

Geneva International Centre *for* Justice

FALLUJAH

INSIDE THE GENOCIDE



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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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Abstract

This report intends shedding light on the crimes and human rights violations which took 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”, has proved deleterious for the thousands of people trapped in the city. In addition, those who managed to escape the conflict and went seeking for help, have been arbitrarily detained by a various range of pro-government militia organizations. These innocent and unarmed civilians who fell in the hands of militias were deprived from water and food, and subjected to heinous treatments, including verbal and psychological abuse, as well as disturbing practices of torture. Hundreds of them were then slaughtered and summarily executed in batches on the claims of allegedly belonging to ISIS.

This document also aims at proving that what occurred 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, witnessed an escalating level of violence following the launch of a destructive military offensive on the 22nd May 2016 by the Iraqi government. According to the authorities, the battle, in fact, allegedly aimed at “*liberating Fallujah*” from the so-called *Islamic State of Iraq and Syria* (ISIS). The campaign was 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 (24th May 2016), to the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (24th May 2016, 7th June 2016 and 12th June 2016)¹, 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 (8th June 2016), as well as a letter to the President of the United States of America (27th May 2016)², 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 was 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, 22nd May 2016, GICJ sources on the ground reported the death of 11 members of one family. During the next day, 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



¹ 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

² 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

women). On Tuesday 24th May 2016, 16 civilian deaths and more than 40 injured have been reported, mostly children and women once again.

While the casualties among civilians were on the rise, the Fallujah Hospital has also been repeatedly bombed by aerial missiles on Wednesday 25th May 2016 and Thursday 26th 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 civilians to receive healthcare, as this was the only medical centre left in the city after the 2004 bombing carried out under the U.S. Bush administration.

These bombardments were most obviously affecting the many civilians still in the city. A precise estimate of the number of residents trapped in Fallujah at this moment was impossible to get. Iraqi authorities stated that there were about 50,000 civilians, whereas various local sources placed this number to approximately 196,000. Regardless of what information is correct, the number of people whose life was in extreme danger was dramatically high compared to the mere 500 Islamic State fighters that were claimed to be in the city.

Moreover, as it has been openly recognized by the US and Iraqi authorities, ISIS combatants were extremely dynamic targets and perfectly able to mix up with civilians. For such reasons, conducting a campaign of indiscriminate shelling and using such kind of weaponry could not have been less counterproductive.



Bombardments, as technologically accurate as they might be, are not suitable for such moving targets, especially since they used weapons with great destructive power as well. As a consequence, vast areas of the city were completely destroyed and many civilians got trapped under the rubble without any kind of rescue available.

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 has received countless testimonies 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 27th May 2016, GICJ received documented proof that a militia organization called “Risaliyon”, under the command of the Iraqi parliament member Adnan Al Shahmani, slaughtered 17 civilians in the city of al-Karmah. The victims were part of the 73 men abducted after escaping ISIS and then detained and taken to the Rashad area, northeast of al-Karmah. The fate of this group is still unknown as of September 2016.

As of the 2nd to 5th June 2016, during the fighting in Saqlawiya, a small city, 20 km west of Fallujah, more than 1,000 civilians escaped the conflict to fall in the hands of al-Hashd al-Shaabi militias. Instead of being provided with support and assistance, these survivors have been detained on the claim of allegedly belonging to ISIS. The detainees were denied any access to food or water and subjected to torture and other degrading and inhuman treatment. According to the testimonies, the civilians had been conducted in a long row in a due place to be killed and the militiamen in charge of these executions, namely part of the Badr Organization and Katai’b Hezbollah, were wearing official police uniforms. Witnesses stated that militiamen were threatening and shouting against the captives, preannouncing them their imminent death. About 300 persons were reported to have died in the course of this ordeal.



Those who managed to be released, roughly 650 persons, carried signs and marks of torture on their bodies. They also reported that militias have been practicing all kinds of ill treatments, including stabbing 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 revealed that a few have been forced to drink their own urine while some others have been laid on the ground and ran over by shuffles.

Many women have been separated from their families, without knowing when they will be able to see their loved-ones again, and then harassed by the militias.

GICJ also got documented information in regards to the abduction of about 300 persons from al-Azrakiya, a village between Fallujah and Saqlawiya, on 2nd June 2016. Within those, 150 have been killed on the spot and among them, an entire family of 35 people was reported to have been executed. The rest of the 300 simply disappeared.

All the atrocities committed by the militias and some army units are part of a systematic policy of revenge that intentionally targeted the population of these cities. In these regards, al-Hashd al-Shaabi was also reported to have bombed mosques on a pure sectarian basis. The various testimonies received from those who managed to be released confirmed to GICJ that there were members of the Iranian Quds Forces and of the Lebanese Hezbollah within the militias taking part to the massacres. This last fact highlights once more the sectarian motivations behind all these violations.



Such violations do not only constitute war crimes and crimes against humanity deeply contravening international law and human rights law, they can be qualified as genocide in certain cases.

At the international level, increasing attention is paid to the actions of these actors. In these regards, Mr. Ján Kubiš, Special Representative of the UN Secretary-General and Head of the UN Assistance Mission for Iraq, acknowledged in a briefing³ of the Security Council held on 15 July 2016 that there are more than 700 Iraqi men and boys who remain missing following the Fallujah military operations of May 2016. In his statement, he also confirmed that cases of torture and killings, disappearances and other allegations of mistreatment of those detained, committed by elements of the Popular Mobilization Forces and the Iraqi security forces were widely reported. The same data was also confirmed and further described in a statement

³ Link to the full press summary: <http://www.un.org/apps/news/story.asp?NewsID=54467#.V9FkAR596UI>

released by Mr. Zeid Ra'ad Al Hussein, UN High Commissioner for Human Rights, on the 5 July 2016⁴.

As the High Commissioner for Human Rights has put it in his statement, militias actions and crimes are in fact “not only abhorrent [...] they are also wholly counterproductive. They give ISIL a propaganda victory, and push people into their arms. They increase the likelihood of a renewed cycle of full-throttle sectarian violence”.

However, although GICJ appreciates all efforts to condemn and shed light on the heinous crimes of militias, we firmly believe that the UN should exert a more effective role in developing concrete measures to pressurize the Iraqi government to delegitimize these groups. Public statements are indeed of significant importance when it comes to denouncing crimes that are largely unknown to the international community, nevertheless they are not enough. Especially since the life of hundreds of Iraqis, including those 643 persons still disappeared, depends on the immediacy of such action.

Humanitarian situation



Before the military offensive to recapture the city from ISIS, Fallujah was subjected to a tight siege at the hands of the government, which started on 2 February 2016. This led to concerns that an estimated 150,000 civilians trapped in Fallujah would starve. Inside the city, it was

⁴ See full statement:

<http://www.ohchr.org/EN/NewsEvents/Pages/DisplayNews.aspx?NewsID=20237&LangID=E#sthash.cqUa7yW.dpuf>

reported that the little food remained was sold at exorbitant prices. By March 2016, most foodstuffs were no longer available at any price⁵. The same occurred with medicines and other essential goods to allow the survival of the striving population. It is important to mention that, during this time, nobody would be allowed to flee.

Indeed, the already fragile humanitarian situation in Fallujah rapidly deteriorated during and subsequently to the attacks. Civilians who managed to escape the city and later the vindictive fury of the militias outside of it, encountered many challenges. Our sources reported to GICJ that at least 18 people had died while trying to cross the Euphrates and many others had to endure very degrading living conditions. Children, women and elderly people were the first and main victims of this humanitarian crisis, having to sleep at times in openair, under harsh weather conditions and lacking water, food, and medicines for survival. It was reported that many of those who were suffering from chronic health conditions such as diabetes, deteriorated because of a lack of shelter from the blistering sun to the point that some of them died.

Such humanitarian crisis was a direct and blatant consequence of the government's failure to prepare the necessary assistance for the displaced persons before starting the campaign. The little food and shelter equipment delivered by a few humanitarian organizations was far from being enough to assist what OCHA reported to be as much as 83,000 people fleeing Fallujah and surrounding areas by 18 June 2016⁶. This in spite of the fact that the government claimed that it had prepared sufficient shelter to receive civilians. The reality on the ground was in fact shockingly different.

Government implication

The Iraqi authorities have been trying to convince the international public opinion that they have been against the above-described militia violations all along. In rationalising these events, they claimed on multiple occasions that these were 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 so far. Perpetrators do not only enjoy impunity, they also benefit from the full support the government.

