



# FALLUJAH: INSIDE THE GENOCIDE

A brief report on the dramatic human rights violations occurring inside and outside the city of Fallujah, Iraq.

By Geneva International Centre for Justice (GICJ)



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*“The first time it was reported that our friends were being butchered there was a cry of horror. Then a hundred were butchered. But when a thousand were butchered and there was no end to the butchery, a blanket of silence spread.  
When evil-doing comes like falling rain, nobody calls out “stop!”*

*When crimes begin to pile up they become invisible. When sufferings become unendurable the cries are no longer heard. The cries, too, fall like rain in summer.”*

Bertolt Brecht, *Selected Poems*, 1947

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# Fallujah: inside the genocide

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## **Abstract**

This report intends shedding light on the crimes and human rights violations which are taking place in Fallujah, Iraq. In May 2016, the city was, in fact, subjected to a wide military campaign under the pretext of fighting ISIS. Such destructive campaign, under the name of “Liberate Fallujah”, is proving deleterious for the thousands of people trapped in the city who are falling victims of the bombardments. In addition, those who manage to escape the conflict and seek for help are instead arbitrarily detained by a various range of pro-government militia organizations. The innocent and unarmed civilians that fall in the hands of militias are deprived from water and food, and are subjected to heinous treatments, including verbal and psychological abuse, as well as disturbing practices of torture. Hundreds of them are then slaughtered and summarily executed in batches on the claims of allegedly belonging to ISIS.

This document also aims at proving that what is occurring in Fallujah, and in general across Iraq, is part of systematic policy of sectarian violence, supported by the government, which has as ultimate objective that of ethnic cleansing- in particular of “Sunni” component of society.

## **Introduction**

The city of Fallujah, located in the Al Anbar province of Iraq, is witnessing an escalating level of violence since the launch of a destructive military offensive on the 22<sup>nd</sup> May 2016 by the Iraqi government in the blatant pretext of “fighting terrorism”. According to the authorities, the battle, in fact, allegedly aims at “liberating Fallujah” from the so-called Islamic State of Iraq and Syria (ISIS) and is being carried out by the Iraqi army and affiliated militias, supported by U.S. air cover and Iranian military advisors on ground, who have provided weapons and arms to the al-Hashd al-Shaabi militia umbrella organization (*Popular Mobilization Forces*).

A few days after the military campaign started, Geneva International Centre for Justice (GICJ) sent several urgent appeals to the United Nations Secretary-General (24<sup>th</sup> May 2016), to the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (24<sup>th</sup> May 2016, 7<sup>th</sup> June 2016 and 12<sup>th</sup> June 2016)<sup>1</sup>, to the Special Rapporteurs on extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions, on torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment, on the promotion and protection of human rights while countering terrorism and to the Working Groups on Enforced or Involuntary Disappearances and on Arbitrary Detention (8<sup>th</sup> June 2016), as well as a letter to the President of the United States of America (27<sup>th</sup> May 2016)<sup>2</sup>, to express its deep concern towards both the growing number of civilian casualties resulted from the deadly attacks at the hands of the security forces as well as the American air forces, and the grave human rights violations taking place outside Fallujah at the hands of pro-government militias.

## **Indiscriminate shelling**

The military operation waged against Fallujah is being carried out through the indiscriminate shelling of air missiles and other artillery over a wide range of buildings. On the first day of the attack (Sunday 22<sup>nd</sup> May 2016) our Iraqi sources on the ground reported the death of 11 members of one family. During the next day (Monday, 23<sup>rd</sup> May 2016), Fallujah Teaching Hospital declared to have received the bodies of 10 victims (including five children and three women), as well as 25 wounded (including twelve children and eight women). On Tuesday 24<sup>th</sup> May 2016, 16 more civilian deaths and more than 40 injured have been reported, mostly children and women. While the casualties among civilians are on the rise, the Fallujah Hospital has also been repeatedly bombed by aerial missiles on Wednesday 25<sup>th</sup> May 2016 and Thursday 26<sup>th</sup> May 2016, causing several damages to the building as well as the destruction of essential medical equipment. This has deeply undermined the possibility of injured or sick

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<sup>1</sup> To see the press release published following the urgent letters sent to the UNSG and the UNHCHR, please click on the following link: [http://www.gicj.org/index.php?option=com\\_content&task=view&id=474&Itemid=41](http://www.gicj.org/index.php?option=com_content&task=view&id=474&Itemid=41)

<sup>2</sup> To see the press release published following the urgent letter sent to the President of the United States Barack Obama, please click on the following link: [http://www.gicj.org/index.php?option=com\\_content&task=view&id=480&Itemid=52](http://www.gicj.org/index.php?option=com_content&task=view&id=480&Itemid=52)

civilians to receive healthcare, as this is the only medical centre left in the city after the 2004 bombing, carried out under the U.S. Bush administration.

