar point to a pattern, whereby members of ISIL systematically separated the men from the women and young children; the men were subsequently taken away to nearby ditches and summarily executed. Some victims and witnesses added that they had been asked to convert to Islam and that the men who refused were killed, while in other instances even the men who converted were still summarily executed. Men who managed to survive such executions, largely through being shielded by the bodies of other victims, relayed their accounts to the investigation team. Women and children who were held captive near execution sites also witnessed some executions. In some instances, villages were entirely emptied of their Yezidi population.

19. For instance, on 3 August, in Qani village (Sinjar) at least 80 men were killed in a single incident. The mission interviewed survivors. One of them recounted how they were rounded up and taken to a nearby ditch where ISIL opened fire on them. He added that at least 50 members of his extended family were killed. In Kocho, at least 700 men were killed in August. A survivor of one of the several Kocho village (Sinjar) massacres recounted that around 11 August, Yezidi men who refused to covert were separated from the women and then taken to a farm. An ISIL fighter told them 'you will see now what will happen to you, you pagans and peacock worshippers'. Although the villagers were initially given assurances that they would be freed once they handed over their possessions, ISIL divided the men in four groups of 15, and took them to a farm on the outskirts of Kocho village. The Yezidi men were ordered to lay down facing the ground; they were filmed by ISIL fighters before being shot several times. Survivors informed the mission that some residents from surrounding areas assisted ISIL in perpetrating such killings. Witnesses consistently reported that ISIL fighters acted upon direct orders they received via telephone.

20. ISIL fighters abducted Yezidis on a mass scale, and detained many for months. For instance, a group of 196 disabled Yezidis, including elderly, children and ill persons were held captive in Mosul and Tel Afar and only released in January 2015. Many victims were forced to convert to Islam during their captivity. Around 3,000 persons, mainly Yezidis, allegedly remain in ISIL captivity. Further investigation is needed to establish the precise number of those who continue to be held by ISIL as well as the numbers killed, estimated to be in the thousands.⁶

(b) Attacks against Christians

21. Although perceived as the 'People of the Book,⁷ a classification that grants them a certain protection in comparison with other ethnic and religious groups, Christians suffered forced displacement and deprivation of property. By 6 August, an estimated 200,000 Christians and members of other ethnic and religious groups had fled from al-Hamdaniya, Ba'shiqa, Bartella, Tel Keif, and other towns and villages in the Ninewa plains before they

⁶ It is difficult to determine the exact number, particularly given the fact that many of those who are listed as missing were killed. Civil society organisations shared lists containing the names of thousands of alleged victims with the investigation mission.

⁷ Ahl Al Kitab in Islam includes Christians, Jews and Sabea-Mandeans.

were taken over by ISIL. Among them were 50,000 persons previously displaced from Mosul, mostly Christians, who had fled in mid-June in fear of ISIL threats when they were given the choice to pay a tax, convert or leave. Houses and property of Christians in Mosul have been seized by ISIL.

22. On or around 6 August, ISIL stormed the city of al-Hamdaniya (also referred to as Qaraqosh). Many witnesses stated that ISIL fighters pillaged and destroyed buildings in the city including historic Christian cathedrals and churches. Approximately 150 families were unable to flee. Before expelling them, members of ISIL took possession of all their valuables and identity documents. Witnesses also reported that during the attack grenades, mortars and rockets landed in areas still occupied by civilians.

(c) Attacks against Shi'a

23. Interviews conducted with victims and witnesses, and corroborated by reliable sources, make it reasonable to conclude that attacks were perpetrated against Turkmen, Shabak and other Shi'a groups.

24. Victims and witnesses from Amerli (Salah ad-Din), Barawjali, Bashir, Jerdghali, Qaranaz in Diyala governorate, as well as Ba'shika, Bazwaya, Gogjali, Omar Kan in Ninewa governorate consistently reported the same pattern. ISIL surrounded the village, killed the inhabitants who could not escape, burned and destroyed houses and businesses, destroyed Shi'a places of worship, and pillaged private and public properties.

25. On 17 June 2014, for instance, ISIL attacked the predominantly Shi'a Turkmen villages of Barawjali, Jerdghali, Qaranaz, north of Amerli, allegedly burning and destroying houses and property, as well as at least two Shi'a religious places known as Husseiniyas. Several people were killed defending the village, and at least eight were summarily executed by bullet wounds to the head. Also on 17 June, the Shi'a Turkmen village of Bashir, Kirkuk, was attacked by ISIL. More than 60 people were killed, including women, children and elderly.

26. In late June and early July, in Ba'shika, Bazwaya, Gogjali and Omar Kan villages, Ninewa, ISIL members allegedly summarily executed a number of men and abducted numerous Shabak community members. At the end of February 2015, their whereabouts remained unknown. One woman reported that on 20 June, her son and brother-in-law disappeared after being stopped at an ISIL checkpoint. Three days later, they were found dead in a cemetery – her son beheaded and her brother-in-law shot several times.

27. ISIL also laid siege to Amerli, Salah ad-Din governorate, starting 11-12 June 2014. Twenty days into the siege, ISIL members cut off the water and electricity supplies to the town. At least 15,000 people allegedly suffered from lack of power, food, drinking water, medical services and medicine. Residents were forced to drink contaminated water, which caused many to fall ill, especially children and the elderly. A woman and her new-born baby died due to lack of medical services. The city was shelled daily day with mortar rounds. One child, four men and a woman allegedly died from the shelling. The siege was broken on 1 September 2014 by ISF and affiliated armed groups.

28. Based on interviews with survivors, the mission received reliable information that on 10 June, more than 600 inmates of Badoush prison, Ninewa governorate, were summarily executed by members of ISIL. Early in the morning, the prison, which housed over 3,000 inmates, was taken over by ISIL. Prisons guards had allegedly fled before the attack. The prisoners were separated into groups according to their ethnic or religious affiliation. Sunnis were freed, while others, mainly Shi'a, were loaded on trucks, driven to a nearby ravine and shot. Some survivors said they immediately rolled into the ravine and were saved by other bodies landing on top of them. ISIL fighters kept shooting into the ravine at any moving body, including men who were screaming in pain.

2. Politically-motivated attacks

29. Interviews with victims and witnesses, corroborated by reliable sources, lead the mission to reasonably conclude that there has been a pattern of attacks by members of ISIL against those it perceives to be affiliated with the Government. Targets include police officers, members of the Iraqi armed forces, the Awakening Movement,⁸ public servants, members of parliament, tribal and religious leaders, candidates for parliamentary and legislative elections as well as those who had publicly criticised, or were perceived to be opposed to, ISIL. These violations were not based on perceived ethnic or religious identity but targeted Iraqis, usually Sunnis deemed to be linked to the Government, or who refused to pledge allegiance to ISIL.

30. The mission interviewed men and women from al-Jebouri, Albu Heshma, and Albu Nimr tribes who fled their homes in Diyala, Salah ad-Din and Anbar governorates. ISIL fighters are reported to have relied on lists of targets to conduct house-to-house searches, and checkpoint searches. Numerous men allegedly disappeared after being taken by ISIL from their homes, workplace, or at checkpoints. Several relatives who witnessed these arrests stated that the victims were forced to 'repent' by ISIL.⁹

31. The mission received information about several politically-motivated killings. At least 602 members of the Albu Nimr tribe were allegedly killed in six separate incidents between September 2014 and January 2015 in Anbar province. Witnesses reported that on 28 October, 48 people – including seven children aged between 13 and 18 – were summarily executed in Hit in Anbar governorate, and that on 29 October, 213 tribesmen were allegedly summarily executed in al-Furat. A police officer from Mosul who managed to escape recounted how: "on 10 June, my two brothers were stopped and shot at an ISIL checkpoint at al-Karama district in Mosul." A former police officer recounted that in mid-June, in Tikrit: "ISIL fighters asked me for my police ID card; when I showed them, one of them took a knife and cut the throat of my father, my five-year-old boy and my five-monthold daughter. I begged them to kill me instead, but they told me: 'we want to make you suffer, we want you to feel it burns inside your heart.'"

32. Based on interviews with survivors, UNAMI reported that approximately 1,500 to 1,700 members of the Iraqi armed forces from Camp Speicher in Salah ad-Din governorate were summarily executed on 12 June by ISIL, allegedly after being captured or having surrendered. The mission interviewed people who went to Speicher after the massacre, and saw numerous dead bodies in the streets around the military base and in some parts of Tikrit. The results of a Government investigation into this incident are yet to be made public.

33. Numerous reports of ISIL looting, burning and destroying houses were received. As a woman from Yathrib, Salah ad-Din governorate, lamented: "In August, after the fall of Yathrib, ISIL fighters forced me out of my home with my children and made me watch the destruction of my house. Years of my life have gone. We Sunni Arabs have nowhere to go, we are targeted by everybody." Similar accounts were provided by numerous other victims who fled ISIL violence.

34. Survivors of the 10 June Badoush prison massacre consistently reported that some Sunni detainees were asked whether they were ISF or Awakening Councils' representatives. Those Sunni prisoners listed as defending their cellmates or defined as

⁸ The Awakening Councils (Sahwa) consist of tribal sheikhs who joined forces with the US military in the fight against al-Qa'eda in Iraq from 2006.

⁹ Reportedly, the 'repentant' has three options: 'repent' in a Mosque in the presence of an ISIL appointed 'emir', pay 1,000,000 Iraqi dinar, (850 US dollars), or face execution.

'apostates' were reportedly made to line up with Shi'a and other prisoners, and then summarily executed.

3. Sexual and gender-based violence

35. The mission gathered corroborated witness statements indicating clear patterns of sexual and gender-based violence against Yezidi women. When attacking Yezidi villages, ISIL reportedly engaged in the systematic and widespread killing of men, including boys over the age of 14. Women and children were subjected to different violations. Accounts indicate that ISIL views captured women and children as spoils of war which they own. Numerous interviews conducted with Yezidi women and girls who fled ISIL captivity between November 2014 and January 2015 provided reliable information of killings, widespread and systematic enslavement, including selling of women, rape, and sexual slavery, forced transfer of women and children and inhuman and degrading treatment. Many of the women interviewed were able to identify the origin of their ISIL captors, belonging to a wide range of countries.

36. Following the systematic separation of men, women and young children, Yezidi women were further divided into three groups: married women with children, married women without children, and unmarried women and young girls. Each of these groups was transferred to different locations in ISIL-controlled territory, with some victims transferred to more than 10 different locations during a four-month period. These repeated transfers and displacement were apparently aimed at reinforcing ISIL control over the victims by instilling feelings of fear, insecurity and disorientation.