On the basis of all the evidence collected throughout the years, GICJ considers that all the crimes, from the killing, torture, abduction to the forced displacement that occurred in Iraq is a part of 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-Azrakiya and Saqlawiya, a list of the 73 kidnapped persons in Al-Karmah at the hands of militias, as well as the names of the 643 persons that

⁵ See more: <https://www.hrw.org/news/2016/04/07/iraq-fallujah-siege-starving-population>

⁶ See more:

[http://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/OCHA%20Iraq%20Humanitarian%20Bulletin%20\(May%202016\).pdf](http://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/OCHA%20Iraq%20Humanitarian%20Bulletin%20(May%202016).pdf)

were so far identified as missing from Saqlawiya and believed to have been executed. Such lists, which are not comprehensive, will clearly show how militias have specifically targeted certain families on purely sectarian grounds.

The events that took place outside and inside Fallujah are not any different from what happened in Ramadi, Tikrit, Amerli, Diyala and Jurf Al Sakhar, to name some. Military campaigns have been conducted in these areas under the pretext of fighting ISIS, resulting in the absolute destruction of the cities and the killing, abduction and displacement of hundreds of civilians. The same pattern of crimes and ethnic cleansing can be found in these massacres.

The participation of the government in allowing these crimes is more than evident. The militias took control of certain units of the Iraqi army, supported and legitimized by the authorities. As a consequence, they had absolutely no interest in shedding light on the violations. In these regards, GICJ received reports of dead bodies 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 has 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 were indeed tacitly complicit to the carnage. This is, to GICJ's opinion, truly shocking.

The atrocities committed against civilians were under everyone's eyes and could not have been 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 were participating in the fight against ISIS explicitly have called on the Iraqi authorities to impede the militias from taking part to the conflict. The Chairman of the Anbar Tribe Council, Mr Rafia Abdulkarim Al Fahdawi, in particular, made a public statement confirming 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 regarding 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 affected a large number of civilians who are registered with the Committee, as well as many other persons whose identity is not known yet.

From his part, the Mayor of Fallujah, Mr Sa'doun Al Sha'lan, 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. He notably mentioned the killing of 17 persons in al-Karmah.

A meeting held on the 4th of June 2016 by the President of the Muthaidoun 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. It also found out that the Iraqi chief of Government should have taken all necessary measures to prevent the crimes committed and to bring all the perpetrators to justice. As the Commander in Chief, they called on him 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.

The situation in November 2016

After months of military occupation, militias seem to have finally left Fallujah. However, those who managed to escape the city are still unable to return home due to lengthy bureaucratic procedures. Our sources have reported that people are in fact kept for prolonged periods of time at checkpoints outside Fallujah and subjected to long interrogations and other checks.

Back in the city, most houses have been looted and then burned to the foundation. Businesses and shops suffered the same fate. GICJ has indeed received pictures taken on the ground, which really show the extents of the destruction: nearly every building is damaged, with most of them completely knocked down; roads are almost impracticable and garbage is piled-up everywhere, thus creating a severely unhealthy environment; mines and other explosive devices are disseminated throughout the city, making it dangerous for the civilians to freely move around.



In the same way, infrastructures, water pipes, electric poles and the sewage system have all been damaged, leaving inhabitants without access to basic services. In particular, GICJ is concerned with the shortage of drinkable water.

Moreover, our sources in the city have reported that dead bodies are still trapped under the rubble, adding one more challenge for civilians returning home. The government, which was careless of the number of casualties made during the attack, shall at the very least, make a special effort now to remove the bodies and allow the families a decent burial.

In the meantime, medical and education facilities are still struggling to return operational. A part from the physical damage, there is a massive lack of essential equipment. This is the case of the remaining schools, which are not suitable for hosting the large number of children ready to restart classes.

It is safe to say that the Iraqi army and state-sponsored militias have not “liberated” Fallujah but rather levelled it to the ground leaving behind only dust and rubble. In this context, we can affirm that their well-organised plan of destruction and demographical change has indeed achieved the desired result.



So far, there has been no genuine effort by the authorities to allow the return of the displaced persons to Fallujah. No plan to rebuild the city and restore basic services has been prepared to remedy the disaster on the ground despite vague promises by the local and central governments. People who lost their homes, belongings and possessions are most likely doomed to receive no compensation or reparation. To add an insult to the injury, no real attempt of investigating into the crimes committed so far has been made by the government, who seems unable -or more correctly- unwilling to bring justice to those who lost it all.

On the contrary, the government is continuing to mislead the international community into thinking that their so-called “battles of liberation” are indeed genuine attempts to exacerbate a common enemy: ISIS. This is a well-orchestrated plan to divert the international attention from the heinous crimes that state-sponsored militias are committing on ground.

In this context, GICJ believes there is an urgent need to shed more light on the gravity of these actions because although all the evidence collected is sufficient to prove the intentionality of these crimes, the strong wall of lies erected by the Iraqi authorities, including during the

regular sessions of the Human Rights Council, is very hard to knock down. The ultimate choice if bringing the authors to justice lies within the international community as the government of Iraq will not do so. What remains left to decide is at what cost this will be done. GICJ believes that, unfortunately, it is already far too high.



Conclusion and recommendations

In light of the dramatic crimes committed in Fallujah and across the surrounding areas, GICJ has, on multiple occasions, made the several following recommendations:

❖ Stop the indiscriminate bombing

The indiscriminate shelling at the hands of the Iraqi army and affiliated militias, and the so-called U.S.-led “International Coalition”, caused great destruction and human life loss in Fallujah, as well as in other areas of Iraq, where the same strategy to fight against ISIS was adopted. During the military offensive, GICJ repetitively called 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. However, our demands were not met and the city continued to be attacked by air, worsening the already precarious conditions of civilians. In light of the great devastating impact that indiscriminate bombing over populated areas has, GICJ renews its calls to stop this practice in the future, as it has largely proved to not reduce terrorism but rather threaten the lives of thousands of innocent people.

❖ **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 in Fallujah, GICJ urges 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. In addition, all those countries that have representation in Iraq need to refrain from engaging with them, including receiving and holding meetings with their leaders.

❖ **Programme of action regarding the post-conflict situation in Fallujah**

GICJ thinks it is now fundamental to put enough pressure on the Iraqi authorities in order for them to establish a proper and viable programme of action enabling all the citizens forced out of the city to return back. A full compensation should also be provided to all of those who lost their houses and other properties.

Since the fighting against ISIS is officially “over” in Fallujah, as per declared by the authorities, all the militia elements remaining in and around the city need to be removed in order to ensure a safe environment for the civilian population.

Moreover, a detailed plan of reconstruction for the city shall be carried out, along with reparation and restoration of all basic services to allow a decent living for those who have survived the war.

❖ **Dispatch an independent commission of enquiry**

Despite the Iraqi Prime Minister Al-Abadi announced on 7th June 2016 the establishment of an inquiry committee mandated to investigate into the accusations of violations by al Hashd al Shaabi militias, GICJ strongly believes that, based on the past experiences, this will not lead to any outcome whatsoever. The Iraqi authorities cannot be relied upon in conducting this task as they are in fact complicit of the violations and have demonstrated too many times that

they will not change such behaviour. Striking evidence of this is that the inquiry committee is it is chaired by Mr. Fali al Fayadh, who is himself the chairman of al Hashd al Shaabi. GICJ therefore calls 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.

Finally, 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 perpetrated 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

Names of persons executed in Al-Azrakiya

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

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

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	Al-Mohammadi
3.	Jomaa Adnan Hussein	Jawad	Al-Mohammadi
4.	Raed Turki Hussein	Jawad	Al-Mohammadi
5.	Karim Khalaf Adbulah	Khalaf	Al-Mohammadi
6.	Salah Ali	Alwan	Al-Mohammadi
7.	Saad Salah Ali	Alwan	Al-Mohammadi
8.	Mohamed Salah Ali	Alwan	Al-Mohammadi
9.	Tahrir Madb Rashid	Hamad	Al-Mohammadi
10.	Mohamed Mahdi Majul	Awid	Al-Mohammadi
11.	Awid Mahdi Majul	Awid	Al-Mohammadi
12.	Ammar Mahdi Majul	Awid	Al-Mohammadi
13.	Saddam Mahdi Majul	Awid	Al-Mohammadi
14.	Ahmed Mahdi Majul	Awid	Al-Mohammadi
15.	Hussein Mahdi Majul	Awid	Al-Mohammadi
16.	Jalal Salah Mahdi	Majul	Al-Mohammadi
17.	Jamal Salah Mahdi	Majul	Al-Mohammadi
18.	Younes Salah Mahdi	Majul	Al-Mohammadi
19.	Khaled Mohamed	Daher	Al-Mohammadi
20.	Salah Mohamed	Daher	Al-Mohammadi
21.	Bilal Salah Mohamed	Daher	Al-Mohammadi
22.	Hussein Ali Mohamed	Daher	Al-Mohammadi
23.	Mohamed Ghafel Rashid	Hamed	Al-Mohammadi