These bombardments are most obviously affecting the many civilians who are still in the city: a precise estimate of the number of residents remaining in Fallujah is not available – Iraqi authorities stated there are about 50,000 civilians, whereas various local sources place this number to approximately 196,000. Regardless of what information is correct, the number of people whose life is in extreme danger is dramatically high compared to the mere 500 Islamic State fighters that are claimed to be in the city.



As it is openly recognized by the US and Iraqi authorities, ISIS targets are extremely dynamic and move rapidly around the city, mixing up with civilians.

For such reason, conducting a campaign of indiscriminate shelling and using such kind of weaponry could not be less counterproductive, if the purpose was really that of “fighting terrorism and protect civilians”, as claimed by the Iraqi authorities.



Bombardments, as technologically accurate as they might be, are not suitable for such dynamic targets, especially since they are using weapons with great destructive power, ultimately resulting in the complete destruction of vast areas of the city, which have almost completely been swept away, and, as a consequence, in a rising number of civilian casualties and injuries, including people getting

trapped under the rubble without any kind of rescue operation provided.

Such actions are in clear contravention of the 1949 Geneva Conventions, and, in particular, of the Fourth Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War.



## War crimes and crimes against humanity

GICJ is receiving countless testimonies coming from Fallujah neighbourhoods and surrounding areas reporting the grave abuses committed by the militias involved in the conflict against those who manage to flee the fighting.

On the 27<sup>th</sup> May 2016, GICJ received documented proof that a militia organization called Risaliyon, under command of the Iraqi parliament member Adnan Al Shahmani, slaughtered 17 civilians in the city of al-Karmah. Those were part of a 73 men group who were abducted after escaping ISIS and then detained and taken to the Rashad area, north-east of al-Karmah. The fate of the remaining 56 persons of the group is unknown.

As of the 2<sup>nd</sup> to 5<sup>th</sup> June 2016, during the fighting in Saqlawiya (a small city, 20 km west of Fallujah) more than 1,000 civilians escaped the conflict to the nearest unit, which belongs to al-Hashd al-Shabi militias.

Instead of providing support and assistance to the survivals of the conflict, these people have been detained on the claim to allegedly belonging to ISIS, in areas where they have no access to food or water, where they have been subjected to torture and other degrading and inhuman treatment, which have resulted in about 300 deaths. According to the testimonies, civilians had been conducted in a long row in a due place to be killed. The militiamen in charge of these executions were namely part of the Badr Organization, under command of Hadi al-Amiri, and were wearing official police uniforms. Witnesses stated that militiamen were threatening and shouting against the civilians, preannouncing them their imminent death.



Those who managed to be released, roughly 650 persons, carry signs and marks of torture on their bodies, and stated that militias have been practicing all kinds of ill-treatments, including slaughtering them with knives and other weapons, beating them up, as well as verbal and psychological abuse of sectarian connotation. Among them, 150 presented body fractures, such as broken legs and arms, and other 100 persons presented signs of severe burns on their back and their chests.

Testimonies reported some have been forced to drink their own urine while some others have been lied on the ground and run over by shuffles.

Many women have also reported to have been separated from their families without knowing when they will be able to see their loved-ones again and harassed by the militias. According to the survivals, however, there is a large number of persons still missing and, therefore, the exact figures of people still in the custody of militias are difficult provide.

Documented information has also been received in regards to the abduction of about 300 persons on 2<sup>nd</sup> June 2016, who have been taken from their homes in al-Azrakiya, a village between Fallujah and Saqlawiya, by militias wearing official uniforms. Within those, 150 have been killed on the spot, among them an entire family of 35 people was executed, as reported to us by their relatives together with their names and details, while the rest of the 300 has disappeared.

All of the atrocities committed by militias and some army units are part of a systematic policy of revenge that intentionally targets the population of these cities. In these regards, al-Hashd al-Shaabi has also been reported to have bombed mosques on a pure sectarian basis. The various testimonies received from those who managed to be released from the militias confirmed to us that within the many militia organizations taking part to the massacres, there are also members of the Iranian Quds Forces and members of the Lebanese Hezbollah, thus highlighting once more the sectarian motivations behind all these violations.



