

REPORT ON THE **YAZIDI GENOCIDE** MAPPING ATROCITY IN IRAQ AND SYRIA



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REPORT ON THE YAZIDI GENOCIDE: **MAPPING ATROCITY IN IRAQ AND SYRIA**

Abstract: This report outlines ISIS' transgressions against the Yazidi Community in Iraq and Syria. The report recounts a brief history of the Yazidi people and their culture. The report also provides documentation of existing evidence SAP compiled. The report asserts ISIS' actions are properly considered genocide. At its conclusion, the report calls on the international community to prioritize holding ISIS fighters responsible for the heinous actions perpetrated against the Yazidi Community in the summer of 2014.

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In August 2014, ISIS fighters invaded Sinjar and engaged in a genocide campaign that deliberately sought to eradicate the Yazidi community. The Yazidis are a Kurdish speaking ethno-religious minority in Northern Iraq. Their religion combines elements of Zoroastrianism, Christianity, Judaism, and Islam and it is largely orally transmitted. The Yazidi people worship the Peacock Angel, Tawsi Melek, as a force of good and an intermediary between God and the people on Earth. ISIS soldiers counter these beliefs, and they consider the Peacock Angel a Satanic figure.

ISIS brutally invaded Sinjar in 2014. ISIS soldiers killed approximately 9,000 Yazidis in less than two months. These soldiers captured and sold thousands of others into slavery markets across the Levant. These fighters regularly used rape as a war weapon. They forced the Yazidi women to marry ISIS militants, and they forced pregnant women in captivity to abort their future Yazidi children. Evidence revealed that ISIS specifically planned this genocide campaign to eradicate the Yazidi people.

Under international law, genocide requires a specific intent to “destroy, in whole or in part, a national, ethnical, racial, or religious group . . .” The international legal community recognized that ISIS committed genocide against the Yazidis. The international community now bears a burden to take all necessary steps to hold ISIS accountable for this atrocity. To do so, the international community must preserve the physical evidence of the Yazidi genocide that remains in Iraq and Syria. The Yazidi community must know that the international community will not stand silent in the face of atrocity.

METHODOLOGY

The Syrian Accountability Project (SAP) is a student-run, internationally recognized organization based out of the Syracuse University College of Law. It utilizes open-source news and other widely available media, as well as direct contacts within the Levant to document crimes occurring within the Syrian conflict under international legal standards.

“Those most responsible for these crimes continue to haunt the Yazidi community with alarming impunity.”

Its purpose is to advocate on behalf of the victims of the conflict, and to provide legal analysis to aid in the eventual administration of transitional justice. SAP's two primary deliverables are the Conflict Narrative and the Crime Base Matrix.

The Conflict Narrative is designed to show the wealth of information collected daily occurring within the region. This includes legally relevant information, a historical narration of the conflict, and geopolitical developments affecting the conflict. With a conflict of the scale seen in Syria, it is difficult to charge every crime that has been committed, but through representational charging we can ensure each type of offense committed in each region is represented in the ultimate indictments. It is best understood as the broadest net in our data collection efforts and is intended to serve as a general guide for future investigations regarding the types of incidents seen every day of the conflict for which information was available.

The Crime Base Matrix is designed to help a future prosecution team begin the work of "representational charging." We strive to make it easier for a future team to build a case and provide justice through the scope of the indictments. Accordingly, the Crime Base Matrix demonstrates the frequency and scale of specific war crimes and crimes against humanity, serving as the raw material for future indictments. While it includes information specific enough to identify the location and nature of an offense, it is not an absolute assertion that an incident could be proven before a tribunal. Rather, it is a compilation of incidents relative to those sections of applicable law which we identified in our research. It is not exhaustive, and is best understood as a starting point for future efforts rather than a finished product.

The same methods SAP applies to instances occurring within the Syrian borders, were applied in the case of crimes committed against the Yazidi people in late summer 2014 in Iraq. These instances were applied to the relevant legal authorities: the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court, the Geneva Conventions, and the Iraqi Penal Code.

INTRODUCTION

The Yazidi community spreads over many states in the Middle East, but the population centers in Iraq. The Yazidi community endured a lengthy history of persecution. More recently,

the Islamic State in Iraq and Syria (ISIS) targeted the Yazidis with incomparable brutality. The Yazidi community in Iraq endured grim incidences of wanton killings, rape, war crimes, crimes against humanity, and now genocide.