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24.	Riad Latif Hammoud	Nussayef	Al-Mohammadi
25.	Muthana Yassin Attiah	Mohamed	Al-Mohammadi
26.	Hassan Yassin Attiah	Mohamed	Al-Mohammadi
27.	Mohamed Slaibi Jiad	Ahmed	Al-Mohammadi
28.	Abdullah Abass Abdullah	Maadi	Al-Azzawi
29.	Yussef Abass Abdullah	Maadi	Al-Azzawi
30.	Marwan Abass Abdullah	Maadi	Al-Azzawi
31.	Raed Abdulmutaleb	Rashid	Al-Mohammadi
32.	Alaa Mohamed Jassim	Hamadi	Al-Mohammadi
33.	Mohamed Hamed Nussayef	Jassim	Al-Mohammadi
34.	Khalid Khidhr Tayeh	Jassim	Al-Mohammadi
35.	Amer Kamel Ghadib	Jassim	Al-Mohammadi
36.	Hamid Khalil	Mahdi	Al-Mohammadi
37.	Ahmed Ismail	Souhil	Al-Mohammadi
38.	Shamel Madjid Abdu-Allah	Al-Akashi	Al-Mohammadi
39.	Hani	Shaker	Al-Mohammadi
40.	Ali Mahmoud Tallal	Al-Akashi	Al-Mohammadi
41.	<u>Abdessatar</u> Abess	Ali	Al-Mohammadi
42.	Dawoud Suliman Muslah	Hussein	Al-Jimili
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	/	/

List of the kidnapped persons in Al-Karmah at the hands of militias

27th May 2016

N	Name	Father's and Grandfather's name
1.	Imad	Ahmed Ali
2.	Ayman	Imad Ahmed
3.	Haitham	Ahmed Ali
4.	Yassin	Jasim Hammadi
5.	Yassin	Hatem Hammadi
6.	Bassem	Yassin Jasim
7.	Muayad	Ahmed Ali
8.	Sami	Jasim Hammadi
9.	Mohammad	Jasim Hammadi
10.	Ahmed	Jasim Hammadi
11.	Walid	Ahmed Khalaf
12.	Ahmed	Khalaf Hadid
13.	Mekki	Rajab Hussein
14.	Khaled	Mekki Hussein
15.	Majed	Mekki Hussein
16.	Mohammad	Mekki Hussein
17.	Hammoud	Rasheed Farhan
18.	Rami	Hammoud Rasheed
19.	Abdel-Sattar	Muhimid
20.	Khaldoun	Abdel-Sattar Muhimid
21.	Ryad	Rasheed Farhan
22.	Ahmed	Riad Rasheed
23.	Fawzi	Nawaf Abboud
24.	Khaled	Fawzi Nawaf
25.	Sami	Fawzi Nawaf
26.	Abdurrahman	Fawzi Nawaf
27.	Rafe`e	Rasheed Farhan
28.	Maher	Rafe`e Rasheed
29.	Thaer	Rafe`e Rasheed
30.	Amer	Rafe`e Rasheed
31.	Ahmed	Rasheed Farhan
32.	Alaa	Ahmed Rasheed
33.	Walaa	Ahmed Rasheed
34.	Bahaa	Ahmed Rasheed
35.	Yasser	Ahmed Rasheed
36.	Mohammad	Hussein Aliwi
37.	Ibrahim	Nouri Shaalan
38.	Saad	Ibrahim Nouri
39.	Muhssen	Mohammad Harish
40.	Hatem	Mohammad Hassan
41.	Ahmed	Muhssen Mohammad
42.	Nouri	Rasheed Mohammad
43.	Salah	Nouri Rasheed
44.	Naji	Adi Mohammad

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45.	Salam	Adi	Mohammad
46.	Sami	Adi	Mohammad
47.	Hamed	Mohammad	Harish
48.	Sami	Aziz	Harish
49.	Jomoa	Mohammad	Harish
50.	Qasem	Mohammad	Harish
51.	Nafe`e	Ahmed	Harish
52.	Ahmed	Harish	Mohammad
53.	Hamed	Ahmed	Harish
54.	Hadi	Mohammad	Fayad
55.	Mustafa	Hadi	Mohammad
56.	Hussam	Hadi	Mohammad
57.	Sofian	Hadi	Mohammad
58.	Dawoud	Daham	Khalaf
59.	Mujbil	Khalaf	Hussein
60.	Mutleb	Khalaf	Hussein
61.	Ammar	Mutleb	Khalaf
62.	Omar	Mutleb	Khalaf
63.	Thaer	Mutleb	Khalaf
64.	Yasser	Mutleb	Khalaf
65.	Adnan	Abed	Mohammad
66.	Ammar	Abed	Mohammad
67.	Karim	Sulbi	Jasim
68.	Suhail	Karim	Sulbi
69.	Ahmed	Sami	Jasim
70.	Hussam	Karim	Sulbi
71.	Saab	Karim	Sulbi
72.	Mawloud	Muhimid	Ali
73.	Khaled	Mawloud	Muhimid

**List of identified missing person from al-Saqlawiya/Fallujah, at the hands of the militias on
2-5 June 2016**

N	First name and Father's name	Grand father's name	Family Name
1.	Ali Yassin	Sharqi	Al-Mohammadi
2.	Salah Yassin	Sharqi	Al-Mohammadi
3.	Khalid Khamis	Yassin	Al-Mohammadi
4.	Hussein Naji	Nawwar	Al-Mohammadi
5.	Mohammad Fawzy	Nouri	Al-Mohammadi
6.	Ahmed Fawzy	Nouri	Al-Mohammadi
7.	Said	Nouri Mutha'in	Al-Mohammadi
8.	Bashir Majeed	Ismail	Al-Mohammadi
9.	Ziad Habib	Mukhlaf	Al-Mohammadi
10.	Ibrahim Hamed	Hussein	Al-Mohammadi
11.	Mustafa Mohammad	Hassan	Al-Mohammadi
12.	Mohammad Hassan	Abed	Al-Mohammadi
13.	Yousef Sabah	Hamed	Al-Mohammadi
14.	Sulaiman Musleh	Hussein	Al-Mohammadi
15.	Qais Sabah	Abed	Al-Mohammadi
16.	Saif Diaa	Kamel	Al-Mohammadi
17.	Thaaer Yousef	Kadhim	Al-Mohammadi
18.	Ali Fanous	Aftan	Al-Mohammadi
19.	Ismail Ali Fanous	Aftan	Al-Mohammadi
20.	Ibrahim Fanous	Aftan	Al-Mohammadi
21.	Hakki Ismail Fanous	Aftan	Al-Mohammadi
22.	Rahim Fanous	Aftan	Al-Mohammadi
23.	Salam Majeed Ismail	Mutha'in	Al-Mohammadi
24.	Hameed Ismail	Mutha'in	Al-Mohammadi
25.	Salem Ismail	Mutha'in	Al-Mohammadi
26.	Mohammad Hameed Ismail	Mutha'in	Al-Mohammadi
27.	Sami Kurji	Mutha'in	Al-Mohammadi
28.	Walid Kurji	Mutha'in	Al-Mohammadi
29.	Ahmed Kurji	Mutha'in	Al-Mohammadi
30.	Sami Jabeer	Mahmoud	Al-Mohammadi
31.	Suad Mohammad	Hussein	Al-Fallahi
32.	Omar Mohammad	Hussein	Al-Mohammadi
33.	Suhayeb Omar	Mohammad	Al-Mohammadi
34.	Bilal Hassan	Kurdi	Al-Mohammadi
35.	Khudir Mohammad	Rasheed	Al-Mohammadi
36.	Qasem Rasheed	Fayadh	Al-Mohammadi
37.	Allawi Rasheed	Fayadh	Al-Mohammadi
38.	Hussein Allawi Rasheed	Fayadh	Al-Mohammadi
39.	Mozher Allawi Rasheed	Fayadh	Al-Mohammadi
40.	Hussein Abd	Za'al	Al-Mohammadi
41.	Mustafa Musleh	Hammadi	Al-Mohammadi
42.	Yousef Musleh	Hammadi	Al-Mohammadi
43.	Taha Musleh Issa	Hammadi	Al-Mohammadi