Such actions are not just classifiable as not less than war crimes and crimes against humanity which deeply contravene international law and human rights law, but can also be safely defined as genocide.

## **Humanitarian situation**

The already fragile humanitarian situation has rapidly deteriorated following the attacks on Fallujah. Most displaced people who managed to escape the city and the vindictive fury of the militias have faced many challenges. So far at least 18 people have been reported to have died while they were trying to cross the Euphrates. Many others are living in degrading conditions. Most of them have to sleep in open-air and lack support for the satisfaction of their basic needs to keep themselves alive. Such inadequate conditions are affecting mostly children and women, whose lives are day after day increasingly at risk.

This underlies the failure of the government to prepare the necessary assistance and shelter to displaced people before starting the campaign. Despite some humanitarian organizations managed to deliver some food and tents, this has not proved enough to assist the thousands of displaced persons escaping Fallujah.

## **Government implication**

The Iraqi authorities are trying to convince the international public opinion that they are against the above-described militia violations, and claimed in multiple occasions that these are isolated cases of misbehaviour and that they will work to investigate into these crimes



and bring those responsible to justice. However, there has been no real effort or actual commitment to hold those responsible of the abuses accountable. Perpetrators not just enjoy impunity, but also benefit from the full support the government.

**On the basis of all the evidence collected throughout the years, GICJ finds that what is occurring in Iraq is now most clearly a well-organized sectarian policy of systematic nature applied on the large-scale, especially directed against the Sunni component of the Iraqi society.**

GICJ will enclose to this report, as evidence of that, a list of some of the names of those individuals who were executed in al-Azraqiya and Saqlawiya, as well as the names of the persons that were so far identified as missing from Saqlawiya, who are believed to have been executed. Such lists, which are not comprehensive all of the victims, will clearly show how militias have specifically targeted certain families on purely sectarian grounds.

The events taking place outside and inside Fallujah are not any different from what happened in Ramadi, Tikrit, Amerli, Diyala and Jurf Al Sakhar, to name some, where the military campaigns under the pretext of fighting ISIS have resulted in the absolute destruction of the cities and the killing, abduction and displacement of hundreds of civilians, and ultimately, in the most appalling of the crimes, that of sectarian cleansing.



The participation of the government in allowing these crimes is more than evident: such militias control certain units of the Iraqi army, are supported and legitimized by the authorities, who thus have no interest to shed light on the violations. In these regards, we received reports of dead bodies been thrown in the Euphrates and burnt -including burnt alive- in an alleged attempt to cover up the killings. Many others have been found in mass graves around Fallujah and Saqlawiya, 416 of which have been moved on the 8th June 2016 to al-Salam cemetery in the city of al-Najaf, followed by other 384, which have been moved on the same day to the so-called “Cemetery of the unknown persons” in Karbala, in an attempt to hide the evidence of these crimes.

GICJ also received credible testimony confirming that Iraqi police officials and some army leaders were physically participating in the executions of the innocent people escaping the fighting. This highlights once more how the authorities are indeed tacit complicit to the carnage, which is, to GICJ’s opinion, truly shocking.

The atrocities committed against civilians are under everyone’s eyes and could not be more evident: in these regards, many prominent Iraqi figures have expressed their concerns and made appeals for the violations to stop.

Even those tribes who are participating in the fight against ISIS have explicitly called on the Iraqi authorities to impede the militias from taking part to the conflict, because their sectarian behaviour is damaging civilians. The Chairman of the Anbar Tribe Council, Mr Rafia Abdulkarim Al Fahdawi, in particular, made a public statement to confirm that a lot of civilians were subjected to different types of violations, including killing and degrading treatment at the hands the militias.

A Member of the Security Committee in the Anbar Governorate, Mr Rabih Barakat Al Isawi, also called for an international investigation to all the violations that happened in the cities of Fallujah, al Karmah and Saqlawiya since the beginning of the military operations against ISIS. He added that the violations are affecting a large number of civilians who are registered with the Committee, as well as many other people whose identity is not yet known.

From his part, the Mayor of Fallujah, Mr Sa'doun Al Sha'lan has expressed concern towards the displaced persons from Fallujah and surrounding areas, stating that civilians had been subjected to severe violations by al-Hashd al-Shaabi militias, including mentioning the killing of the 17 persons in al-Karmah.