37. Girls and unmarried women who escaped from ISIL captivity consistently recounted the process by which they were raped and sexually enslaved. ISIL members numbered them or recorded names on lists, and inspected them to evaluate their beauty. While some were given as 'gifts,' others were sold to local or foreign ISIL fighters. Some victims were privy to price negotiations between 'vendors' and 'buyers.' An 'emir'¹⁰ would instruct ISIL fighters to inspect and choose girls for 'marriage.' Girls would then be prepared for 'marriage' (rape) involving, in some cases, full body searches. Mission investigators met with victims as young as 11 years of age.¹¹ A 30 year-old woman detailed how young girls were prepared for sale at a house in Mosul. They were ordered to stand and remove their headscarves to be inspected. Then they were forced to smile while ISIL fighters took photographs.

38. A victim witnessed similar cruel and inhuman treatment following her transfer to Adnaani, a 15-minute drive from Ba'aj, Ninewa governorate. She recounted that an 'emir' wrote the names of 14 girls on small pieces of paper and called two ISIL fighters who both picked one piece of paper. The 'emir' asked the ISIL fighters to call out the name written on the paper. The 15 and 18 year old girls whose names were called were forcibly taken by the two fighters into another room. The 'emir' and a so-called 'Imam' who was in the room laughed when they heard the two girls screaming. After around 20 minutes, the two girls were brought back into the room. The witness said both girls were in shock and had blood on their trousers. Both confirmed to the witness that they had been 'married' (raped).

¹⁰ 'Emirs', local ISIL commanders, report to Sheikhs in the ISIL chain of command.

¹¹ The pattern described by numerous witnesses is corroborated by an ISIL pamphlet on female slaves released in October/November 2014, entitled, 'Questions and Answers on Taking Captives and Slaves.' It clarifies ISIL regulations on the treatment of non-Muslim 'slaves', including young girls.

39. A 19-year-old pregnant married woman explained that she was repeatedly raped by an ISIL 'doctor' for two and a half months in Hawija District, Kirkuk governorate.¹² There were visible lacerations on her breast, indicating she may have been tortured. According to the woman, the doctor sat on her stomach, aiming to kill her unborn child, saying, "this baby should die because it is an infidel; I can make a Muslim baby."

40. The mission obtained credible reports about the rape of young girls, including nine and six year-olds. The former was raped for three days by an ISIL fighter in Tel Qaseb, Ninewa governorate. A witness stated that she could clearly hear the girl being assaulted and screaming out her name for help. The girl told the witness that she was blindfolded, handcuffed, beaten and repeatedly raped. Eventually, her 'owner' sold her to another ISIL fighter. A witness heard the child screaming.¹³ She was reportedly sold to an ISIL fighter in Syria.

41. Witnesses reported that a doctor conducted abortions on two women in a school in Ba'aj, Ninewa, who were two and three months pregnant, respectively. Prior to the abortion, one witness reportedly heard an ISIL fighter stating: "we do not want more Yezidis to be born." Both women received an injection and were made to take pills. A week after the abortion, both women were sold.

42. Women who escaped ISIL custody recounted how they were forcibly transferred multiple times to different locations, including Adnaani, al-Nufus, Ba'aj, Fallujah, Gayara, Hawija, Khaini, Kirkuk, Kocho, Mosul,¹⁴ Rambosi, Sheba, Solagh, Tel Afar,¹⁵ Tel Qaseb, Tel Banat and Wardya in Iraq. Other women and children were transferred to al-Hassakeh, al-Shadadiyah, Deir-ez-Zoor, Ghazna, Membij, Raqqa and Tel Abyad in Syria.

43. Many survivors of sexual violence experienced the loss of loved ones killed by ISIL. Some witnessed these attacks and are severely traumatised. Suicides and attempted suicides have sharply risen amongst these women and girls. Many survivors interviewed displayed visible signs of trauma and depression. The mission spoke to men who were desperate and felt helpless being separated from their wives and children. One stated: "losing my wife and children to ISIL is the worst nightmare that could happen to a man."

4. Recruitment and use of children

44. Based on information provided by victims and witnesses, it is reasonable to conclude that ISIL used, conscripted or enlisted children between the age of eight and 18 to participate in the armed conflict in breach of international human rights law,¹⁶ international criminal law,¹⁷ and customary international humanitarian law.

45. The mission interviewed Yezidi children who escaped ISIL captivity. In August 2014, following the abduction of thousands of Yezidis by ISIL fighters, children aged

¹² The pattern described by numerous witnesses is corroborated by an ISIL pamphlet on female slaves released in October/November 2014, entitled, 'Questions and Answers on Taking Captives and Slaves.' It clarifies ISIL regulations on the treatment of non-Muslim 'slaves', including young girls.

¹³ Another witness told the mission that the same doctor also raped victims as young as 11 and 16 years of age.

¹⁴ Locations around Mosul included Badoush prison, Hay Tiraan village, the 'Galaxy building' and several private houses.

¹⁵ Locations within Tel Afar included several former Shi'a villages such as Ghizel Khoun and Qasr Mihrab.

¹⁶ The Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child states that non-State armed groups should not, 'under any circumstances' recruit or use children under 18 years in hostilities.

¹⁷ Conscripting or enlisting children under the age of fifteen years into armed forces or groups or using them to participate actively in hostilities is a war crime as provided in Article 8 (2)(e)(vii) of the Rome Statute.

between eight and 15 were separated from their mothers and transferred to different locations in Iraq and Syria, including a school in Tel Afar and a school on the outskirts of Raqqa, Syria. Children recounted how they received religious and military training following their forced conversion. Training lasted from 13 days to three weeks and included how to load and unload guns, shoot using live bullets and launch small and medium-sized rockets. Boys reported being forced to watch videos of beheadings several times. When they refused, they were severely beaten. A child was told: "this is your initiation into jihad, you have to be strong, because you will do this when you will go to jihad for the Islamic State; you are an Islamic State boy now."

46. Numerous other incidents reported by reliable sources require further investigation. For instance, residents of Fallujah (Anbar governorate) and Mosul (Ninewa governorate) reported that children in their late teens man checkpoints for ISIL. Other allegations indicate that children as young as 12 or 13 undergo military training with ISIL in Mosul. In areas it controls in Iraq and Syria, ISIL has allegedly established centres for military and religious training of children in an effort to indoctrinate them and build a new generation of fighters. An ISIL video portrays one such camp near Mosul, referring to the children as the "cubs of the caliphate." Children are shown exercising and reciting the Holy Quran, while an instructor explains that they are being trained to fight "hate-filled Shi'a." It is unclear how many children received such training and how many are actively engaged in hostilities.

5. Use of prohibited weapons

47. Allegations of use of chlorine gas by members of ISIL were reported. The use of chlorine gas as a chemical weapon is prohibited in all circumstances. It was alleged that chemical agents, likely chlorine, were used on 22 September 2014 when ISIL attacked and killed 300 Iraqi soldiers in Anbar. Officials from Balad and Dulu'iya in Salah ad-Din governorate have alleged that ISIL used bombs with chlorine-filled cylinders during clashes in late September 2014. These allegations require further investigation.

6. Other human rights violations in ISIL-controlled areas

48. The mission documented other serious human rights violations committed by ISIL in areas under its de facto control. They include unfair trials, torture, cruel and inhuman treatment, and extrajudicial killings.

49. ISIL-established sharia courts in Mosul allegedly sentence people to such cruel, inhuman and degrading treatment as stoning and amputation. Two men accused of homosexuality were convicted by an ISIL 'court' and thrown from the top of a tall building. Four physicians were reportedly executed after refusing to treat ISIL fighters. Thirteen teenage boys were sentenced to death for watching a football match. In January, a document attributed to ISIL showed two men being 'crucified' after they were accused of banditry. Other ISIL-attributed documents revealed that in al-Qaim, Anbar governorate, an ISIL soldier's hand was cut off for theft. Due to lack of access to ISIL-controlled areas, and the complete breakdown of telecommunications in Mosul, it was not possible for the mission to follow up these cases.

B. Violations Perpetrated by Other Parties to the Conflict

50. The mission gathered information from multiple credible sources highlighting alleged violations of international humanitarian and violations and abuses of human rights law by ISF and associated armed groups in their counter-terrorism efforts to defeat ISIL.

51. It is reasonable to conclude that these forces carried out extrajudicial killings, torture, abductions and forcibly displaced a large number of people, often with impunity. Additional information is needed to establish the link between some militia forces and the Government. The Government, however, has the obligation to exercise due diligence in protecting persons under its jurisdiction. Since the fall of Mosul, different armed groups have become an integral component of the Government's response to ISIL, with the line between regular and irregular pro-Government forces, and particularly between 'Popular Mobilisation' volunteers¹⁸ and militia increasingly blurred. As such, the mission was not always able to clearly determine which group was directly involved in reported incidents, or identify the chain of command. A number of victims interviewed by the mission stressed that militia groups are in de-facto command over regular forces. Such claims could not be independently verified.

1. Extrajudicial killings, abductions and torture

52. Between June and August 2014, a series of attacks occurred in Diyala governorate when militia, at times jointly with ISF, waged a retaliatory campaign against members of the Sunni community. Numerous victims and witnesses described a number of incidents in the villages of Baquba, Imam Weis and Sinsil, which they alleged, all specifically targeted Sunnis. In mid-June, fleeing armed forces allegedly set fire to an army base in Sinsil, where 53 Sunnis were held. Witnesses discovered their bodies: some were charred beyond recognition; others were only partially burnt, revealing gunshot wounds, severe bruises and broken limbs.¹⁹

53. On 16 June, at least 43 prisoners from the al-Wahda police station in Baquba were allegedly summarily executed by gunshots to the head. Some victims had broken limbs, suggesting torture.²⁰

54. On 22 August, militia members and Iraqi police allegedly carried out two consecutive attacks against the Mus'ab Ibn 'Umair mosque in Imam Weis village killing 34 civilians including a woman, and a 17-year-old boy, who were attending Friday prayers. An investigation has been launched; findings are yet to be made public.

55. The mission received multiple allegations that members of militia and ISF executed at least 70 Sunni civilians in different locations in Barwana, Diyala governorate, on 26 January 2015. The bodies were reportedly removed to an unknown location, and victims' families were unable to retrieve them. Other civilians arrested on the same day allegedly remain unaccounted for. The Government has announced an investigation.

56. Attacks allegedly perpetrated by militia affiliated to ISF were reported in Baghdad, Baquba, Kirkuk, Mosul, Samarra, and Tel Afar, allegedly in revenge for attacks by ISIL. The mission could not independently verify these incidents, which require further investigation.