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44.	Mohammad	Mushref	Hameed	Abdullah	Al-Mohammadi
45.	Mohammad	Hussein	Abed	Shihab	Al-Mohammadi
46.	Khalid	Hussein	Abed	Shihab	Al-Mohammadi
47.	Hamad	Hussein	Ali	Amran	Al-Mohammadi
48.	Hatef	Hamad		Hassan	Al-Mohammadi
49.	Omar	Ali		Farhan	Al-Mohammadi
50.	Mohammad	Ali		Farhan	Al-Mohammadi
51.	Abdullah	Ali		Farhan	Al-Mohammadi
52.	Yassin	Taha		Hammadi	Al-Mohammadi
53.	Khalid	Yassin	Taha	Hammadi	Al-Mohammadi
54.	Mustafa	Hameed		Taha	Al-Mohammadi
55.	Salam	Ibrahim		Hammadi	Al-Mohammadi
56.	Akram	Hamad		Ibrahim	Al-Mohammadi
57.	Khalil	Ibrahim		Mohsin	Al-Mohammadi
58.	Sabah	Abed		Ahmed	Al-Mohammadi
59.	Maher	Sabah	Abed	Ahmed	Al-Mohammadi
60.	Nouri	Sabah	Abed	Ahmed	Al-Mohammadi
61.	Khalid	Abed		Ahmed	Al-Mohammadi
62.	Waleed	Khalid	Abed	Ahmed	Al-Mohammadi
63.	Moufid	Khalid	Abed	Ahmed	Al-Mohammadi
64.	Karim	Khalid	Abed	Ahmed	Al-Mohammadi
65.	Mohammad	Faleeh		Hassan	Al-Mohammadi
66.	Ahmed	Faleeh		Hassan	Al-Mohammadi
67.	Anmar	Faleeh		Hassan	Al-Mohammadi
68.	Jamal	Faleeh		Hassan	Al-Mohammadi
69.	Razaak	Mohammad		Hadid	Al-Mohammadi
70.	Ali	Mohammad		Hadid	Al-Mohammadi
71.	Jasim	Mohammad		Hadid	Al-Mohammadi
72.	Sarhan	Diab		Hwaar	Al-Mohammadi
73.	Nafe'e	Diab		Hwaar	Al-Mohammadi
74.	Saif	Sarhan		Diab	Al-Mohammadi
75.	Hassan	Sarhan		Diab	Al-Mohammadi
76.	Mohammad	Nafe'e		Diab	Al-Mohammadi
77.	Ahmed	Sabah		Hassan	Al-Mohammadi
78.	Hamid	Ismail		Tayeh	Al-Mohammadi
79.	Mahmoud	Hamid		Ismail	Al-Mohammadi
80.	Maitham	Hameed		Tayeh	Al-Mohammadi
81.	Mohammad	Jabaar		Mohammad	Al-Mohammadi
82.	Hamza	Sabaar		Mohammad	Al-Mohammadi
83.	Ali	Mahmoud		Hamad	Al-Mohammadi
84.	Adnan	Mohammad		Zuman	Al-Mohammadi
85.	Abed	Shehab		Zuman	Al-Mohammadi
86.	Ahmed	Abed		Zuman	Al-Mohammadi
87.	Yasser	Abed		Zuman	Al-Mohammadi
88.	Mubder	Ali		Jasim	Al-Mohammadi
89.	Anwar	Ali		Jasim	Al-Mohammadi
90.	Sabaar	Ali		Jasim	Al-Mohammadi
91.	Salah	Ali		Jasim	Al-Mohammadi
92.	Naser	Ali		Jasim	Al-Mohammadi
93.	Anmar	Mubder		Ali	Al-Mohammadi

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94.	Fanar	Anwar	Ali	Al-Mohammadi
95.	Ali	Anwar	Ali	Al-Mohammadi
96.	Abdulmalek	Ibrahim	Mutlek	Al-Mohammadi
97.	Abd al-Rahman	Ibrahim	Mutlek	Al-Mohammadi
98.	Majeed	Ahmed	Jawhar	Al-Mohammadi
99.	Thaker	Mahmoud	Ali	Al-Mohammadi
100.	Hameed	Shamer	Mahmoud	Al-Mohammadi
101.	Mustafa	Shaker	Mahmoud	Al-Mohammadi
102.	Ahmed	Ibrahim	Ali	Al-Mohammadi
103.	Khader	Ahmed	Ibrahim	Al-Mohammadi
104.	Khalil	Ibrahim	Hassan	Al-Mohammadi
105.	Ahmed	Abed	Chaloub	Al-Badrani
106.	Suhaib	Njiman	Kokez	Al-Mohammadi
107.	Kudair	Mahmoud	Nawwar	Al-Mohammadi
108.	Ahmed	Mahmoud	Nawwar	Al-Mohammadi
109.	Khalil	Abdullah	Hassan	Al-Mohammadi
110.	Ahmed	Khalil	Abdullah	Al-Mohammadi
111.	Zaid	Khalid	Ahmed	Al-Ani
112.	Ahmed	Khalid	Ahmed	Al-Ani
113.	Ahmed	Adnan	Muhsen	Al-Mohammadi
114.	Khalil	Diab	Mahmoud	Al-Bujari
115.	Majeed	Diab	Mahmoud	Al-Bujari
116.	Ahmed	Jasim	Mohammad	Al-Bujari
117.	Mohammad	Jasim	Mohammad	Al-Bujari
118.	Taha	Jasim	Mohammad	Al-Bujari
119.	Mohammad	Sabaar	Jasim	Al-Mohammadi
120.	Jasim	Sabaar	Jasim	Al-Mohammadi
121.	Jijan	Sabaar	Jasim	Al-Mohammadi
122.	Barakat	Mohammad	Sabaar	Al-Mohammadi
123.	Sameer	Hamid	Sabaar	Al-Mohammadi
124.	Hamid	Adnan	Hammadi	Al-Mohammadi
125.	Mohammad	Hamid	Adnan	Al-Mohammadi
126.	Qusai	Ali	Hammadi	Al-Mohammadi
127.	Sirri	Abed	Hammadi	Al-Mohammadi
128.	Ahmed	Ibrahim	Mahmoud	Jasim
129.	Ibrahim	Thaier	Ibrahim	Al-Mohammadi
130.	Mustafa	Mohammad	Nafe`e	Al-Mohammadi
131.	Munthir	Hamid	Akkab	Al-Mohammadi
132.	Imad	Mohammad	Akkab	Al-Mohammadi
133.	Shihan	Zidan	Khalaf	Al-Mohammadi
134.	Salah	Hammad	Khabour	Al-Mohammadi
135.	Aysar	Nafe`e	Kurdi	Al-Mohammadi
136.	Ihab	Nafe`e	Kurdi	Al-Mohammadi
137.	Ayman	Nafe`e	Kurdi	Al-Mohammadi
138.	Wisam	Khalil	Kurdi	Al-Mohammadi
139.	Bilal	Ibrahim	Muhsen	Al-Mohammadi
140.	Ibrahim	Khalil	Muhsen	Al-Mohammadi
141.	Mustafa	Imad	Ahmed	Abdullah
142.	Khalid	Muhsen	Hammadi	Al-Mohammadi
143.	Samir	Khalid	Mohsin	Al-Mohammadi

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144.	Thamer	Khalid	Mohsin	Al-Mohammadi
145.	Mohamed	Khalid	Mohsin	Al-Mohammadi
146.	Ahmed	Khalid	Mohsin	Al-Mohammadi
147.	Ma'Alah	Hamad	Jasim	Al-Mohammadi
148.	Ali	Ma'Alah Hamad	Jasim	Al-Mohammadi
149.	Hamad	Ma'Alah Hamad	Jasim	Al-Mohammadi
150.	Qasem	Mohamed	Jasim	Al-Mohammadi
151.	Mohammad Mohammad	Qasem	Jasim	Al-Mohammadi
152.	Khamis	Mohammad	Jasim	Al-Mohammadi
153.	Jomaa	Karim	Noman	Al-Mohammadi
154.	Ismail	Mahal	Saneed	Al-Mohammadi
155.	Wisam	Ismail	Ali	Al-Mohammadi
156.	Salam	Ismail	Ali	Al-Mohammadi
157.	Ibrahim	Ismail	Ali	Al-Mohammadi
158.	Nema'a	Jasim	Mohammad	Al-Mohammadi
159.	Omar	Jasim	Mohammad	Al-Mohammadi
160.	Hazem	Mohammad	Jasim	Al-Mohammadi
161.	Mohammad	Khudir	Hassan	Al-Mohammadi
162.	Mahmoud	Hazem	Jasim	Al-Mohammadi
163.	Hamid	Hazem Mohammad	Jasim	Al-Mohammadi
164.	Alaa	Jasim	Hazem	Al-Mohammadi
165.	Taha	Yassin	Mohammad	Al-Mohammadi
166.	Salman	Yassin	Mohammad	Al-Mohammadi
167.	Fawwaz	Ibrahim	Awwad	Al-Mohammadi
168.	Sajid	Mahmoud	Awwad	Al-Mohammadi
169.	Mohammad	Mahmoud	Awwad	Al-Mohammadi
170.	Jamal	Murshid	Mahmoud	Al-Mohammadi
171.	Khalid	Jamal	Murshid	Al-Mohammadi
172.	Imad	Jamal	Murshid	Al-Mohammadi
173.	Rabie'e	Murshid	Mahmoud	Al-Mohammadi
174.	Salah	Murshid	Mahmoud	Al-Mohammadi
175.	Hakim	Muhadi	Mahmoud	Al-Mohammadi
176.	Mohammad	Muhadi	Mahmoud	Al-Mohammadi
177.	Anwar	Hatem	Muhadi	Al-Mohammadi
178.	Riad	Khudir	Ahmed	Al-Mohammadi
179.	Mohammad	Murshid	Mahmoud	Al-Mohammadi
180.	Omar	Majeed	Rasheed	Al-Mohammadi
181.	Sameer	Raheem	Mahmoud	Al-Mohammadi
182.	Muayed	Hakeem	Muhadi	Al-Mohammadi
183.	Sabah	Harbi	Ahmed	Al-Mohammadi
184.	Salah	Harbi	Ahmed	Al-Mohammadi
185.	Hatem	Harbi	Ahmed	Al-Mohammadi
186.	Abbas	Hameed	Nael	Al-Mohammadi
187.	Nasser	Hameed	Nael	Al-Mohammadi
188.	Jomaa	Hameed	Nael	Al-Mohammadi
189.	Mohammad	Sulaiman	Nael	Al-Mohammadi
190.	Daoud	Sulaiman	Nael	
191.	Aziz	Sulaiman	Nael	Al-Mohammadi
192.	Muhanad	Sulaiman	Nael	Al-Mohammadi