A meeting held on the 4<sup>th</sup> of June 2016 by the President of the Mutahidoun Coalition in Iraqi Parliament, and former Vice-President Mr Osama Al Nujaifi, together with the Chairman and Members of the Council of the Governorate of al-Anbar, and members of the Iraqi Parliament from Al Anbar province, confirmed the responsibility of the Prime Minister al-Abadi for the violations and the killing of the people of Fallujah and that he should take all necessary measures to prevent that and bring perpetrators to justice. They also called on him as the Commander in Chief to take effective control on all the army and security units as well as other units including the militia of al-Hashd al-Shaabi, in order to prevent further violations.

## **Conclusion and recommendations**

In light of the increasingly dramatic situation inside Fallujah and across the surrounding areas, GICJ has in multiple occasions made the several following recommendations:

### **❖ Stop the indiscriminate bombing**

Whereas innocent people are getting killed by indiscriminate shelling at the hands of the Iraqi army and affiliated militias, and the so-called U.S.-led "International Coalition", GICJ keeps up in its efforts to call on the international community, and, in particular on the United Nations relevant bodies to take urgent action in order to pressure the Iraqi authorities, as well as the U.S.-led Coalition, to immediately stop the indiscriminate bombing over the area, as this is not helping reduce terrorism but only threatening the lives of the thousands of residents left behind.

### **❖ Change the approach towards "fighting terrorism"**

GICJ expressed in many occasions its strong opposition to terrorism. However, as mentioned in all our previous press releases and urgent appeals, the policies so far adopted, not just in the country but in general across the globe, have only proved ruinous

to civilians and their cities and have only resulted in the increase of terrorist activities. In multiple occasions, GICJ called on the UN relevant bodies to put pressure on the UN Member States, especially Iraq and those belonging to the International Coalition, to undertake another approach to address the causes of growing terrorism in accordance with the strategies of the United Nations for preventing and combating terrorism adopted in September 2006 and the Plan of Action announced by the Secretary-General on 15 in January 2016.

❖ **Delegitimize and depower militia organizations**

Furthermore, due to the grave human rights violations inflicted by various militia organizations upon civilians who managed to escape the fighting, GICJ believes that there is need for an urgent effort by the international community to pressure the Iraqi authorities to immediately stop supporting and cooperating with militias, and instead proceed to delegitimize and depower them in order to ban such criminal organizations. This can only be possible if, in addition, all those countries that have representation in Iraq refrain from engaging with them, including receiving and holding meetings with their leaders.

❖ **Help civilians escape Fallujah and provide humanitarian assistance**

GICJ thinks it is fundamental now that enough pressure is put on the Iraqi authorities to allow citizens still trapped in the city to freely escape the conflict and that, once they have managed to do so, a greater degree of humanitarian assistance, including water, food and shelter is provided. In these regards, the contribution of the United Nations must be relevant to ensure that all basic needs of the displaced persons are fully satisfied.

❖ **Dispatch an independent commission of enquiry**

Despite the claims of the Prime Minister al-Abadi that an investigation will be conducted into these allegations, GICJ strongly believes that, based on the past experiences, this will not lead to any outcome whatsoever. The Iraqi authorities cannot be relied on in conducting this task as they are in fact complicit of the violations and have demonstrated too many times they will not change such behaviour. GICJ therefore has several times called on the United Nations relevant bodies to dispatch an independent mission of enquiry to investigate into all violations committed by the militias and the security forces that cooperate with them, in particular for what concerns the allegations of extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions, torture and other cruel, inhuman and degrading treatment, arbitrary detention and enforced disappearance. GICJ also reiterate that it is also crucial to appoint a special rapporteur on the human rights situation in Iraq.

GICJ will never stop reminding that the violations committed against the innocent and unarmed people in Fallujah, as well as in many other places of Iraq, by the above-discussed variety of actors constitute grave war crimes and appalling crimes against humanity, including ethnic cleansing and, last but not least, genocide. They contravene international law and international human rights law, and therefore the international community as a whole has the obligation to do everything in its power to stop them once for all and with immediate effect.

The dramatic human rights violations occurring inside and outside Fallujah, and in general across Iraq, are not only deeply compromising the peace and stability of the country, but are a dangerous threat to the peace and stability of the world as a whole, and, as such, the responsibility of putting an end to the atrocities, while providing justice to the Iraqi people, should indeed be shared.