57. Against the background of attacks against Sunni villages in Salah ad-Din and Diyala governorates, numerous witnesses reported incidents involving illegal arrests and the taking of hostages. They allegedly occurred in al-Hatimiya, Baquba, Dujail, Tuz Khormato and Yathrib. Some families said they secured the release of loved ones by paying ransoms.

¹⁸ Conscripting or enlisting children under the age of fifteen years into armed forces or groups or using them to participate actively in hostilities is a war crime as provided in Article 8 (2)(e)(vii) of the Rome Statute.

¹⁹ Several militia groups were reportedly present in Sinsil following the fall of Mosul on 10 June 2014.

²⁰ Information suggests that the massacre was carried by militia members and Iraqi police.

58. In August and September 2014, as ISF and affiliated militia moved against ISIL in Yathrib, Salah ad-Din governorate, Sunni men from the area were allegedly systematically arrested in the village of Jami'iya and at checkpoints in al-Hatimiya and Dujail. Victims provided consistent accounts of being ordered to hand over mobile phones, valuables and identity documents. They were blindfolded, handcuffed and taken to al-Bakr (Balad) airbase in Salah ad-Din governorate, where they were tortured or ill-treated for several days while being interrogated about ISIL forces and their positions in the region.

59. On the night of 8-9 August 2014, a militia stationed at the Youth Sports Club in Tuz Khormato town in Salah ad-Din governorate abducted up to seven Sunnis from their houses. One was brutally beaten, tortured and killed,²¹ while the fate of the others remains unknown. The mission received multiple reports that militia groups are running detention facilities at al-Bakr airbase, Salah ad-Din, where routine torture is allegedly undertaken. On 25 October 2014, for example, two Sunnis were taken from the Brigade 17 checkpoint in Dujail to al-Bakr airbase. They were handcuffed, blindfolded and tortured for five days by beatings, kicks and electric shocks. Up to 40 men allegedly shared a cell with them and suffered the same treatment. One of their captors allegedly urged them daily to convert to Shi'a Islam. On 11 December a Sunni man was abducted at al-Hatimiya checkpoint by fighters²² and was taken to al-Bakr airbase where he was held and tortured for four days. He was released once his family paid 6,000 US dollars in ransom.

60. The mission gathered information from a number of victims and witnesses about an attack on 25 January 2015 against Sunni Arabs in al-Sibaya and al-Jeri villages, north of Sinjar. Based on evidence gathered, it may be reasonable to conclude that this attack was perpetrated by a Yezidi armed group. Twenty-two people were allegedly shot dead including women, children and elderly; several others were injured. At least six bodies were burnt in their homes after being shot. Several houses were allegedly burnt, properties were looted, and villagers were allegedly ordered to hand over valuables. Witnesses reported that 17 people were abducted; their whereabouts remain unknown. Inhabitants of both villages were displaced.

61. These allegations could not be thoroughly investigated by the mission and warrant further investigation.

2. Forced displacement and preventing access to safe areas

62. Multiple accounts indicate that militia conducted operations targeting Sunni in Salah ad Din and Diyala resulting in forced displacement. During a September 2014 operation in al-Jami'iya, Salah ad-Din, witnesses reported that militia members forced Sunni civilians from their homes at gunpoint, beat them and shouted "you are all ISIL, you are against Islam." One victim recounted that militiamen entered his house, smashed furniture and stole large amounts of money and gold. He was told to leave and never return; his home and car were torched. The mission received similar reports of house destruction and burnings in villages in Yathrib, Salah ad-Din governorate. Victims told the mission that militia prevented Sunnis from returning to their villages.

63. The mission also interviewed victims from dozens of Sunni villages in Amerli and Suleiman Bek, Salah ad-Din governorate, who reported a similar pattern of looting and destruction after the siege of Amerli was broken. As one witness recounted, "we hoped for the best when the Iraqi army and the 'volunteers' liberated the area from ISIL. Instead, once

²¹ Documented in a YouTube video provided to the mission by the family.

²² The fighters identified themselves as members of Jama'at al-'Ataba militia.

the 'volunteers' took control, they pillaged, burnt and blew up houses, claiming that all villagers are part of ISIL. This is not true; we are just ordinary poor people."

64. While more information is needed on the link between the militia and the Government, these incidents point, at the very least, to a failure by the Government to protect persons under its jurisdiction.

65. According to interviews conducted with victims and witnesses, it is reasonable to conclude that Iraqis were deprived of their fundamental rights to safety and security. In November, members of the Sunni community leaving from villages taken over by ISIL in Yathrib, Salah ad-Din, were allegedly blocked for several days at Makthab Khalid checkpoint in Kirkuk governorate. The checkpoint, manned by forces under the control of Kurdistan Regional Government (KRG), was the main entry point for those who wanted to reach safety in Kirkuk city or Suleimaniyah governorate. Some interviewees waited at the checkpoint for 15 days, sleeping in the street in the bitter cold. Many witnessed children dying of cold while their families waited to be allowed through.

66. Numerous other incidents reported by reliable sources could not be verified by the mission and require further investigation. For instance, it was reported that Shi'a Turkmen who fled the conflict in Tel Afar were stranded at checkpoints operated by armed forces under the control of KRG.

3. Indiscriminate attacks

67. The mission received a number of reports alleging indiscriminate attacks against civilians. While it was unable to determine the intended target of these attacks, it established that they often caused civilian deaths and injuries, raising the possibility of a lack of precautionary measures to protect civilians.

68. On 29 November, for example, in Zour, Salah ad-Din governorate, a helicopter hit a car with two rockets, killing one person and injuring seven. On the same day, another Iraqi helicopter hit a house in the same area, killing at least 17 people, including five children.

69. Numerous other incidents reported by reliable sources could not be independently verified by the mission and require further investigation. For instance, the use of barrel bombs by ISF was widely alleged. This low accuracy weapon – if used in residential areas – would likely lead to indiscriminate attacks.

C. Mass Graves

70. As State forces have retaken some ISIL-controlled areas, mass graves have been discovered. The KRG Committee on Mass Graves informed the mission that seven mass graves were discovered in Hardan, Khanasor, Sinone, Zummar. Four mass graves were also discovered in Khanaqin, Diyala. A further 12 mass graves are reportedly located in areas that remain under ISIL control.

71. Although some measures have been put in place to protect mass graves and prevent attempts to exhume the bodies, more needs to be done in order to make sure that the dead can be identified and the cause of death determined.

III. Legal responsibility

A. States' legal responsibility

72. Information gathered by the mission strongly suggests that international crimes may have been perpetrated and continue to be perpetrated in Iraq by ISIL. The primary legal responsibility in addressing these international crimes lies with the State of Iraq whose duty it is to protect persons under its jurisdiction and ensure accountability.

73. All States are required to determine how to implement their obligations to ensure respect for international humanitarian law, especially in the framework of their obligation to investigate and prosecute allegations of war crimes and genocide. The Government of Iraq has a duty to investigate all allegations, which concern ISIL, ISF and affiliated armed groups, as well as other armed militias and to prosecute perpetrators, including responsible commanders and other superiors.

74. Information gathered by the mission suggests that some militia groups may enjoy de-facto command over regular forces. If true, it is the Government's responsibility to ensure that all organised armed forces, groups and units are placed under a command responsible for the conduct of its subordinates.

75. In light of the violations perpetrated by parties to the armed conflict in Iraq, other States who lend support to the various parties to the conflict need to determine whether such support is compatible with their obligations under international law.

B. Individual criminal responsibility

76. The following crimes may have been committed.

- Genocide by killing, causing serious bodily or mental harm and forced transfer of children, as part of a manifest pattern of similar conduct aimed at the destruction of that group. Information gathered strongly suggests that ISIL may have perpetrated these crimes against the Yezidi population.
- Crimes against humanity such as murder, enslavement, deportation or forcible transfer of population, imprisonment or other severe deprivation of physical liberty, torture, rape, sexual slavery, sexual violence and persecution, committed as part of widespread and systematic attacks directed against civilian populations pursuant to, or in furtherance of an organisational policy to commit such attacks. Information strongly suggests that ISIL has perpetrated some of these crimes against Christian, Shi'a and Yezidi communities.
- War crimes of murder, mutilation, cruel treatment and torture, outrages upon personal dignity, the passing of sentences and the carrying out of executions without previous judgement pronounced by a regularly constituted court, directing attacks against the civilian population, directing attacks against buildings dedicated to religion, historic monuments, pillaging a town or place, committing rape, sexual slavery, and any other form of sexual violence, conscripting or enlisting children or using them to participate actively in hostilities, ordering the displacement of the civilian population, destroying or seizing the property of an adversary. Information gathered points to ISIL having perpetrated such crimes.
- Information gathered demonstrates that ISF and affiliated militia may have committed some war crimes.

IV. Conclusion and Recommendations

77. I am impressed by the vast number of credible witnesses and victims who, despite severe trauma and in some cases at considerable risk to their personal safety and security, bravely spoke out about the violations perpetrated to ensure that they are documented with the aim that the perpetrators will be brought to justice. I salute their courage.

78. Subject to a determination by an independent and competent court, this report concludes that :

- Members of ISIL may have perpetrated genocide against the Yezidi community by killing, causing serious bodily or mental harm and forcibly transferring members of the group, including children, in the context of a manifest pattern of conduct aimed at the destruction of the group.
- Members of ISIL may have committed crimes against humanity by perpetrating: murder, enslavement, deportation or forcible transfer of population, severe deprivation of physical liberty, torture, rape, sexual slavery, sexual violence and persecution, committed as part of widespread or systematic attacks directed against civilian populations pursuant to or in furtherance of an organisational policy to commit such attacks.
- Members of ISIL may have committed war crimes by perpetrating: murder, mutilation, cruel treatment and torture, outrages upon personal dignity, taking of hostages, the passing of sentences and the carrying out of executions without previous judgement pronounced by a regularly constituted court, directing attacks against the civilian population, directing attacks against buildings dedicated to religion, historic monuments, pillaging a town or place, committing rape, sexual slavery, and other forms of sexual violence, conscripting or enlisting children under the age of 15 years or using them to participate actively in hostilities, ordering the displacement of the civilian population, destroying or seizing the property of an adversary.
- ISIL is perpetrating serious human rights violations in areas which are under its de facto control; including torture, cruel and inhuman treatment, and extrajudicial killings.
- While more information is needed on the link between the militia and the Government, some incidents addressed in the report point, at the very least, to a failure on part of the Government to exercise due diligence as regards its obligation to protect persons under its jurisdiction. Member of ISF and affiliated armed groups may have committed war crimes by perpetrating: murder, cruel treatment and torture, taking of hostages, directing attacks against the civilian population, pillaging a town or place, ordering the displacement of the civilian population, destroying or seizing the property of an adversary.