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193.	Faysal	Sulaiman	Nael	Al-Mohammadi	
194.	Abbass	Ayfan	Shihab	Al-Mohammadi	
195.	Ahmed	Abbass	Ayfan	Al-Mohammadi	
196.	Ayman	Abbass	Ayfan	Al-Mohammadi	
197.	Muhanad	Falah	Mushref	Al-Mohammadi	
198.	Ahmed	Mushref	Mahmoud	Al-Mohammadi	
199.	Salah	Mushref	Mahmoud	Al-Mohammadi	
200.	Yassin	Mohammad	Jasim	Al-Mohammadi	
201.	Mahmoud	Mushref	Mahmoud	Al-Mohammadi	
202.	Rahim	Ajaj	Abdullah	Al-Mohammadi	
203.	Karim	Mohammad	Hilal	Al-Mohammadi	
204.	Ibrahim	Mohammad	Hilal	Al-Mohammadi	
205.	Ra`ad	Aneed	Jawad	Al-Mohammadi	
206.	Mustafa	Aneed	Jawad	Al-Mohammadi	
207.	Imad	Jomoa	Nassar	Aftan	Al-Mohammadi
208.	Ziyad	Jomoa	Nassar	Aftan	Al-Mohammadi
209.	Omar	Rasheed	Nassar	Aftan	Al-Mohammadi
210.	Nashouan	Ismail	Muhadi	Al-Mohammadi	
211.	Ibrahim	Khalil	Muhadi	Al-Mohammadi	
212.	Ahmed	Muhareb	Badda'	Al-Mohammadi	
213.	Ahmed	Taleb	Badda'	Al-Mohammadi	
214.	Ahmed	Naji	Jalub	Al-Mohammadi	
215.	Naji	Chaloub	Muhadi	Al-Mohammadi	
216.	Hameed	Raheem	Bidiwi	Al-Mohammadi	
217.	Ra'ad	Raheem	Bidiwi	Al-Mohammadi	
218.	Qutayba	Mohammad	Hamdi	Al-Mohammadi	
219.	Salim	Hadi	Hammadi	Al-Mohammadi	
220.	Muhanad	Salim	Hadi	Al-Mohammadi	
221.	Haidar	Najm	Abdullah	Al-Mohammadi	
222.	Arkan	Jasim	Hamid	Al-Mohammadi	
223.	Mohammad	Hamid	Jasim	Al-Mohammadi	
224.	Ahmed	Hamid	Jasim	Al-Mohammadi	
225.	Hamad	Ismail	Jasim	Al-Mohammadi	
226.	Ismail	Hussein	Ali	Al-Mohammadi	
227.	Harbi	Karji	Allawwi	Al-Mohammadi	
228.	Mahdi	Alawwi	Tufan	Al-Mohammadi	
229.	Mustafa	Salim	Allawwi	Al-Mohammadi	
230.	Ghazi	Ibrahim	Issa	Al-Mohammadi	
231.	Ismail	Ibrahim	Issa	Al-Mohammadi	
232.	Omar	Raheem	Ahmed	Al-Mohammadi	
233.	Mustafa	Raheem	Ahmed	Al-Mohammadi	
234.	Majid	Naji	Ibrahim	Al-Mohammadi	
235.	Fuad	Naji	Ibrahim	Al-Mohammadi	
236.	Ryad	Naji	Ibrahim	Al-Mohammadi	
237.	Ali	Rasheed	Fayad	Al-Mohammadi	
238.	Hussein	Ali	Rasheed	Al-Mohammadi	
239.	Hamza	Ali	Rasheed	Al-Mohammadi	
240.	Khadir	Mohammad	Rasheed	Al-Mohammadi	
241.	Mahmoud	Naji	Ibrahim	Al-Mohammadi	
242.	Adnan	Hussein	Zidan	Al-Mohammadi	

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243.	Muthana	Abbas	Ibrahim	Al-Mohammadi
244.	Khalil	Ibrahim	Hamad	Al-Mohammadi
245.	Ammar	Hameed	Taha	Al-Mohammadi
246.	Issam	Ibrahim	Hamad	Al-Mohammadi
247.	Yasser	Ibrahim	Hamad	Al-Mohammadi
248.	Hussein	Ibrahim	Hamad	Al-Mohammadi
249.	Wassim	Abeed	Hammadi	Al-Mohammadi
250.	Mohammad	Abeed	Hammadi	Al-Mohammadi
251.	Zaid	Shalal	Farhan	Al-Mohammadi
252.	Ammar	Shalal	Farhan	Al-Mohammadi
253.	Rassul	Raheem	Ahmed	Al-Mohammadi
254.	Shihab	Ahmed	Hajoul	Al-Mohammadi
255.	Mozher	Hajoul	Sameer	Al-Mohammadi
256.	Harbi	Hawar	Hamad	Al-Mohammadi
257.	Thari	Hawar	Hamad	Al-Mohammadi
258.	Issam	Ahmed	Hassan	Al-Mohammadi
259.	Youssef	Abed	Jassim	Al-Mohammadi
260.	Najm	Abed	Jassim	Al-Mohammadi
261.	Fakhri	Hamoud	Ali	Al-Mohammadi
262.	Mohammad	Abdullah	Hamoud	Al-Mohammadi
263.	Samir	Abdullah	Hamoud	Al-Mohammadi
264.	Abdullah	Majeed Hassan	Ali	Al-Mohammadi
265.	Ahmed	Mohammad	Khalaf	Al-Mohammadi
266.	Adnan	Hameed	daban	Al-Mohammadi
267.	Jijan	Karji	Talal	Al-Mohammadi
268.	Ahmed	Karji	Talal	Al-Mohammadi
269.	Nayef	Karji	Talal	Al-Mohammadi
270.	Alaa	Mahmoud	Talal	Al-Mohammadi
271.	Ali	Karji	Talal	Al-Mohammadi
272.	Heider	Karji	Talal	Al-Mohammadi
273.	Ahmed	Diyaa	Hamoud	Al-Mohammadi
274.	Hamid	Khalef	Medaan	Al-Mohammadi
275.	Bilal	Hamid	Khalaf	Al-Mohammadi
276.	Ismail	Hussein	Ali	Al-Mohammadi
277.	Mohammad	Ataallah	Fayad	Al-Mohammadi
278.	Yahya	Mahmoud	Talal	Al-Mohammadi
279.	Hameed	Diaa	Mahmoud	Al-Mohammadi
280.	Alaa	Diaa	Mahmoud	Al-Mohammadi
281.	Adel	Nouri	Rasheed	Al-Mohammadi
282.	Tarek	Rian	Hammadi	Al-Mohammadi
283.	Sayif	Majeed	Thayan	Al-Mohammadi
284.	Saad	Majeed	Thayan	Al-Mohammadi
285.	Wissam	Hamdi	Owssaj	Al-Mohammadi
286.	Mohamed	Arak	Jasim	Al-Mohammadi
287.	Hussein	Mohammad	Arak	Al-Mohammadi
288.	Jasim	Mohammad	Arak	Al-Mohammadi
289.	Hameed	Arak	Jasim	Al-Mohammadi
290.	Ali	Abdullah	Hammadi	Al-Mohammadi
291.	Sameer	Ali	Abdullah	Al-Mohammadi
292.	Hamid	Ibrahim	Ahmed	Al-Mohammadi