Link to a number of testimonies:

[https://www.youtube.com/playlist?list=PLrqHQf\\_CsJkWxBTebLo6xBOcsrteVRw4B](https://www.youtube.com/playlist?list=PLrqHQf_CsJkWxBTebLo6xBOcsrteVRw4B)

## Names of persons executed in Al-Azrakiya

3 June 2016

The list represents the so far identified names of the reported 150 persons executed

N	First Name	Father Name	Grandfather Name	Family Name
1	Khalil	Ibrahim	<b>Mohsen</b>	<b>Al-Badrani</b>
2	Bilal	Ibrahim	<b>Mohsen</b>	<b>Al-Badrani</b>
3	Ibrahim Khalil	Ibrahim	<b>Mohsen</b>	<b>Al-Badrani</b>
4	Khalid	Hammadi	<b>Mohsen</b>	<b>Al-Badrani</b>
5	Samer	Khalid	<b>Mohsen</b>	<b>Al-Badrani</b>
6	Thamer	Khalid	<b>Mohsen</b>	<b>Al-Badrani</b>
7	Mohamed	Khalid	<b>Mohsen</b>	<b>Al-Badrani</b>
8	Ahmed	Khalil	<b>Mohsen</b>	<b>Al-Badrani</b>
9	Ahmed	Adnan	<b>Mohsen</b>	<b>Al-Badrani</b>
10	Qasem	Mohamed	<b>Jasim</b>	<b>Al-Badrani</b>
11	Mohamed Qasem	Mohamed	<b>Jasim</b>	<b>Al-Badrani</b>
12	Hazem	Mohamed	<b>Jasim</b>	<b>Al-Badrani</b>
13	Mahmoud Hazem	Mohamed	<b>Jasim</b>	<b>Al-Badrani</b>
14	Hamed Hazem	Mohamed	<b>Jasim</b>	<b>Al-Badrani</b>
15	Mohamed Khamis	Mohamed	<b>Jasim</b>	<b>Al-Badrani</b>
16	Yasin Tayib	Hamadi	<b>Jasim</b>	<b>Al-Badrani</b>
17	Khaled Yassin	Tayib	<b>Jasim</b>	<b>Al-Badrani</b>
18	Mal-Allah	Mohamed	<b>Jasim</b>	<b>Al-Badrani</b>
19	Ali Mal-Allah	Hamad	<b>Jasim</b>	<b>Al-Badrani</b>
20	Hamad Mal-Allah	Hamad	<b>Jasim</b>	<b>Al-Badrani</b>
21	Salam	Ibrahim	<b>Hamadi</b>	<b>Al-Badrani</b>
22	Khair-Allah	Ibrahim	<b>Hamadi</b>	<b>Al-Badrani</b>
23	Akram	Hamad-Allah	Ibrahim	<b>Al-Badrani</b>
24	Hamed	Naji	Shuker	<b>Al-Badrani</b>
25	Hussein	Naji	Shuker	<b>Al-Badrani</b>
26	Muthana	Mohamed	Shuker	<b>Al-Badrani</b>
27	Mustafa	Imad	<b>Mohamed</b>	<b>Al-Badrani</b>
28	Namah	Jasim	<b>Mohamed</b>	<b>Al-Badrani</b>
29	Omar	Jasim	<b>Mohamed</b>	<b>Al-Badrani</b>

30	Mohamed Hasoun	Mohamed	Hamed	<b>Al-Badrani</b>
31	Yousef	Abid	<i>Abid</i>	<b>Al-Badrani</b>
32	Sadik	Yousef	<i>Abid</i>	<b>Al-Badrani</b>
33	Yakoub	Yousef	<i>Abid</i>	<b>Al-Badrani</b>
34	Mohamed	Yousef	<i>Abid</i>	<b>Al-Badrani</b>
35	Rafed	Tah	<b>Dhiyab</b>	<b>Al-Badrani</b>
36	Ali	Faysel	<b>Dhiyab</b>	<b>Al-Badrani</b>
37	Fares	Faysel	<b>Dhiyab</b>	<b>Al-Badrani</b>
38	Khalil	Faysel	<b>Dhiyab</b>	<b>Al-Badrani</b>
39	Majid	Mahmoud	<b>Dhiyab</b>	<b>Al-Badrani</b>
40	Ahmad	<b>Jasim</b>	/	<b>Al-Badrani</b>
41	Mohamed	<b>Jasim</b>	/	<b>Al-Badrani</b>
42	Taha	<b>Jasim</b>	/	<b>Al-Badrani</b>
43	Hussein	Ali	Tayeb	<b>Al-Badrani</b>
44	Mahmoud	Yousef	Abid	<b>Al-Badrani</b>
45	Qusai	<b>Ali</b>	Hamadi	<b>Al-Badrani</b>
46	Serri	<b>Ali</b>	Hamadi	<b>Al-Badrani</b>
47	Mustafa	Mohamed	Tayeb	<b>Al-Badrani</b>
48	Thamer	Ibrahim	Mahmoud	<b>Al-Badrani</b>
49	Ahmed	Ibrahim	Mahmoud	<b>Al-Badrani</b>
50	Ibrahim	Thamer	Ibrahim	<b>Al-Badrani</b>