79. In order to ensure justice for all Iraq's victims of violations of international humanitarian law and human rights, and in light of the on-going armed conflict, I recommend the following:

To the Government of Iraq:

- Ensure that all alleged crimes are investigated in line with international human rights standards, and perpetrators are brought to justice.
- Become a party to the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (ICC) and ensure that the international crimes defined in the Rome Statute are criminalised

under domestic law. In the meantime, to accept the ICC jurisdiction over the current situation under Article 12 (3).

- Ensure that the findings of all Government-initiated investigations into violations of international humanitarian and human rights law are made public and lead to effective remedies for victims.
- Engage in a rights-based, inclusive and meaningful political dialogue to bring the current crisis to an end. Foster a national reconciliation process that represents the legitimate interests and grievances of all Iraqis.
- Ensure that all Iraqis currently displaced have access to essential services and fundamental rights such as access to adequate healthcare and education. Establish non-discriminatory procedures of access to safe zones, taking into consideration the humanitarian imperative. Ensure durable solutions for all displaced populations recognising their right to return and their right as Iraqi citizens to reside in any part of the country.
- Ensure that victims of the international crimes documented in this report, particularly survivors of sexual abuse and sexual slavery, receive adequate support including psycho-social support and medical care.
- Ensure the protection of mass graves along with measures to identify the dead and launch an efficient investigation to determine the circumstances under which death occurred.
- Investigate allegations that ISF and armed groups acting under its control failed to protect communities persecuted by ISIL.
- Invite the special procedures of the Human Rights Council, in particular the Special Rapporteurs on extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions, on torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment, as well as the Working Group on Arbitrary Detention, to visit Iraq to monitor and report on the human rights situation.

To the Human Rights Council:

- Ensure that the situation of human rights in Iraq remains on the agenda of the Council by continuing to closely follow the situation in Iraq with a view to ensuring that perpetrators of violations of international humanitarian law and violations and abuses of human rights law are held accountable through the establishment of appropriate monitoring and investigating mechanisms.
- Urge the Security Council to remain seized of and to address, in the strongest terms, information that points to genocide, crimes against humanity and war crimes, and call on the Security Council to consider referring the situation in Iraq to the International Criminal Court.

Annex

Note Verbales

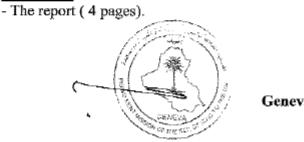
[Arabic/English only]



The Permanent Mission of Republic of Iraq to the United Nations Office and other International Organizations in Geneva presents its compliments to the Office of The High Commissioner for Human Rights, and has the honor to enclose herewith the report of Ministry of Human Rights of Iraq concerning the violation and abuses committed by the so called (ISIL) and other affiliated terrorist groups against the Iraqi people in the areas under their control. the report covers these violation and abuses for the period 10 -29 September 2014.

The Permanent Mission of Republic of Iraq avails itself of this opportunity to renew to the Office of The High Commissioner for Human Rights the assurances of its highest consideration.

Enclosures



Geneva, 21 October 2014

High Commissioner for Human Rights Geneva



MINISTRY OF HUMAN RIGHTS

جرائم عصابات داعش الإرهابية وانتهاكات حقوق الأنسان

فى المحافظات الساخفة للفترة من ١٠١٠/٩ ولغاية ٢٠١٤/٩/٢٩

- ١- الجرائم الماسة بالحياة وسلامة البدن (قتل ، تعذيب) ..انتهاك للمادة (٣) من الإعلان العالمي لحقوق الالسان
 - اعدام ثلاثة مواطنين في احدى القرى قرب مدينة الموصل بتهمة تأمرهم ضد التنظيم .
- اعدام ضائط شرطة وسيعة من اقاربه في قرية الجماسة الواقعه غرب الموصل بنهمة التجسس لحساب القوات الأمنية العراقية.
- احدام (١١) شاباً في منطقة الإصلاح الزراعي في مدينة الموصل ممن تركوا التنظيم والتحفوا بمجلس
 انقاذ مدينة الموصل.

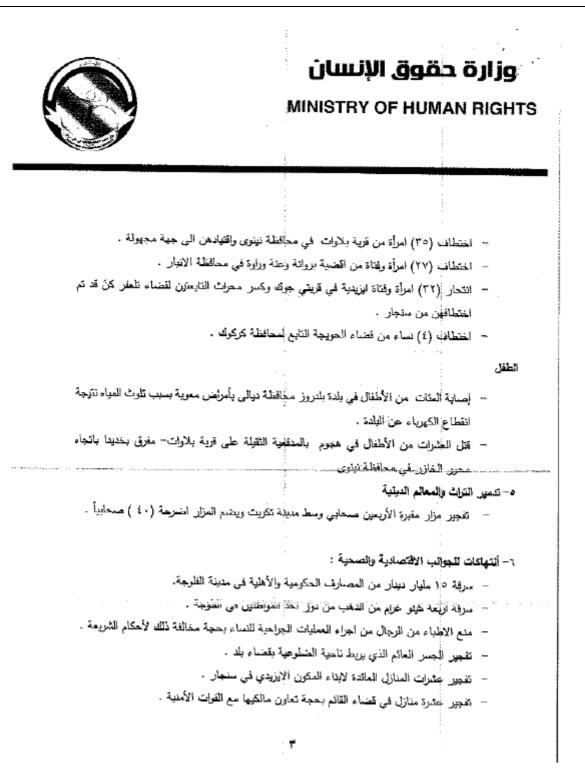
قيام تلك الحصابات باستخدام خاز الكلور ضد المواطنين في ناحيه الضلوعية مما نسيب باختاق
 (١٨) من مواطني الناحية ونفوق العشرات من الحيوانات الداجنة .

- قطع اليادي (٢) مواطنين في ناحية القيارة في محافظة نينوى بدعوى تطبيق الحد الشرعي لجريمة المرقة.
- ١٤/٩/٢٣ (سميرة مسالح الفعيمي) وسط ميدان في مدينة الموصل بتاريخ ٢٠١٤/٩/٢٣
- يعد اختطافها قبل أسبوع والاعتداء عليها جنسياً يعد اتهاميا بالردة من قبل تلك العصابات الاجرامية التر وصفياً تفجير مراقد الأنبياء " بالعمل البربري " وقد أبلغت تلك العصابات ذويها بعدم إقامة مراسم عزاء للشيودة البطلة .
 - اختطاف (٢٢) مواطناً من قرية اسكي في محافظة نينوى -
- قصف منبئة الرمادي بقائف الهاون ويشكل خاص احياء الشركة ، الورار ، الصوفية مما أدى الى وقوع خسائر بالإرواح والممتلكات .

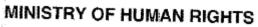
MINISTRY OF HUMAN RIGHTS



 اختطاف وأحتجاز (٦٢) مواطناً من محافظة تيلوي اغليهم من النساء بتهمة التعاون مع القوات الأمنية. -- ريجم مواطن من محافظة نينوى / ناحية الشمال حتى الموت بتيمة الزيا . – قيام هذا التنظيم الإرهابي يقتل (٣٠٠) جندياً باستخدام مماز الكلور في الصقلاوية شمالي الفلوجه . ٢ - التهجير والنزوح القسري.... التهاك للمادة ١/١٣ من الإعلان العالمي لحقوق الأسان - تاريح جماعتي للتسكان في القرق الواقعة شمال المقدانية الحو ناحية قرة تبة بسبب انتشار مجاميع من عصابات ذاعش الإرهابية في المنطقة وقيامهم بأتشاء محاكم " شرعية " وإعدام مواطنين بتهمة التجسس لممالح القوات الأمنية . ٣- استهداف الأقليات انتهاك للمادة ١٨ من الإجلان العالمي لحقوق الانسان. دفن العشرات وهم العيام من أبداء المكون الايزيدي في قربة كوجو التابعة لداهية العدائية في محافظة ... نينوي ا احراق موالمجل ايزيدي وهو حي في قرن في ناحية القادمية التابعة لمحافظة نينوي . اقتحام منزل عائلة مسيحية جنوب غرب بغداد وقتل العائلة المكونة من أربعة افراد . ٤ - استهداف القابات الضعيفة (المراة ، الطفل ، ذوى الاحتياجات الخاصة) انتهاك للمادة ١/ من اعلان القضاء على العنف ضد المرأة وإعلان حقوق الطفل المبدأ الثالي ١٩٥٩ المادة ٣ من الإعلان الخاص لحقوق المعرقين. المرأة: قيام تتقليم داعش بتشكيل خارة نسائية من ينتمين للتنظيم ميمتها منابعة النساء في المناطق التي يفرض الققطيم سيطرته عليها ورصد النساء اللولتي يخالفن القواعد الثمرعية للتنظيم .







- اصدار بيان في محافظة نينوي يحفر فيه تنظيم داعش الإرهابي التجار من أبناء المكون الايزيدي والمسيحي بوجوب تسليم أموالهم وممتلكاتهم الى شركانهم من المسلمين .

 - تفجير ثلاثة منازل شمال مدينة تكريت تعود اضباط في قوات الشرطة العراقية .
 - عنجير مُزل رئيس محكمة استثناف معلاج الدين فيصل العزاوي في ناحية يثرب .



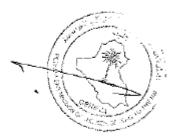
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The Permanent Mission of Republic of Iraq to the United Nations Office and other International Organizations in Geneva presents its compliments to the Office of The High Commissioner for Human Rights, and has the honor to enclose herewith the report of the Ministry of Human Rights of Iraq concerning the violation and abuses committed by the so called (ISIL) and other affiliated terrorist groups against the Iraqi people in the areas under their control. The report covers the period 7 -27 October 2014.

The Permanent Mission of the Republic of Iraq avails itself of this opportunity to renew to the Office of The High Commissioner for Human Rights the assurances of its highest consideration.

Enclosures

- The report (7 pages).