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293.	Ahmed	Sami	Abed	Al-Mohammadi	
294.	Khayrallah	Issa	Jasim	Al-Mohammadi	
295.	Mahmoud	Arak	Jasim	Al-Mohammadi	
296.	Alaa	Majeed	Ibrahim	Al-Mohammadi	
297.	Nafe`e	Ahmed	Harish	Al-Mohammadi	
298.	Ahmed	Harish	Mohammad	Al-Mohammadi	
299.	Hamed	Ahmed	Harish	Al-Mohammadi	
300.	Hamed	Mohammad	Harish	Al-Mohammadi	
301.	Mohammad	Abdullah	Mahmoud	Al-Mohammadi	
302.	Abdelkader	Abdullah	Mohammad	Al-Mohammadi	
303.	Jasim	Mohammad	Abed	Mohadi	Al-Bajari
304.	Taysir	Salman	Hamed	Abed	Al-Mohammadi
305.	Jamil	Imad	Abdullah		Al-Mohammadi
	Jamil				
306.	Mohammad	Jawad	Abdullah		Al-Mohammadi
307.	Bassel	Mohammad	Abdullah		Al-Mohammadi
308.	Mustafa	Hameed	Abdullah		Al-Mohammadi
309.	Hussam	Hameed	Abdullah		Al-Mohammadi
310.	Wissam	Hameed	Abdullah		Al-Mohammadi
311.	Abdul-Sattar	Ali	Abdullah		Al-Mohammadi
312.	Hamid	Abdul-Sattar	Ali		Al-Jmeli
313.	Hassan	Ali	Abdullah	Ali	Al-Mohammadi
314.	Ammar	Khalil	Jasim	Hussein	Al-Mohammadi
315.	Omar	Ali	Mahmoud	Abed	Al-Mohammadi
316.	Mohammad	Ali	Mahmoud	Abed	Al-Mohammadi
317.	Said	Abbass	Meshaan	Ismail	Al-Mohammadi
318.	Raed	Hammoudi	Khalil		Al-Mohammadi
319.	Hussam	Hammoud	Khalil		Al-Mohammadi
320.	Ali	Duham	Attya		Al-Mohammadi
321.	Ibrahim	Naji	Fayad		Al-Mohammadi
322.	Jabbar	Khalid	Mohammad	Ali	Al-Mohammadi
323.	Walid	Khalid	Mohammad	Ali	Al-Mohammadi
324.	Jalal	Khalid	Mohammad	Ali	Al-Mohammadi
325.	Muhanad	Khalid	Mohammad	Ali	Al-Mohammadi
326.	Hilal	Khalid	Mohammad	Ali	Al-Mohammadi
327.	Walid	Radi	Sebti		Al-Mohammadi
328.	Said	Radi	Sebti		Al-Mohammadi
329.	Hameed	Radi	Sebti		Al-Mohammadi
330.	Ahmed	Radi	Sebti		Al-Mohammadi
331.	Omar	Hameed	Awwad		Al-Mohammadi
332.	Ali	Khamis	Awwad		Al-Mohammadi
333.	Jamil	Sulaiman	Ibrahim		Al-Mohammadi
334.	Saadoun	Ghilan	Hamoud		Al-Mohammadi
335.	Nahid	Abbas	Mesh'an	Ismail	Al-Bajari
336.	Mohammad	Muwafak	Karim		Al-Mohammadi
337.	Mustafa	Abdel-Salam	Karim		Al-Mohammadi
338.	Jomoa	Ahmed	Abed Hassan		Al-Mohammadi
339.	Uddai	Raheem	Rabbah		Al-Mohammadi
340.	Muhanad	Kurdi	Hindi		Al-Mohammadi
341.	Thamer	Abdullah	Hammadi	Saad	Al-Darraj

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342.	Mohammad Abdullah Hammadi	Saad	Al- Darraji
343.	Ahmed Abdullah Hammadi	Saad	Al- Darraji
344.	Khalil Hussein	Allawwi	Al-Mohammadi
345.	Khadir Hussein	Allawwi	Al-Mohammadi
346.	Mohammad Ahmed Abed	Hassan	Al-Mohammadi
347.	Yasser Hatem	Hussein	Al-Mohammadi
348.	Mohammad Hatem	Hussein	Al-Mohammadi
349.	Mustafa Hatem	Hussein	Al-Mohammadi
350.	Mohammad Yasser	Hatem	Al-Mohammadi
351.	Jawad Rasheed	Ahmed	Al-Mohammadi
352.	Qusai Jawad Rasheed	Ahmed	Al-Okashi
353.	Abed Jawad Rasheed	Ahmed	Al-Mohammadi
354.	Saad Hameed Rasheed	Ahmed	Al-Mohammadi
355.	Ahmed Kareem Rasheed	Ahmed	Al-Mohammadi
356.	Abdullah Rassul Abdullah	Ahmed	Al-Mohammadi
357.	Omar Rassul Abdullah	Ahmed	Al-Mohammadi
358.	Raed Karji	Hindi	Al-Mohammadi
359.	Abass Karji	Hindi	Al-Mohammadi
360.	Hamad Hassan	Mahedi	Al-Mohammadi
361.	Thamer Hassan	Mahedi	Al-Mohammadi
362.	Hamid Khalil	Mahedi	Al-Mohammadi
363.	Ahmed Khalil	Mahedi	Al-Mohammadi
364.	Yassin Khalaf	Saleh	Al-Mohammadi
365.	Saif Hameed	Khalil	Al-Mohammadi
366.	Khalil Ismail	Mahedi	Al-Mohammadi
367.	Mahmoud Ismail	Mahedi	Al-Mohammadi
368.	Mohamed Khalil Ismail	Mahedi	Al-Mohammadi
369.	Ahmed Khalil	Ismail	Al-Mohammadi
370.	Salem Hamdi	Ahmed	Al-Mohammadi
371.	Mustafa Hamid	Hamdi	Al-Mohammadi
372.	Naji Muhasen	Samit	Al-Mohammadi
373.	Ismail Hassan	Allawwi	Al-Mohammadi
374.	Youssef Hassan	Allawwi	Al-Mohammadi
375.	Moussa Hassan	Allawwi	Al-Mohammadi
376.	Ahmed Hassan	Allawwi	Al-Mohammadi
377.	Ali Fallah Hassan	Allawwi	Al-Mohammadi
378.	Shehab Ahmed Hassan	Allawwi	Al-Mohammadi
379.	Ammar Hassan	Allawwi	Al-Mohammadi
380.	Jamel Muhssen	Allawwi	Al-Mohammadi
381.	Rabie Muhasen	Allawwi	Al-Mohammadi
382.	Abbas Farhan	Muhasen	Al-Mohammadi
383.	Rasheed Nassar Aftan	Hussein	Al-Mohammadi
384.	Hussein Nassar Aftan	Hussein	Al-Mohammadi
385.	Qusai Yassin Abdullah	Hassan	Al-Mohammadi
386.	Mustafa Ismail Abdullah	Hassan	Al-Mohammadi
387.	Nouri Abdullah	Shakhan	Al-Mohammadi
388.	Khalid Hameed Abdullah	Shakhan	Al-Mohammadi
389.	Raed Hameed Abdullah	Shakhan	Al-Mohammadi
390.	Mohammad Nouri Abdullah	Shakhan	Al-Mohammadi
391.	Yasser Mahmoud	Khalef	Al-Mohammadi