## Names of persons executed in Saqlawiya

2-4 June 2016

The list represents the so far identified names of the reported 200 - 300 persons executed by militia al-Hashd al-Shaabi

N	First Name and Father's Name	Grandfather's Name	Family name
1.	Adnan Nussayef	Jassim	Al-Obaidi
2.	Adnan Hussein	Jawad	<b>Al-Mohammadi</b>
3.	Jomaa Adnan Hussein	Jawad	<b>Al-Mohammadi</b>
4.	Raed Turki Hussein	Jawad	<b>Al-Mohammadi</b>
5.	Karim Khalaf Adbulah	Khalaf	<b>Al-Mohammadi</b>
6.	Salah Ali	Alwan	<b>Al-Mohammadi</b>
7.	Saad Salah Ali	Alwan	<b>Al-Mohammadi</b>
8.	Mohamed Salah Ali	Alwan	<b>Al-Mohammadi</b>
9.	Tahrir Madb Rashid	Hamad	<b>Al-Mohammadi</b>
10.	Mohamed Mahdi Majul	Awid	<b>Al-Mohammadi</b>
11.	Awid Mahdi Majul	Awid	<b>Al-Mohammadi</b>
12.	Ammar Mahdi Majul	Awid	<b>Al-Mohammadi</b>
13.	Saddam Mahdi Majul	Awid	<b>Al-Mohammadi</b>
14.	Ahmed Mahdi Majul	Awid	<b>Al-Mohammadi</b>
15.	Hussein Mahdi Majul	Awid	<b>Al-Mohammadi</b>
16.	Jalal Salah Mahdi	Majul	<b>Al-Mohammadi</b>
17.	Jamal Salah Mahdi	Majul	<b>Al-Mohammadi</b>
18.	Younes Salah Mahdi	Majul	<b>Al-Mohammadi</b>
19.	Khaled Mohamed	Daher	<b>Al-Mohammadi</b>
20.	Salah Mohamed	Daher	<b>Al-Mohammadi</b>
21.	Bilal Salah Mohamed	Daher	<b>Al-Mohammadi</b>
22.	Hussein Ali Mohamed	Daher	<b>Al-Mohammadi</b>
23.	Mohamed Ghafel Rashid	Hamed	<b>Al-Mohammadi</b>

24.	Riad Latif Hammoud	Nussayef	<b>Al-Mohammadi</b>
25.	Muthana Yassin Attiah	Mohamed	<b>Al-Mohammadi</b>
26.	Hassan Yassin Attiah	Mohamed	<b>Al-Mohammadi</b>
27.	Mohamed Slaibi Jiad	Ahmed	<b>Al-Mohammadi</b>
28.	Abdullah Abass Abdullah	Maadi	<b>Al-Azzawi</b>
29.	Yussef Abass Abdullah	Maadi	<b>Al-Azzawi</b>
30.	Marwan Abass Abdullah	Maadi	<b>Al-Azzawi</b>
31.	Raed Abdulmutaleb	Rashid	<b>Al-Mohammadi</b>
32.	Alaa Mohamed Jassim	Hamadi	<b>Al-Mohammadi</b>
33.	Mohamed Hamed Nussayef	Jassim	<b>Al-Mohammadi</b>
34.	Khalid Khidhr Tayeh	Jassim	<b>Al-Mohammadi</b>
35.	Amer Kamel Ghadib	Jassim	<b>Al-Mohammadi</b>
36.	Hamid Khalil	Mahdi	<b>Al-Mohammadi</b>
37.	Ahmed Ismail	Souhil	<b>Al-Mohammadi</b>
38.	Shamel Madjid Abdu-Allah	Al-Akashi	<b>Al-Mohammadi</b>
39.	Hani	Shaker	<b>Al-Mohammadi</b>
40.	Ali Mahmoud Tallal	Al-Akashi	<b>Al-Mohammadi</b>
41.	<u>Abdessatar</u> Abess	Ali	<b>Al-Mohammadi</b>
42.	Dawoud Suliman Muslah	Hussein	<b>Al-Jimili</b>
43.	Abdulatif Haitham Abdulatif	Ahmed	Al-Shammeri
44.	Hashem Jassim Mohamed	Hamed	Al-Janabi
45.	Issam Hussein Ali	Fayadh	AL-Badrani
46.	Hamid Madjid Hussein	Ali	Al-Bajjari
47.	Hussein Ali	Muhssen	Ahmed
48.	Khayer-Allah Ibrahim	Ibrahim	Hammadi
49.	An unidentified corpse in the Fallujah hospital	/	/
50.	An unidentified corpse in the Fallujah hospital	/	/
51.	An unidentified corpse in the Fallujah hospital	/	/