Geneva, 13 November 2014

High Commissioner for Human Rights Geneva

وزارة حقوق الإنسان MINISTRY OF HUMAN RIGHTS جرائم عصابات داعش الإرهابية وانتهاكات حقوق الانسان في المحافظات الساخنة للفترة من ٧/١٠ ولغاية ٢٠١٤/١٠/٢ ١ - الجرائم الماسة بالحياة وسلامة البدن (قتل، تعذيب، إختطاف) ... انتهاك للمادة (٣) من الإعلان العالمي لحقوق الانسان اعبام مواطنين انتين من أبناء مدينة الظرجة شنقاً يتهمة التعاون مع القرات الأمنية . اعدام تسعة انتخاص في كركوك ويبجي وقم من غناصر الصحوة . اعدام المسطى رحد العزاوي الذي كان يعمل محمور إلفتاة صلاح الدين الفضائية وشقيقه والثنين اخرين من أبداء مدينة العلم . قيام عصابات داعش بإعدام مدينة المتخاص " ديداً" جنوبي غرب كركوك في قرية المجل التابعة لناحبة الرياض والقاء حثث الشهداء على قارعة الطريق . ـ تقلُّ المختطفين من النساء والأطفال من قضاء تتعفر إلى قضاء سنجار / قرية كوجو في خطوة الاستفدامهم كدروع بشرية خلال الهجوم المرتقب القوات الأمنية لتحرير قضاء سنجار اطبام سبعة جنود في ناحية العلم تم اختطافهم في وقت سابق من منطقة السور شمال خرب — فَعْلَى ١٧ شاباً بعد اختطافهم من منطقة بتريايات في محافظة ديالي . اعدام الصحفي مهند العكدي رمياً بالرصاص في معسكر الغزلاني والشهيد كان يعمل في احدى الفَبْضائيَات في محافظة نزارى م اعتام خمسة مواطنين في ناحية المعدية في محافظة ديالي بتهمة التعاون مع الأجهزة الأمنية . and the second second

MINISTRY OF HUMAN RIGHTS



- اختَظْف ثلاثة مواطنين من ناحية الحضر في محافظة نينوى بذريعه تعاونهم مع الأجهزة الأمنية.
- قامل تلك العصابات الإرهابية باستخدام الغازات السامة خلال مواجهتها القوات الأمنية في مجافظة صلاح الدين .
- عصبابات داعش الإرهابية تتنكر بزي كردي وتقوم باختطاف وقتل العشوات من أبناء قرية سريلية التابعة لناحية قرة تبة .
- قتل أربعة أتمة مساجد في حي الوحدة المحاذي لقضاء الشرقاط على خلفية رفضتهم لتواجد عناصر.
 تنظيم داعش الارهابي في الحي .
- اعدام شاب موصلي شنقاً بعد رفضه تزويج شقيقته البالغة من العمر (١٢) عاماً من احد عناصر عصابات داعش الإرهابية وهو سعودي الجنسية .
- احدام امر الفوج الرابع لطوارى، شرطة نينوى (العميد عبد العزيز علي الجبوري) بعد يومين من اختطافه من منزله في ناحية القيارة في الموصل من قبل عصابات داعش الإرهارية كما قامت تلك العصابات باعتقال العشرات من المواطنين ممن شاركوا في التشييع .
- اعدام اكثر من ٦٠ شخصا رمياً بالرصاص في مدينة الموصل من بينهم () ضباط شرطة.
- - قتل ثلاثة أطباء في مدينة الموصل

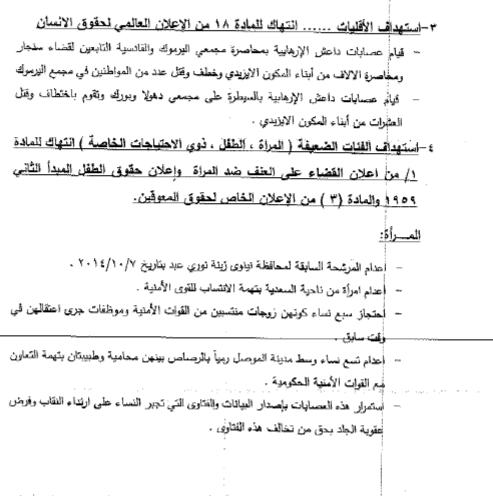
- قصف مجمع البغدادي الواقع في فضداء قوت بغذائف الظور السام

٢ - التهجير والنزوح القسري انتهاك للمادة ١/١٢ من الإعلان العالمي لحقوق الانسان

- الإيران المعاديات المعل بتهاتين عواف الزياد تكروبي المابعة المصاد المصورية بالماض .
- تهجير العوائل في منطقتي امينة وهي المعلمين وسط قضاء هيث من قبل عصابات داعش بحجة
 - ضراورات امنية .
 - اقتلمام ترية على السواي في محافظة ديالتي وتهجير مواطني القرية .

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- إخطف ثلاث فتيات ايزيديات من قرية أوفات في قضاء سنجار .
- أُقامت تلك العصابات الإرهابية بقطع راس امراة في الثلاثينات من عمرها بعد قتلها أحد عناصر. لمُنْكَ العصابات الله محاولتة الاعتداء عليها جنسياً في قضاء المقدانية التابع لمحافظة ديالي.
- خطف خمس فتيات عربيات من قضاء الحويجة التابع لمحافظة كركرك بعد رفض ذويهن تزويجهن من عناصر تنظيم داعش الإرهابي .

السطفيل

- قُيام عصابات داعث الإرهابية بإنشاء سوق لبيع الأطفال في حي القدس وسط الموصل فضبلاً عن الاتجار بالأعضاء البشرية كوسيلة لتمويل تنظيمهم الإرهابي .
- أيام هذا المتظيم الإرهابي بتجنيد الأطفال في معسكرات خاصمة بعضيم من الإيتام أو ممن تم انتزاعهم من ذويهم لاستغدامهم كتروع بشرية لو تتغيذ عمليات إرهابية .

م التراث والمعالم الدينية

- أبوام تلك العصابات الإرهابية بقصف مزار الدين شرف الدين الخاص بالمكون الايزيدي. بْقَدْانف الهاون والمدفحية الثقيلة وتتسبب بخسائر بشرية ومادية .
- إثفجير مزار (قبة ناس دين) في بعشيقة وهو احد المزارات العريقة الابناء المكون االايزيدي .
 - أشجير مزار ترف الدين ومزار امادين الخائدين لأبناء المكون الايزيدي .
 - - إنتجير حسينيتين في قرية السراي .
 - . أو حمدة مساحد في ناحية المحيق التابعة القضاء الشاقاط في محافظة نبذه .
- أتفجير مرقد ومسجد الامام "محمد الدري الذي يعود نسبة الشريف الى الامام موسى الكاظم (عليه السلام) ومرقد المديد صالح النظيمي ومزار (قبة تسعيب) ومرقد (السيد يحيى) في
 - قضاء الدور في محافظة صلاح الدين .

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 - تُفخيخ عدد من الكنائس ونهب محتوياتها في مناطق برطلة وتلكيف ويعشيقة الثابعة السهل
, cald
م يترفق المجاول المعني المن المن المنطوعية في محافظة صملاح الدين بقذائق الهاون أسفر قصف ملطقة الجبور جنوب ناحية الضطوعية في محافظة صملاح الدين بقذائق الهاون أسفر
عن عدد من الإصابات وإضرار مادية بالممتلكات .
٢-التضيية، على الحريات العامة :
· مُعَمَّدُهُ عَنْ مُعَمَّدُهُمُ مَعْمَدُهُمُ القَاوِجَةِ مِنْ رَفَضُوا مِبَايِعَةٍ * الْتَنْظَيِمِ * بوضعهم تحت الإقامة - تُهديد كافة ألمة وخطباء مدينة القاوجة ممن رفضوا مبايعة * التنظيم * بوضعهم تحت الإقامة
المدينة قي منازلهم ومنعيم من صبود البناين -
 ـ أمار جميادات داعش باصدار منشور أو بيان تعمل فيه الأسائذة والأطباء وجميع المواطنين
ويام مصدوت (١٠) أيام للعودة التي منازلهم وفي حالة الامتناع الذارجين من محافظتي نينوي وصلاح الدين (١٠) أيام للعودة التي منازلهم وفي حالة الامتناع
مُستم مبلب ونعب وتفجير الا مصادرة منازلهم -
 ـ أن مسترار ما يعرف يديوان التعليم في عصابات داعش الإرهابية المدعق أقو الغربين أوجو
بعام المروى عالم والم المعالي ويتم يموجَدِه الطلبة في محافظات نينوي وحملاح الدين وكركوك
والانبار من أداء الامتحانات في إقليم كريستان .
والانتخاب عن المان عامين الإرهابية بتوزيع منشوراً في قضاء الرطبية في محافظة الانبار حدث
المحمد المحار بيع وشراء الشقق والدور السكنية في القضاء .
بيوب المحاوم في من عن المحمدية " في تنظيم داخش الإرهابي يقرض على طلاب المدارس والكليات
ما يعرف بالمعاهد في المناطق الذي يسيطر عليها هذا التنظيم الإرهابي فرتداء النزي الافغاني وما يعرف والمعاهد في المناطق الذي يسيطر عليها هذا التنظيم الإرهابي فرتداء النزي الافغاني وما يعرف
باللي الإسلامي " الشعار " المتأثيث
 ٧- أنتهاكات للجواني الاقتصادية والصحية :
٧- المتهادات المجروب منها. ١- أامت عصابات داخش الإرهابية باستقطاع مبالغ مالية من رواتب موظفي محافظة فينوى
بحجة الزكاة ووصلت تلك العبالغ الى (٢٥) دولار من كل راتب .





- تفجير منزل النائب الأول لمحافظ الانبار (إسماعيل الهاوب) في ناحية الاحقاقي في محافظة صلاح النين
- تشمير منزل مدير شرطة بيجي العقيد جامع المردود الواقع في قرية المزرعة جنوب قضاء بيجي .
- مُتَمَر عصابات داعش الارهابية بفرض الاتاوات على المواطنين من تجار وكسبة وموظفين ومأنفتي شاحنات النقل التمويل افرادها وصلياتها الإرهابية .
- علمانات داعش الإرهانية تصدر منشوراً تحدد فيه أسعار الادوية والمستلزمات الطبية في الصبدليات .
- تفظير (٢٠) مازلاً في قرية خزرج شرق ناحية الضلوعية في مطفظة صناح الدين تعرب
 مالجتها تشيوخ وضعاط ومنتصبين في القوات الأمنية مستمرين بالخدمة .
- العلمان عصابات داعش الإرهابية فترى بأمر من قاضي قضائها 'يقضي بمصادرة دور وممتلكات المواطنين من أبناء المذهب الشيعي في ناحية الرشاد التابعة لمحافظة كركرك .
- مصادرة ومثلب دار النائم عبد الله فولز الجربا في قضاء ربيعة في محافظة نينوى وضمه
 - لما يعرف بـ "ديوان بيت المال" في تنظيم داعش الإرهابي
 - تغطين منزل والد النائب غازي الكعود غربي منينة الرمادي .

المكتب الإحلامي ۲۰۱۶/۱۰/۳۰



Ref/ 670/14

The Permanent Mission of Republic of Iraq to the United Nations Office and other International Organizations in Geneva presents its compliments to the Office of The High Commissioner for Human Rights, and has the honor to enclose herewith the report of the Ministry of Human Rights of Iraq concerning the violation and abuses committed by the Terrorist entity so called (ISIL) and other affiliated terrorist groups against the Iraqi people in the areas under their control. The report covers the period 18 -30 November 2014.