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392.	Nabil	Mahmoud	Khalef	Al-Mohammadi
393.	Omar	Nouri	Abdullah	Al-Jannabi
394.	Ryad	Nouri	Abdullah	Al-Jannabi
395.	Younes	Jasim Abed	Shakhan	Al-Mohammadi
396.	Muthana	Jasim	Shakhan	Al-Mohammadi
397.	Ryad	Jasim	Shakhan	Al-Mohammadi
398.	Zyad	Jasim	Shakhan	Al-Mohammadi
399.	Ibrahim	Jasim	Shakhan	Al-Mohammadi
400.	Mohammad	Jasim	Shakhan	Al-Mohammadi
401.	Thaer	Jasim	Shakhan	Al-Mohammadi
402.	Thamer	Jasim	Shakhan	Al-Mohammadi
403.	Abdul-Rahman	Qais	Jasim	Al-Mohammadi
404.	Saad	Ryad	Jasim	Al-Mohammadi
405.	Marwan	Ismail	Hajoul	Al-Mohammadi
406.	Karim	Ahmed	Hajoul	Al-Mohammadi
407.	Hatem Karim	Ahmed	Hajoul	Al-Mohammadi
408.	Omar Karim	Ahmed	Hajoul	Al-Mohammadi
409.	Fares	Mozher	Hajoul	Al-Mohammadi
410.	Mohammad	Ibrahim	Ayed	Al-Mohammadi
411.	Ahmed	Mozher	Hajoul	Al-Mohammadi
412.	Hamid	Ibrahim	Ayed	Al-Mohammadi
413.	Khamis	Dahham	Khalaf	Al-Mohammadi
414.	Said	Hamad	Taleb	Al-Mohammadi
415.	Sinnar	Fares	Ali	Al-Mohammadi
416.	Ghazi	Khalaf	Hadid	Al-Mohammadi
417.	Muthana Mohammad	Shuker	Mahmoud	Al-Mohammadi
418.	Tarek	Khalil	Nassif	Al-Mohammadi
419.	Ahmed	Mohammad	Shuker	Al-Mohammadi
420.	Ahmed	Naji	Shuker	Al-Mohammadi
421.	Mohammad	Naji	Shuker	Al-Mohammadi
422.	Hussein	Naji	Shuker	Al-Mohammadi
423.	Hamid	Yassin	Allawwi	Al-Mohammadi
424.	Mohammad	Yassin	Allawwi	Al-Mohammadi
425.	Mahmoud	Yassin	Khalaf	Al-Mohammadi
426.	Ahmed Hamid	Yassin	Allawwi	Al-Mohammadi
427.	Abdul-Rahman	Mohammad	Jasim	Al-Mohammadi
428.	Adel	Abdul-Rahman	Mohammad	Al-Mohammadi
429.	Diaa Abed	Raheem	Abed	Al-Mohammadi
430.	Hamed Ibrahim	Abed	Mohammad	Al-Mohammadi
431.	Saad Ibrahim	Abed	Mohammad	Al-Mohammadi
432.	Ammar Ibrahim	Abed	Mohammad	Al-Mohammadi
433.	Akram kamel Ibrahim	Abed	Mohammad	Al-Mohammadi
434.	Abdul-Rahman Khalil Ibrahim	Abed	Abed	Al-Mohammadi
435.	Abeed Mohammad Ibrahim	Abed	Abed	Al-Mohammadi
436.	Hassan	Muhssen	Samit	Al-Mohammadi
437.	Khalid Mohamed	Shuker	Mahmoud	Al-Mohammadi
438.	Mahmoud	Khalil	Suhil	Al-Mohammadi
439.	Abdullah Ismail	Shuker	Shuker	Al-Mohammadi
440.	Abbas	Majeed	Chaloub	Al-Mohammadi
441.	Aymen	Thari	Chaloub	Al-Mohammadi

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442.	Majeed Jasim Mohammad	Khalaf	Al-Mohammadi
443.	Abbas Mohammed	Khalaf	Al-Mohammadi
444.	Mustafa Abbas	Mohammad	Al-Mohammadi
445.	Mushtaq Mohammad Khalaf	Ahmed	Al-Mohammadi
446.	Omran Mohammad	Khalaf	Al-Mohammadi
447.	Jabaar Ibrahim	Zaidan	Al-Mohammadi
448.	Adel Jabbar	Ibrahim	Al-Mohammadi
449.	Ihab Jabbar	Ibrahim	Al-Mohammadi
450.	Haitham Zaidan	Khalaf	Al-Mohammadi
451.	Hameed Adnan Mohammad	Sultan	Al-Mohammadi
452.	Ahmed Zaidan	Khalaf	Al-Mohammadi
453.	Mohammad Ahmed	Zaidan	Al-Mohammadi
454.	Thamer Turki	Hayes	Al-Mohammadi
455.	Karim Turki	Hayes	Al-Mohammadi
456.	Khalid Ismail	Hayes	Al-Mohammadi
457.	Mohammad Hassan	Ahmed	Al-Mohammadi
458.	Mohammad Yassin	Khalaf	Al-Mohammadi
459.	Alaa Kurdi	Hammadi	Al-Mohammadi
460.	Fadel Jasim	Mahmoud	Al-Mohammadi
461.	Ismail Jasim	Abed	Al-Mohammadi
462.	Mohammad Hussein	Ahmed	Al-Mohammadi
463.	Ahmed Hussein	Ahmed	Al-Mohammadi
464.	Khalid Khudair	Tayeh	Al-Mohammadi
465.	Hatem Mahmoud	Hassan	Al-Mohammadi
466.	Qusai Jasim	Mohammad	Al-Mohammadi
467.	Mohammad Khalil Hameed	Daher	Al-Mohammadi
468.	Khalid Rasheed	Hamad	Al-Mohammadi
469.	Amer Hassan	Allawwi	Al-Mohammadi
470.	Fayez Sabah Hussein	Allawwi	Al-Mohammadi
471.	Farhan Muhssen	Allawwi	Al-Mohammadi
472.	Mahdi Ali	Toufan	Al-Mohammadi
473.	Ammar Farhan	Khalaf	Al-Mohammadi
474.	Muhanad Farhan	Khalaf	Al-Mohammadi
475.	Youssef Farhan	Khalaf	Al-Mohammadi
476.	Imad Farhan	Khalaf	Al-Mohammadi
477.	Sarhan Khalaf	Jasim	Al-Mohammadi
478.	Hamid Sarhan	Khalaf	Al-Mohammadi
479.	Akram Daham	Khalaf	Al-Mohammadi
480.	Ali Daham	Khalaf	Al-Mohammadi
481.	Ahmed Daham	Khalaf	Al-Mohammadi
482.	Mohammad Hameed	Shuker	Al-Mohammadi
483.	Motaz Hameed	Sharqi	Al-Mohammadi
484.	Majeed Sharqi	Samir	Al-Mohammadi
485.	Uddai Hamdi	Sharqi	Al-Mohammadi
486.	Khamis Yassin	Sharqi	Al-Mohammadi
487.	Walid Yassin	Sharqi	Al-Mohammadi
488.	Majeed Yassin	Sharqi	Al-Mohammadi
489.	Walid Kamel	Hayes	Al-Mohammadi
490.	Khalid Kamel	Hayes	Al-Mohammadi
491.	Zyad Kamel	Hayes	Al-Mohammadi

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492.	Walid Khalid Kamel	Hayes	Al-Mohammadi
493.	Mofeed Farhan	Ajil	Al-Mohammadi
494.	Monthir Kurji	Hayes	Al-Mohammadi
495.	Rassul Kurji	Hayes	Al-Mohammadi
496.	Layeth Rassul Kurji	Hayes	Al-Mohammadi
497.	Adnan Kurji	Hayes	Al-Mohammadi
498.	Kahtan Adnan Kurji	Hayes	Al-Mohammadi
499.	Mohammad Adnan Kurji	Hayes	Al-Mohammadi
500.	Saad Hatem	Hayes	Al-Mohammadi
501.	Hatem	HayesHamed	Al-Mohammadi
502.	Hamid Kurdi	Hayes	Al-Mohammadi
503.	Mohammed Kurdi	Hayes	Al-Mohammadi
504.	Salah Kurdi	Hayes	Al-Mohammadi
505.	Ismail Kurdi	Hayes	Al-Mohammadi
506.	Rafe`e Kurdi	Hayes	Al-Mohammadi
507.	Mahmoud Kurdi	Hayes	Al-Mohammadi
508.	Ahmed Kurdi	Hayes	Al-Mohammadi
509.	Hameed Kurdi	Hayes	Al-Mohammadi
510.	Nafe`e Kurdi	Hayes	Al-Mohammadi
511.	Mahmoud Sami	Khalil	Al-Mohammadi
512.	Omar Jasim Mohammad	Abed	Al-Mohammadi
513.	Mohammad Sami	Khalil	Al-Mohammadi
514.	Imad Mohammad	Hayes	Al-Mohammadi
515.	Walid Mohammad	Hayes	Al-Mohammadi
516.	Falah Kurdi	Hayes	Al-Mohammadi
517.	Mohammad Falah Kurdi	Hayes	Al-Mohammadi
518.	Hameed Falah Kurdi	Hayes	Al-Mohammadi
519.	Hussam Khalil Kurdi	Hayes	Al-Mohammadi
520.	Hisham Khalil Kurdi	Hayes	Al-Mohammadi
521.	Zyad Khalil Kurdi	Hayes	Al-Mohammadi
522.	Hashem Salem	Abdullah	Al-Mohammadi
523.	Mohammad Mahedi Hammadi	Muhanna	Al-Mohammadi
524.	Mazen Majed	Mahedi	Al-Mohammadi
525.	Sari Arhim	Mahmoud	Al-Mohammadi
526.	Shaker Mahmoud	Awwad	Al-Mohammadi
527.	Sajaad Mohammad	Awwad	Al-Mohammadi
528.	Nofal Mahmoud	Awwad	Al-Mohammadi
529.	Ahmed Mahmoud	Awwad	Al-Mohammadi
530.	Fawzi Ibrahim	Awwad	Al-Mohammadi
531.	Omar Ibrahim	Awwad	Al-Mohammadi
532.	Ahmed Yassin	Hamdani	Al-Mohammadi
533.	Mohammad Hussein Tayeh	Jawad	Al-Mohammadi
534.	Ali Hussein Tayeh	Jawad	Al-Mohammadi
535.	Uddai Jasim Ali	Hamad	Al-Mohammadi
536.	Hussam Ali Hamad	Abeed	Al-Mohammadi
537.	Khudair Mohammad	Nawwar	Al-Mohammadi
538.	Ahmed Mohammad	Nawwar	Al-Mohammadi
539.	Shihan Zaidan	Khalaf	Al-Mohammadi
540.	Raed Mohammad	Abdullah	Al-Mohammadi
541.	Kamal Aswad	Hassan	Al-Mohammadi