## Names of missing persons from Saqlawiya

2-5 June 2016

**This list represents the so far identified missing persons from Saqlawiya, included within 643 other disappeared persons**

<b>N</b>	<b>First name and Father's Name</b>	<b>Grandfather's Name</b>	<b>Family Name</b>
1.	Ali Yassin	Sharqi	<b>Al-Mohammadi</b>
2.	Salah Yassin	Sharqi	<b>Al-Mohammadi</b>
3.	Khaled Khamis	Yassin	<b>Al-Mohammadi</b>
4.	Hussein Naji	Nawar	<b>Al-Mohammadi</b>
5.	Mohamed Fawz	Nouri	<b>Al-Mohammadi</b>
6.	Ahmed Fawzi	Nouri	<b>Al-Mohammadi</b>
7.	Bashir Majid	Ismail	<b>Al-Mohammadi</b>
8.	Ziad Habib	Mekhlef	<b>Al-Mohammadi</b>
9.	Ibrahim Hamid	Hussein	<b>Al-Mohammadi</b>
10.	Mustafa Mohamed	Hassan	<b>Al-Mohammadi</b>
11.	Mohamed Hassan	Abed	<b>Al-Mohammadi</b>
12.	Yousef Sabah	Hamid	<b>Al-Mohammadi</b>
13.	Sulaiman Musleh	Hussein	<b>Al-Mohammadi</b>
14.	Qais Sabah	Abed	<b>Al-Mohammadi</b>
15.	Saeif Dhiaa	Kamel	<b>Al-Mohammadi</b>
16.	Tha'aer Yousef	Kadhim	<b>Al-Mohammadi</b>
17.	Ali Fanous	Aftan	<b>Al-Mohammadi</b>
18.	Ismail Al Fanous	Aftan	<b>Al-Mohammadi</b>
19.	Ibrahim Fanous	Aftan	<b>Al-Mohammadi</b>
20.	Hakki Ismail Fanous	Aftan	<b>Al-Mohammadi</b>
21.	Rahim Fanous	Aftan	<b>Al-Mohammadi</b>
22.	Salam Majid Ismail	Mutha'in	<b>Al-Mohammadi</b>
23.	Hamid Ismail	Mutha'in	<b>Al-Mohammadi</b>
24.	Salem Ismail	Mutha'in	<b>Al-Mohammadi</b>
25.	Mohamed Hamid Ismail	Mutha'in	<b>Al-Mohammadi</b>
26.	Sami Kurji	Mutha'in	<b>Al-Mohammadi</b>
27.	Walid Kurji	Mutha'in	<b>Al-Mohammadi</b>
28.	Ahmed Kurji	Mutha'in	<b>Al-Mohammadi</b>
29.	Said Nouri	Mutha'in	
30.	Sami Jabeer	Mahmoud	<b>Al-Mohammadi</b>
31.	Saad Mohammed	Hussein	<b>Al-Mohammadi</b>
32.	Omar Mohammed	Hussein	<b>Al-Mohammadi</b>