The Permanent Mission of the Republic of Iraq avails itself of this opportunity to renew to the Office of The High Commissioner for Human Rights the assurances of its highest consideration.

<u>Enclosures</u>

- The report (6 pages).

Gehä ecember 2014

<u>High Commissioner for Human Rights</u> <u>Geneva</u>

وزارة حقوق الانسان MINISTRY OF HUMAN RIGHTS جرائم عصابات داعش الإرهابية وانتهاكات حقوق الانسان في المحافظات الساخنة القترة من ١١/١٨ ولغاية ٣٠١٤/١١/٣٠ ١- الجرائم الماسة بالحياة وسلامة البدن (قتل ، تعذيب ، اختطاف) ... انتهاك للمادة (٣) من الإعلان العالمي لحقوق الاسبان قيام كيان داحش الإرهابي باختطاف (٢٠) مواطناً من أقارب وزير الدفاع خالد العبيدي يستقون احداء مختلفة من مدينة الموصل من أيدًاء اعمومته والخواله ومقربين من أبداء عشيرته وتم اقتيادهم الى جهة مجهولة. اختطاف (٧٠) مواطئاً من أبناء عشيرة الجميشات، في الموصل وتم التيادهم إلى جهة مجهولة. - قيام كيان داخل الإرهابي بإعظم (٢٥) من خشورة الله نمر في منطقة السجارية . اختطاف ثلاثة مواطنين من أبداء مدينة الحريجة في محافظة كركوك الثاء عربتهم من مدينة تكريب بحجة تعاونهم مع القوات الأمنية . - قيام كيان داعش الإرهابي بإعدام مواطنين من قضاء الحريجة امام جمهرة من المواطنين بحجة تعاونهم مع القوات الأمنية . اختطاف الشيخ (حسين حميد عامود الجبوري) ويصحبته شخصين من قضاء الحويجة في محافظة كربكوك . عصابات داعش الإرهابية تشن حملة خطف لأبداء عشيرة الكرابلة في محافظة الانبار ومن بينهم شقيق الذائب احمد السلماني وتصخبهم الى جهة محهوقة . إصدابة العشرات جراء القصف بقذائف المهاون الذي شنه كيان دا عش الإرهابي على قضاء بلد. اختطاف (٢٧) مواطناً من أبناء قضاء الحضر . where the second second second ٩

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- قيام عناصر كيان داعش الإرهابي بمهاجمة عنيرة البو مثيوث في محافظة نينوى لرفضهم مشاركة عناصر هذا الكيان الإرهابي ثن هجوم على المتحصنين من أيناء المكون الايزيدي في سنجار ،
- المتطاف العشرات من المواطنين في قضاء السعدية وجلولاء الثناء هروب عناصر كيان داعش الإرهابي من القضائين .
- اعدام عشرة أطباء تم اعتقالهم من عدة مستشفرات في محافظة نيثوى على خلفية امتناعهم عن معالجة جرحي كيان داعش الإرهابي .
- قيام كيان داعش الإرهابي باتخاذ عدة مؤاقع في حوض حمرين كمقابر جماعية لدفن جثت المختطفين من قبل هذا الكيان الإرهابي .
- اختطاف (١٧) شيفا من شيوخ عشيرتي العبادة والجحيشات غربي الموصل واقتيادهم الى مكان مجهول .

٢ - التهجير والتزوح القسري.... انتهاك للمادة ١/١٣ من الإعلان العالمي لحقوق الانسان
 ٢ - التهجير والتزوح القسري.... انتهاك للمادة ٢ /١/١٣ من الإعلان العالمي لحقوق الانسان
 - ازوح جماعي لاهالي قرية الزوية في محافظة الانبار انتيجة استبلاء كيان داعش الإرهابي على
 متازل السكان وارتكاب جرائم .

٢- استهداف الأقليات انتهاك للمادة ١٨ من الإعلان العالمي لحقوق الانسان.

 قصف مزار شرف الدين بقذائف الهاون . وقد احد مزارات أبناء المكون الايزيدي وتسبب القصف بإصابة عند من المواطنين المتحصنين في المزار والحاق وإضرار مادية جميمة .

قيام كيان داعش الإرهابي بثن هجوم على المتحصنين من أبناء المكون الايزيدي في جبل
 منجار مستغاين سوء الظريف الجوية .



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٥- تدمير التراث والمعالم الدينية

تشجير كذيمة مار كوركيس ودير الراهبات في حي العربي شمال مدينة الموصل .

تفجير مزار ومرقد الشيخ صائح في قرية شبيحة الثابع لقضاء داقوق في محافظة كركوك.

٢- التضييق على الحريات العامة :

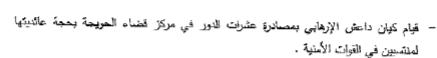
- بأمر من زعيم كيان داعش الإرهابي المجرم أبو بكر البغدادي تغيير الوقت المحلي لمحافظة دينوى وذلك بتقديم الوقت (٦٠) دقيقة بزعمه مخالفة التوقيت الرسمي المعمول به في كل محافظات العراق.
- قيام كيان داعش الإرهابي بالتقديد على تنقل المواطنين إلى المحافظات الشمالية من إقليم كردستان وياتجاه سوريا وتركيا كما فرضت قيود على التنقل نحو محافظة صلاح للدين والزمت المواطنين يتسليم هوية الأحوال المنتية ومنعهم حمل الهواتف النقاله خوفاً من تصوير فضح و جرائمها .
- اصدار ما يعرف برئيس " ديوان التعليم " بيان يتوجد فيه الإساندة الجامعيين المنقطعين عن الدوام يعقوبه الجاد (٦٠) جادة .
- الصدر كوان داعش الإرهابي برانا أعان فيه عن نية هذا الكيان الإرهابي قطع كل شيكات الاتصال
 العاملة في محافظة نينوي بحجة استخدامها من قبل المواطنين لنقل معلومات للقرات الأمنية .

٧- أئتهاكات للجوانب الاقتصادية والصحية :

- تفجير منزل ومضيف امير قبائل دليم الشيخ ماجد السليمان وسط مدينة الرمادي .
- قيام كوان داعش الإرهابي باجبار المواطنين من أبناء الموصل على التبرع بالدم لصالح حرحى
 هذا الكيان الإرهابي عقب ازدياد الغارات الجوية على مواقعه .

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وزارة حقوق الإنسان MINISTRY OF HUMAN RIGHTS



- قيام كيان داعش الإرهابي باختطاف سنة تجار من أبناء مدينة الموصل لرفضهم نفع الاثاوات .
 - تفخيخ مداخل قضائني القيارة والبعاج بالعيوات الناسفة والالغام .
 - قيام كيان داعش الإرفابي بانتهاك حرمة المساجد واتخاذها مقرأ لهم .
- تخريب الدور السكنية والبنايات الحكومية في مجمعات العروبة ، اليرموك ، الاندلس والعندانية)
 فضدلاً عن سلب ونهب محقوباتها .
- كيان داعش الارهابي يجبر المواطنين في قضباء القائم على البدء بالتبادل النقدي بالمسكوكات
 - المتى أصدرها هذا الكيان الإرهابي -
- تفجير الدور السكنية للمواطنين في منطقة الحبيدي شمال قضاء باد بهدف نشر الرجب بين السكان.
- الاستيلاء على ١٥ الله رأس من الغم من قرى قضاء ربيعة وسنجار والاتجاه بها نحو الأراضي
 السورية -
- ح قيام هذا الكيان الإرهابي بالاستيلاء ومصادرة المواد الأولية والمنتج النهائي من مادة الفوسفات بحد ميطرة عداصر هذا الكيان على معمل الفوسفات في محافظة الانبار ونقل كميات من هذه المواد الى محافظة الرقة السورية .
- مصادرة وتخريب كمرات كبيرة من الأوراق الرسمية وأجهزة الحاسوب الموجودة في مديرية تربية الرمادي .
 الرمادي .
- قيام كيان داعش الإرهابي بإصدار تعليمات لادارات مستشفيات (العام ، الجميوري ، العسكري والزهاوي) في تتجابب الأيمن و (مستشفى السلام) في تشاحل الايسر من مدينة الموصل بوجوب المتكار الادوية والمستلزمات لصالح جرهي هذا الكيان الإرهابي كما قامت تلك العصابات با غلاق المتكار الادوية والمستلزمات لصالح حرهي هذا الكيان الإرهابي كما قامت تلك العصابات با غلاق المتكار الادوية والمستلزمات لصالح حرهي هذا الكيان والزهابي وما قامت تلك المعابي با غلاق المتكام) في تشاحل الايسر من مدينة الموصل بوجوب المتكار الادوية والمستلزمات لصالح حرهي هذا الكيان الإرهابي كما قامت تلك العصابات با غلاق المتكار الادوية والمستلزمات الصالح حرهي هذا الكيان الإرهابي كما قامت تلك العصابات با غلاق المتكام الادوية والمستلزمات الحمال حرومي مستشفيات محافظة نياوي ومنع نداول عقاقير منع الحمل .
- تفضيخ وتفجير سجن بالوش بالكامل بعد نقل المحتجزين قيه واغلبهم من قضاء تلعفر وسلجار الى جهة مجهولة .

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وزارة حقوق الإنسان MINISTRY OF HUMAN RIGHTS - تفخيخ وتفجير العديد من مساجد وجوامع قضائي السعدية وجلولاء بعد أن كان كيان داعش الإرهابي يتخذها مراكل لمحاكمه الشرعية ويمارس فبها كافة صنوف التغذيب . تفخيخ الشوارع والدور السكنية في منطقة السجارية شرق مدينة الرمادي . اصدار كيان داعش الإرهابي أبيان يعلن فيه الحاق قضائي الشرقاط والعلم بمحافظة نيلوي واطلقت عليها تسمية (مناطق ولاية جنوب الموصل) . انتشار الامراض والاويئة في المناطق التي يسيطر عليها كيان داعش الإرهابي بسبب تلوث مياء الشريب وإلانقطاع المستمن في اللتيار الكهريائي وانعدام الخدمات والرعاية الصبحية . قيام كيان داعش الإرهابي باحتكار بيع أسطوانات الغاز في محافظة نينوي وييعها بأسعار مرتفعة _ جداً ، المكلب الإعلامي 1.16/11/2 ٦



Ref : 029

The Permanent Mission of The Republic of Iraq to the United Nations Office and other International Organizations at Geneva presents its compliments to the Office of The High Commissioner for Human Rights and has the honor to enclose herewith the report of the Ministry of Human Rights of Iraq concerning the violation and abuses committed by the terrorist entity the so called (ISIL) and other affiliated terrorist groups against the Iraqi people in the areas under their control. The report covers the period 1-15 December.2014.