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542.	Ahmed	Hamad	Daher	Al-Mohammadi
543.	Uddai	Jabbar	Hammadi	Al-Mohammadi
544.	Luai	Jabbar	Hammadi	Al-Mohammadi
545.	Abdel-Satar Jasim	Jabbar	Hammadi	Al-Mohammadi
546.	Bashar Jasim	Jabbar	Hammadi	Al-Mohammadi
547.	Jasim Jasim	Jabbar	Hammadi	Al-Mohammadi
548.	Bilal Jasim	Jabbar	Hammadi	Al-Mohammadi
549.	Mayssem Jasim	Jabbar	Hammadi	Al-Mohammadi
550.	Ahmed Jasim	Jabbar	Hammadi	Al-Mohammadi
551.	Kahtan	Adnan	Hussein	Al-Mohammadi
552.	Jawad	Jomoa	Adnan	Al-Mohammadi
553.	Hussein	Jawad	Raed	Al-Mohammadi
554.	Turki	Hussein	Jawad	Al-Mohammadi
555.	Qais Abed	Jasim	Shakhan	Al-Mohammadi
556.	Omar Kurdi	Karim	Hayes	Al-Mohammadi
557.	Raed	Hatem	Hayes	Al-Mohammadi
558.	Wa`ad	Hatem	Hayes	Al-Mohammadi
559.	Saleh Diab		Hassan	Al-Mohammadi
560.	Ahmed	Khudair	Diab	Hassan
561.	Sadeq	Saleh	Diab	Hassan
562.	Saif	Salem	Ali	Al-Mohammadi
563.	Rahman	Murshid	Mahmoud	Al-Mohammadi
564.	Mohammad	Ali	Fadel	Al-Mohammadi
565.	Majeed	Ali	Fadel	Al-Mohammadi
566.	Ahmed	Ali	Fadel	Al-Mohammadi
567.	Khamis	Arhim	Mahmoud	Al-Mohammadi
568.	Samir	Arhim	Mahmoud	Al-Mohammadi
569.	Nathim	Arhim	Mahmoud	Al-Mohammadi
570.	Ahmed	Hakim	Muhadi	Al-Mohammadi
571.	Barzan	Arhim	Mahmoud	Al-Mohammadi
572.	Muzahim	Nathim	Arhim	Al-Mohammadi
573.	Mohammed	Hatem	Shuker	Al-Mohammadi
574.	Adham	Arhim	Mahmoud	Al-Mohammadi
575.	Hisham	Salem	Abdullah	Khamis
576.	Adnan	Salem	Abdullah	Khamis
577.	Latif	Khalil	Ibrahim	Suhail
578.	Omar	Hadi	Hassoun	Al-Mohammadi
579.	Amer	Hadi	Hassoun	Al-Mohammadi
580.	Saadoun	Hadi	Hassoun	Al-Mohammadi
581.	Mahmoud	Hadi	Hassoun	Al-Mohammadi
582.	Salah	Jasim	Mohammad	Daher
583.	Rafe`e	Jasim	Mohammad	Daher

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584.	Ali Jasim Mohammad	Daher	Al-Mohammadi
585.	Shaker Mahmoud	Hammadi	Al-Mohammadi
586.	Ibrahim Khalil	Ibrahim	Al-Mohammadi
587.	Yassin Taib	Hammadi	Al-Mohammadi
588.	Khaled Yassin	Taib	Al-Mohammadi
589.	Hassan Abed Zaal	Issa	Al-Mohammadi
590.	Akeel Abdullah Mohammad	Abdullah	Al-Mohammadi
591.	Mohammad Abdullah Mohammad	Abdullah	Al-Mohammadi
592.	Khalil Mohammad	Jasim	Al-Mohammadi
593.	Mohammad Hassoun Mohammad	Hamad	Al-Mohammadi
594.	Youssef Abeed	-	Al-Mohammadi
595.	Sadiq Youssef	Abeed	Al-Mohammadi
596.	Yaakoub Youssef	Abeed	Al-Mohammadi
597.	Mohammad Youssef	Abeed	Al-Mohammadi
598.	Rafed Taha	Diyab	Al-Mohammadi
599.	Ali Faisal	Diyab	Al-Mohammadi
600.	Fares Faisal	Diyab	Al-Mohammadi
601.	Abdulkader Hassan Ahmed	Abdulhassan	Al-Mohammadi
602.	Diaa Naji Hayes	Hamad	Al-Mohammadi
603.	Zyad Naji Hayes	Hamad	Al-Mohammadi
604.	Hamad Mohammad Naji Hayes	Hamad	Al-Mohammadi
605.	Firas Salman Hilal	Hamad	Al-Mohammadi
606.	Mohammad Naji Hayes	Khalifa	Al-Mohammadi
607.	Ahmed Imad Mohammad	Hayes	Al-Mohammadi
608.	Fouad Mohammad Hayes	Hamad	Al-Mohammadi
609.	Nafe'e Kurji Hayes	Hamad	Al-Mohammadi
610.	Saad Shaker Farhan	Hammadi	Al-Mohammadi
611.	Raad Karim Abed	Mohammad	Al-Mohammadi
612.	Khaled Karim	Mohammad	Al-Mohammadi
613.	Saif Saad Karim	Abed	Al-Mohammadi
614.	Luai Raad Karim Abed	Mohammad	Al-Mohammadi
615.	Akram Raad Karim Abed	Mohammad	Al-Mohammadi
616.	Salman Ajil	Ajil	Khalifa
617.	Safaa Salman	Ajil	Khalifa
618.	Omar Salman	Ajil	Khalifa
619.	Alaa Salman	Ajil	Khalifa
620.	Saif Alman	Ajil	Khalifa
621.	Youssef Salman	Ajil	Khalifa
622.	Mohammad Ibrahim Abed	Mohammad	Al-Mohammadi
623.	Yasser Mohammad Khalaf	Ajrash	Al-Jenabi
624.	Nabil Mohammad Khalaf	Ajrash	Al-Jenabi
625.	Mohammad Hameed Abdullah	Shakhan	Al-Jenabi
626.	Omar Fadel Hameed	Jassoum	Al-Mohammadi
627.	Yass Jassam	Mohammad	Al-Mohammadi
628.	Hazem Hammad Krimesh	Abed	Al-Mohammadi
629.	Mohammad Taha Sheltag	Fayad	Al-Mohammadi
630.	Abdel-Rahman Taha Sheltag	Fayad	Al-Mohammadi
631.	Mohammad Khalid	Jabbar	Al-Mohammadi
632.	Ryad Dayeh	Mekhlaf	Al-Mohammadi

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633.	Ahmed	Fadel	Hameed	Jassoum	Al-Mohammadi
634.	Mohammad	Fadel	Hameed	Jassoum	Al-Mohammadi
635.	Abed	Muhssen	Rajab	Hajem	Al-Mohammadi
636.	Mustafa	Abed Muhssen	Rajab	Hajem	Al-Mohammadi
637.	Saadoun	Jalal	Rajab	Hajem	Al-Mohammadi
638.	Zya	Saadoun Jalal	Rajab	Hajem	Al-Mohammadi
639.	Omar	Saadoun Jalal	Rajab	Hajem	Al-Mohammadi
640.	Al-Sheikh	Khamis		Khalaf	Mutha`un
641.	Al-Sheikh	Qais	Hindi	Al-Halfa	Al-Mohammadi
642.	Khairallah			Hammadi	Al-Mohammadi
643.	Yahya	Hamid		Farhan	Al-Mohammadi

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.

Geneva International Centre *for* Justice

Independent non-governmental organization



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