33.	Suhayeb Omar	Mohamed	<b>Al-Mohammadi</b>
34.	Bilal Hassan	Kurdi	<b>Al-Mohammadi</b>
35.	Khudhayer Mohamed Rashid	Fayadh	<b>Al-Mohammadi</b>
36.	Qasem Rashid	Fayadh	<b>Al-Mohammadi</b>
37.	Allawi Rashid	Fayadh	<b>Al-Mohammadi</b>
38.	Hussein Allawi Rashid	Fayadh	<b>Al-Mohammadi</b>
39.	Mazher Allawi Rashid	Fayadh	<b>Al-Mohammadi</b>
40.	Hussein Abid	Za'al	<b>Al-Mohammadi</b>
41.	Mustafa Musleh	Hammad	<b>Al-Mohammadi</b>
42.	Yousef Musleh	Hammad	<b>Al-Mohammadi</b>
43.	Taha Musleh	Hammad	<b>Al-Mohammadi</b>
44.	Mohamed Musharef Hamed	Abdallah	<b>Al-Mohammadi</b>
45.	Mohamed Hussein Abid	Shihab	<b>Al-Mohammadi</b>
46.	Khaled Hussein Abid	Shihab	<b>Al-Mohammadi</b>
47.	Hamad Hussein	Ali	<b>Al-Mohammadi</b>
48.	Hatef Hamed	Hassan	<b>Al-Mohammadi</b>
49.	Omar Ali	Farhan	<b>Al-Mohammadi</b>
50.	Mohamed Ali	Farhan	<b>Al-Mohammadi</b>
51.	Abdullah Ali	Farhan	<b>Al-Mohammadi</b>
52.	Yassin Taha	Hamadi	<b>Al-Mohammadi</b>
53.	Khaled Yassin Taha	Hamadi	<b>Al-Mohammadi</b>
54.	Mustafa Hamid Taha	Hamadi	<b>Al-Mohammadi</b>
55.	Salam Ibrahim	Hamadi	<b>Al-Mohammadi</b>
56.	Akram Hamaed	Ibrahim	<b>Al-Mohammadi</b>
57.	Khalil Ibrahim	Mohsin	<b>Al-Mohammadi</b>
58.	Sabah Abid	Ahmed	<b>Al-Mohammadi</b>
59.	Maher Sabah Abid	Ahmed	<b>Al-Mohammadi</b>
60.	Nouri Sabah Abid	Ahmed	<b>Al-Mohammadi</b>
61.	Khaled Abid	Ahmed	<b>Al-Mohammadi</b>
62.	Moufid Khaled Abid	Ahmed	<b>Al-Mohammadi</b>
63.	Karim Khaled Abid	Ahmed	<b>Al-Mohammadi</b>
64.	Mohamed Falah	Hassan	<b>Al-Mohammadi</b>
65.	Ahmed Falah	Hassan	<b>Al-Mohammadi</b>
66.	Anmar Falah	Hassan	<b>Al-Mohammadi</b>
67.	Jamal Falah	Hassan	<b>Al-Mohammadi</b>
68.	Razak Mohamed	Hadid	<b>Al-Mohammadi</b>
69.	Ali Mohamed	Hadid	<b>Al-Mohammadi</b>
70.	Jasim Mohamed	Hadid	<b>Al-Mohammadi</b>
71.	Walid Khaled Abid	Ahmed	<b>Al-Shammeri</b>

## Geneva International Centre for Justice

*Independent, non-profit, non-governmental organization*

GICJ is an independent, non-profit, non-governmental organization dedicated to the promotion and reinforcement of commitments to the principles and norms of human rights. GICJ is headquartered in Geneva, Switzerland and is governed by the Swiss Civil Code and its statutes. Basing its work on the rules and principles of International Law, International Humanitarian Law and International Human Rights Law, GICJ observes and documents human rights violations and seeks justice for their victims through all legal means available.

### Mission

GICJ's mission is to improve lives by tackling violations and all forms of violence and degrading or inhumane treatment through the strengthening of respect for human rights; reinforcing the independence of lawyers and judiciaries; consolidating the principles of equity and non-discrimination; ensuring rule of law is upheld; promoting a culture of awareness on human rights; and combating impunity.

### Work on Iraq

GICJ has been tackling issues of justice and accountability pertaining to Iraq since it was established. GICJ maintains a partnership with various NGOs, lawyers and a vast civil society network within Iraq. Through these channels, GICJ is able to receive documentation and evidences of human rights violations and abuses as they occur in Iraq. GICJ continues to bring this information to the attention of relevant UN bodies in order to gain justice for all victims.