The Permanent Mission of The Republic of Iraq avails itself of this opportunity to renew to the Office of The High Commissioner for Human Rights the assurances of its highest consideration.



Geneva, 14th. Jan. 2015

The Office of The High Commissioner for Human Rights



MINISTRY OF HUMAN RIGHT

جرائم عصابات داعش الإرهابية وانتهاكات حقوق الانسان في المحافظات الساخنة الفترة من ١٢/١ ولغاية ١٥ /٢٠١٤ ١- الجرائم الماسة بالحياة وسلامة البدن (قتل ، تعذيب ، اختطاف) ...انتهاك المادة (٣) من الإعلان العالمي لحقوق الاسان قيام كيان داعش الإرهايي بإعدام ثلاثة شبوخ من عشيرة الجبور امام مينى محافظة نينوى بحجة معارضتهم لممارسات هذا الكيان الإرهابي المجرم . قيام كيان داعش الإرهايي بثين هجوم على عشيرة البو خانم شرقي مدينة الرمادي بسبب متاهضتها لوجود هذا الكيان الإرهابي . قصف منطقة حي العمال شمال شرق مدينة الحبانية السياحية بقذائف الهاون اسفر القصف عن استشهاد وجزح العشرات من المواطنين العلان كيان داعش الإرهابي من خلال تسريبه بعض الاخبار عن تسميم بعض أنواع الفاكيه والخضر وإرسالها نحو جنوب مدينة الموصل وإرسالها الى باقي المحافظات لقوزيعها على الزلئرين خلال اربعينية الامام الحسين (٤). قصف جنوب مدينة بلد بقذائف الهاون الامن الذي تسبب عن استشهاد وإصابة (٢٢) مواطناً من بيتهم نساء وأطفال . استشهاد (۱۲) مواطناً اثر قوام كيان داعش الإرهابي بتفجير (٤) سيارات مفخخة وقصف بقذائف الهاون على قضاء البغدادي شمال مدينة الرمادي - إعدام ثلاثة مواطنين رمياً بالرصاص وسط السوق الشعبي في قضاء هيت وحجة عدم اعلانهم التوية . اعدام (١٠) أشخاص من أبناء عتبيرة الكرابلة في قضاء القائم . ١



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 اعدام (٣) اشخاص من عشيرة الجيسات في حي المهندمين شمال شرق قضاء بيجي بتهمة التواصل مع القوات الأمنية . اختطاف (٢٠) شخصا من أيناء قبيلة الجور في قضاء الحويجة التابع لمحافظة كركوك - قيام كيان داعش الإرهابي يدفن جثث الضحايا من المواطنين في مقابر جماعية في كل من قرية العذبة والرقة في الموصل . اختطاف (١٠) ضباط شرطة وجيئ من جنوب مدينة الموصل واقتيادهم لجهة مجهولة . قتل (١٦) مولطنا من عشيرة البونمر في منطقة البوجساف قرب مدينة الرمادي . ···· المُتَطَاف (٤٠) مواطناً من مثارَلهم من منطقة الخانوكة شمال مدينة تكريت . اعدام ثلاثة موظفين حكوميين في قضاء هيت رمياً بالريساص امام حشد من المواطنين لرفضهم اعلان التوية للتنظيم . قيام كيان داعش الإرهابي بدفن جثث الضبحايا في مقبرتين جماعيتين في حي الجولان ومنطقة الزغاريد في ناحية الصقلاوية في محافظة الانبار . قيام كيان داعش الإرهابي باحتجاز العشرات من عمال الخدمة الأجانب من جنسيات اسيوية يتواجد اغلبهم في منطقة للنزيزة في مدينة الظوجة يتم استغلالهم من قبل عناصر الكيان في صداعة العقاقير المخدرة . المتطاف وقتل العشرات من أبناء عديرة الجيمات في مناطق الشرقاط والصينية واطراف بيجي على خلفية مشاركة أبناء العشيرة القوات الأمنية والحند الشعبي في قتال عناصر كيان داعش الإرهابي وتشكيلهم قوة عشيرة للجيسات العشائرية لمقاتلة الإرهاب . قتل ثناب يبلغ من العمر (١٧) عاماً ثناقاً في مدينة الحريجة غربي محافظة كركوك بحجة الثقاطه صور لأحدى مقرات كيان داعش الإرهابي .

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- قيام كيان داعش الإرهابي بقتل امام وخطيب جامع النبي إبراهيم وسط الموصل الشيخ نعمان فائق بحجة رفضه اصدار فتوى تجيز الاستيلاء على منازل المسيحيين والشيعة والتركمان النازجين من مدينة الموصل .
 - ٢- التهجير: والنزوح القسري.... التهاك للمادة ١/١٣ من الإعلان العالمي لحقوق الإسان
- تهجير منات العوائل من ناحية الوفاء شمال قضاء حديثة حيث توعد العوائل بالفتل في حال عدم تركهم الناحية نحو الصحراء حيث عانوا ظروف إنسانية قاسية نتج عنها وفاة اعداد من الأطفال والشيوخ .
 - ٣- استهداف الأقليات انتهاك للمادة ١٨ من الإعلان العقمي لحقوق الانصان
- تفجير دور لمواطنين من أبناء الشبك وتجريف الدور بعد تفجيرها في مناطق كوكجلي وبازوايا.
- اختطاف (٣) أشخاص ومن أبناء المكون الايزيدي في محافظة نينوى بحجة كونهم مرشحين لانتخابات مجالس المحافظة المعابق .
- استهداف مزار الدين شرف الدين وهو احد مزارات المكون الايزيدي والذي تحصن فيه عدد منهم بسيارة مفخفة .
- ٤- استهداف القنات الضعيفة (المراة ، الطفل ، ذوي الاهتياجات الخاصة) انتهاك للمادة 1/ من اعلان القضاء على العف ضد المراة وإعلان حقوق الطفل المبدأ الثاني ١٩٥٩ المادة ٣ من الاعلان الخاص لحقوق المعوقين.

المرأة:

- قتل امراة جنوب مدينة تكريت .
- وفاة ٢٥ فتاة وأمرأة نتيجة اصابتهن بمرض (الايدز) كثبف النقاب عنها بعد حالات
 وفاة ٢٥ فتاة وأمرأة نتيجة اصابتهن بمرض (الايدز) كثبف النقاب عنها بعد حالات
 الإجهاض التي نتعرض لها بعض النماء في محافظة نينوى من قبل عناصر كيان داعش

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الإرهابي بذريعة جهاد النكاح وإن اغلب المقاتلين في هذا الكيان من عرب وأجانب حاملين الفايروس هذا المرض.

- قيام احد مجرمي كميان داعش الإرهابي والمدعو * أبو انس الليبي * عن قتل اكثر من (١٥٠)
 امرأة بعضهن حوامل بسبب رفضتهن لفكرة جهاد النكاح .
- قيام كيان داعش الإرهابي باقتياد العشرات من الفتيات بشكل يومي إلى داخل مزرعة في ناحية الصقلاوية في محافظة الأثيار حيث يتم اغتصابهن وتصوير عملية الاغتصاب وحفظها في أقراص مدمجة لاستخدامها في ابتزار عوائل الضحايا .

لازال كيان داعش يحتجز عدداً كبيراً من النساء اعلمهن من المكون الايزيدي والقومية التركمانية
 ويساء من عشيرة البو نمر يتم استغلالين جنسياً او بيعهن .

- وبسع من معرو من معرف معنى . - انتحار ثلاث فتوات اوزيديات محتجزات لدى كيان داعش الإرهابي في قرية كمس محراب بعد
 - صعق انفسهن بالذيار الكهرياني في حمامات المكان اعتقالهن -
- جند فتى يبلغ من العمر (١٥) عاماً وسط مدينة الموصل بحجة استخدامه رنة هاتف عربية وعلى الثرها ألصيب الفتى بجروح بليغة .
 - -- الطفل
- وفاة طفلين في مخيم النازجين في مدينة خانكة في محافظة دهرك بعد احتراق الخيمة التي تأويهم.
- قيام كيان داعش باستخدام دار الايثام التابعة لوزارة العمل والشؤون الاجتماعية في مركز مدينة الموصل لابواء ١٥٠ يتيماً في حين ان طاقته الاستيعابية(٥٥) يتيماً مما تسبب بفراير اكثر من (١٧) يتيماً إلى جهة مجهولة في حين يعاني الباقون من سوء التغذية وعدم توقر الاعطية .
 - وفاة ثلاثة أطفال غالبيتهم من الايتام من العوائل المهجرة من قضائي سنجار وتلعفر .
- وفاة طفلتين الانتجاوز اعمارهما (١٠) سنوات في المركز المحي اناحية البغدادي يسبب انحدام الاوكسجين كونيما يعانيان من مرض الربو .

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- وفاة (١٠) أطفال نزحوا مع عوائلهم من ناحية الوفاء شمال قضاء حديثة بعد إن نزحت عوائلهم نحو الصحراء وعانت من ظروف إندانية صعبة .
- استشهاد (٦) أطفال في قضاء المقدادية التابع لمحافظة ديالي نتيجة قيام كيان داعش الإرهابي بقصف القضاء يقذانف الهاون .
 - ٥- تدمير التراث والمعالم الدينية
- تفجير جوامع (الامام الحسن ، الرضواني ، العمرية ، إبراهيم حمو ، القدو ، شيخ الشط ، القطانيين
- ، الاياريقي) في مدينة الموصل وضواحيها بحجة عدم جواز الصلاة فيها كونها تضم قبور لرجال دين وثقهاء .
 - تفجير جامع الهدى وسط حي الزهور وسط مدينة تكريت .

٦- التضييق على الدريات العامة :

- اعلان كيان داعش الإرهابي حظر التجوال في منبئة تكريت من السابعة مساءً إلى الساعة الخامسة صياحاً.
- اعلان الكوان الإرهابي منع المواطنين من نقل الأثاث من المنازل الا بعد اخذ موافقات من المحكمة الشرعية للكوان الاجرامي .
 - فرض خطبة موحدة على خطباء كل الجوامع في قضاء الحويجة غرب كركوك .
- قيام كيان داعش الإرهابي بتحويل جامع الحضرة في محافظة الانبار الى سجن كبير الإيراء المئات من النساء والرجال ممن تختطفهم نلك العصابات .





- استخدام مدرستي الامل في الصفلاوية والحي العربي في الجولان في مدينة الظوجة محافظة الانبار كمدارس دينية لتعليم الفتيان دون سن العاشرة مناهج وأفكار التكفير التي يؤمن بها هذا الكيان الإرهابي .
- اصدار كيان داعش الإرهابي لمنشور يتكون من (٨) صفحات يتضمن أسئلة واجوبة عن السبي وقطع الرقاب تم توزيعه على جوامع مدينة الموصل ويوضح المنشور بشكل صريح النهج التكفيري الضال لهذا الكيان المجرم .
- قيام كيان داعش الإرهابي بثبليغ إدارات المدارس في قضاء الحويجة غرب كركوك بضرورة الالتزام بارتداء الزي الافغاني وتداول العملة النقدية الإسلامية التي سكها المتنظيم .

الم الجاد (٢٠) اشغاص شمال مدينة تكريت بتهمة التشفين _{يتريم} معمد مناهم مود ومعمد ومعمد ومعاد عن الرام

٧- أنتهاكات للجوانب الاقتصادية والصحية :

- حرق المناهج الدراسية لمادة التربية الإسلامية المرحلة الإحدادية المخزفة في مستودعات تربية تونوى بحجة مخالفتها " للسفة النبوية " .
 - تهديد العاملين في شركات الاتصال بالقتل في حالة تشغيل محطات وابراج الاتصال الشركات العاملة في محافظة نينوي .
 - مصادرة ١٢ منزلاً تعود ملكيتها العضو مجلس محافظة نينوى (إحمد ناظم) وكثابة عبارة (عقارات الدولة الإسلامية) عليها .
 - نسف بيت ومضيف الشيخ نعيم الكعود بعد سرقة مطوياته في قرية الزوية شمال مدينة الرمادي.
 - قيام كيان داعش الإرهابي بتفكيك مصفاة ثانوية في مصفى بيجي في ناحية الصينية التابعة لمحافظة صلاح الدين وتتقل أجزاء منها الى محافظة نينوى كما واعلن الكيان عن نيته نقلها الى محافظة الرقة السورية .

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- التيام كيان داعش الإرهابي بتعيين المجرم "حسن سعود الجيوري " والياً لمدينة الموصل بديلاً عن المجرم "معمر حسن الجيوري ' بعد فشل الأخير في إدارة شؤون هذا الكيان الإرهابي وتعرضه الى هزائم متكررة على يد القوات الأمنية .
- قيام كيان داعش الإرهابي بشن حصار خانق على قضاء البغدادي شمال مدينة الرمادي الامر الذي تسبب بشحة في المواد الغذائية والأدوية حيث وصل سعر كيس الدقيق الى (١٥٠) الف دينار .
 - دهب وسلب مبنى محافظة نينوى والاعلان عن نية كيان داحش الإرهابي بتغجير المبنى .
- تفجير المجلس البلدي لناحية المعتصم في محافظة صلاح الدين وتفجير سنة دور تعود لمنتسبين في القوات الأمنية .
- أنشف الدون السكنية العائدة لابناء المكون الايزيدي في عدد من المجمعات الواقعة في قضاء -مدجان .

٧

الاستيلاء على معمل طحين شرق مدينة الفلوجة.

المكتب الإعلامي ۲۰۱٤/۱۲/۲۰



Ref/ 050 /15

The Permanent Mission of Republic of Iraq to the United Nations Office and other International Organizations in Geneva presents its compliments to the Office of The High Commissioner for Human Rights, and has the honor to enclose herewith the report of the Ministry of Human Rights of Iraq concerning the violation and abuses committed by the Terrorist entity so called (ISIL) and other affiliated terrorist groups against the Iraqi people in the areas under their control. The report covers the period 16-31/12/2014.

The Permanent Mission of the Republic of Iraq avails itself of this opportunity to renew to the Office of The High Commissioner for Human Rights the assurances of its highest consideration.

<u>Enclosures</u>

- The report (4 pages).

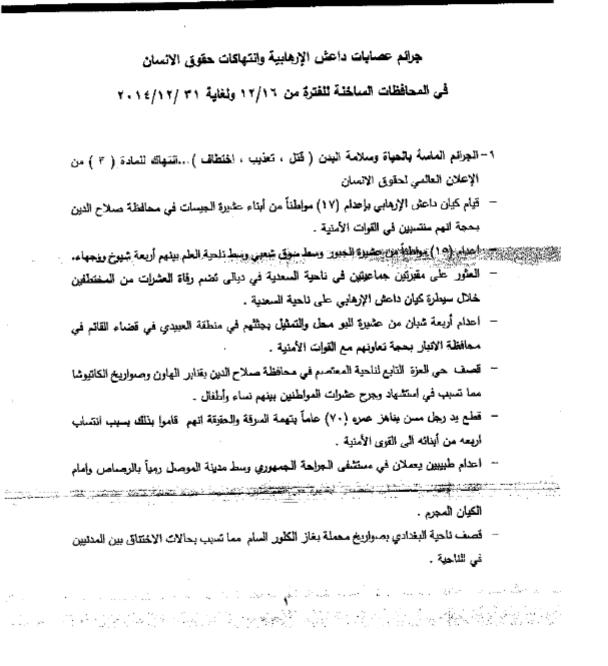


Geneva, 22 January 2015

<u>High Commissioner for Human Rights</u> Ge<u>neva</u>

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- ٢- التهجير والتزوج القسري.... انتهاك للمادة ١/١٣ من الإعلان العالمي تحقوق الانسان.
- فزوج جماعي لمكان هي العزة الثابع لداهية المعتصم في محافظة صبلاح الدين بانجاه قضاء سامراء بسبب تعريض الحي للقصف بقذائف الهاون والكانيوشا من قبل كيان داعش الإرهابي .
- زوج (٥٠) عائلة من قضاء المقدادية بعد قصف كثيف تعرض له القضاء على يد كيان داعش الإرهابي .
- قيام عناصر داعش الإرهابي بقطع راس أثنين من أبناء عشيرة (ال دخية) لحد عشائر المكون الإيزيدي في مركز ناحية الشمال التابعة نقضاء سنجار

٣- استهداف الأقليات انتهائه نامادة ١٨ من الإعلان الغالمي تحقوق الانسان

- العثور على مقبرة جماعية تضم رفاة (٤٠) مواطناً من أبناء طائفة الشبك شمال غربي محافظة تنفوي بينهم أطفال ونساء .
- العثور على مقبرة جماعية تضم رفاة ما يقارب (٦٠) مواطناً من أبناء الطائفة الايزيدية من عشيرة المهركان في منطقة مفرق حردان التابع لناحية الشمال في قضاء ستجار التابع لمحافظة نينوى .
- تدمير ما يقارب الألف دار في مجموعة من قرى محافظة نينوى تعود إلى أبناء طائفة الشبك.
- ٤- استهداف الفنات الضعيفة (المراة ، الطفل ، ذي الاحتياجات الخاصة) التهاك المادة 1/ من اعلان القضاء على العنف ضد المراة وإعلان حقوق الطفل السبدأ الثاني ١٩٥٩ المادة ٢ من الإعلان الخاص لحقوق المعوقين.

 قيام كيان داعش الإرهابي بتشكيل ما يعرف بـ الشرطة الإسلامية " في قضاء الحويجة وحددت مهامها بتطبيق احكام الشريعة ومراقبة النماء ومدى تطبيقهن لتلك الاحكام.

에는 것은 이상에 가지 않는 것을 알려 있다. 가지 않는 것은 것은 것을 가지 않는 것 같은 것은 것은 것을 알려 있는 것은 것을 것을 알려 있다. 것은 것을 알려 있는 것을 알려 있는 것을 알려 있는 것을 알려 있다. 것은 것을 알려 있는 것을 알려 있는 것을 알려 있는 것을 알려 있는

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- قيام كبان داعش الإرهابي وفي اطار نهجهم اللاشرعي يقومون بطلاء أجساد وثياب اربع نساء بالدهان الأحمر واقتيادهن عبر شارع الأربعين في مدينة الظوجة لعرضين امام المارة بحجة مخالفتهن ليس النقاب .
- قيام هناصر من كيان داعش الإرهابي بإعدام أمرأة مسنة ومن ذوي الاحتياجات الخاصة ومن ثم حرقها في مجمع حطين التابع لقضاء سنجار .
- جلد فتاة الشابة المختطفة من قبل عناصر كيان داعش الإرهابي وتدعى (ضحى صهيب
 الراوي) من موانيد عام ١٩٩٢ ، (٨٠) جلدة لمحاولتها الانتحار اثر تعرضها اللاعتداء الجلسي
 بعد اغتصاب ورجم والدتها حتى الموت .
- إصبابة امرائين بجريح خطيرة على الله قيام كيان داخش الإرهابي بقصف قضباء المقدادية بقذائف الهاون .
- قيام كيان داحش الإرهابي بإصدار بيان يدعو قيه الشبان دون من البلوغ للانخراط في صفوف هذا الكبان الإرهابي .
 - مدير التراث والمعالم الدينية
 - تفجير كنيمة مريم الحاراء في منطقة العربي شمالي الموصل .
 - ١٠- التضييق على الحريات العامة
- قيام كيان داعش الإرهابي بقوزيع منشور اسماه أبيان الحدود " يوضح فيه عقوبات من يخالف معتقدات هذا الكيان الإرهابي وقوعد بتطبيق العقوبات بحق المخالفين معتبرا القوانين الرسمية المعمول بها هي قوانين كافرة .
- قدام كدان داخة ، الارجاب بتنابغ المواطنين في مدينة الموصل بوجوب استبدال هوية الأحوال
 مدينة من مدينة الموال مربع المو مربع مربع الموال مربع م مربع الموال مربع



المكتب الإعلامي ۲۰۱٤/۱/۸

NATIONS UNIES DROITS DE L'HOMME HAUT-CHIMINISSARIAT





COMMISSARIAT AUX DROITS DE L'HOMME - OFFICE OF THE HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR HUMAN RIGHTS PALAIS DES NATIONS - 1211 GENEVA 10, SWITZERLAND www.ahche.org * TEL: +41 22 917 9000 * FAX:+41 22 917 9008 * E-MAIL: registry@chcht.org

The Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights presents its compliments to the Permanent Mission of Iraq to the United Nations Office and specialized institutions in Geneva and other international organizations in Switzerland and has the honour to enclose an advanced copy of the report of the Investigation Mission on Iraq pursuant to Human Rights Council resolution A/HRC/RES/S-22/1 adopted on 1 September 2014 for an onward transmission to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

The Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights avails itself of the opportunity to renew to the Permanent Mission of Iraq to the United Nations Office and specialized institutions in Geneva and other international organizations in Switzerland the assurances of its highest consideration.