The following Conflict Map paints a picture of the historical persecution of the Yazidi people, as well as the atrocities inflicted on the community in August 2014. The aim of this Conflict Map is to explain the struggles the Yazidi community faced, and note that those most responsible for these crimes continue to haunt the Yazidi community with alarming impunity.

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

The Yazidi Community

The Yazidis are a Kurdish speaking ethno-religious group living primarily in Northern Iraq. The Yazidi community also populates diaspora communities in other parts of the Middle East, as well as in Germany and in the United States.¹ 2011 estimates show the Yazidi community in Iraq once consisted of about 500,000 to 600,000 people, and the diaspora population consisted of an additional 200,000 people.² The Yazidi culture and belief is largely disseminated orally.³ In contrast to the three Abrahamic religions, the Yazidi people have not memorialized their faith and traditions in a written form.

The name “Yazidi” is thought to emanate from Yazid ibn Muawiya, the second Calif of the Omayyad Dynasty.⁴ Some stories say this character killed the families of both Imam al-Husayn ibn and the nephew of the Prophet Muhammad in Kerbela.⁵ Other historical scholars indicate

¹ Yasmine Hafiz, *Yazidi Religious Beliefs: History, Facts & Traditions of Iraq's Persecuted Minority*, THE HUFFINGTON POST (6 Sept. 2016), http://www.huffingtonpost.com/2014/08/13/yazidi-religious-beliefs_n_5671903.html.

² YEZIDI TRUTH, <http://www.yeziditruth.org/> (last visited: 16 Oct. 2017).

³ Hafiz, *supra* note 1.

⁴ See generally, Emanuela C. Del Re, *The Yazidi and the Islamic State or the Effects of A Middle East Without Minorities on Europe*, 9 POLITICS & RELIGION J., No.2 269-93 (2016).

⁵ *Id.*

Yazidi is a derivative of the Persian term *ized*.⁶ There are many assertions that vary as to the Yazidis' origin.⁷ Some Yazidi commentators claim the Yazidi are Kurdish in origin because they speak the Kurdish language, while others believe the Yazidi originally came from Iran.⁸ Many argue the Yazidis' origin is from the words *Yezdan* or *Ezid*.⁹ Others state the Yazidi came from Umayyad Calip Yazidi who carried the title Sultan Ezi.¹⁰

Yazidi people belong to different groups within the Yazidi culture. The priestly families include the *Sheikh* who chair the majority of religious festivals or the *Pir*, and celebrate baptisms, weddings, and funerals.¹¹ The lay families sometimes serve the religious families. A large portion of the Yazidi community tends to be less affluent, and their society follows a caste system.¹² Yazidi society is also insular in nature.¹³ Consequently, Yazidis tend to only marry within the community.¹⁴ Yazidi people are born into their faith, and conversion to the religion is not possible.¹⁵

The Yazidis have one of the oldest religions, and believe they were the first people in the Garden of Eden.¹⁶ The Yazidi religion played an influential role in the foundations of the Assyrian, Babylonian, and Jewish civilizations in the Middle East.¹⁷ Additionally, many of the Yazidi's

⁶ *Id.* When translated into English, these words mean either angel or God's adorer.

⁷ WRITENET, THE HUMAN RIGHTS SITUATION OF THE YEZIDI MINORITY IN THE TRANSCAUCASUS (ARMENIA GEORGIA, AZERBAIJAN) (2008), <http://www.refworld.org/pdfid/485fa2342.pdf>.

⁸ *Id.*

⁹ *Yazidis, General*, ENCYCLOPÆDIA IRANICA (hereinafter ENCYCLOPÆDIA IRANICA), <http://www.iranicaonline.org/articles/yazidis-i-general-1> (last visited: 16 Oct. 2017). *Yezdan* and *Ezid* are each Kurdish words that mean God in English. *Id.*

¹⁰ *Id.*

¹¹ *Id.*

¹² YEZIDI TRUTH, *supra* note 2.

¹³ Avi Asher-Schapiro, *Who are the Yazidis, the Ancient, Persecuted Religious Minority Struggling to Survive in Iraq?*, NAT. GEO. (11 Aug. 2014), <http://news.nationalgeographic.com/news/2014/08/140809-iraq-yazidis-minority-isil-religion-history/>.

¹⁴ *Id.*

¹⁵ *Id.*

¹⁶ YEZIDI TRUTH, *supra* note 2.

¹⁷ *Id.*

practices including circumcision, not consuming pork products, prayer at designated times of the day, and baptism, can be found in the faith traditions of Islam, Judaism, and Christianity.¹⁸ Yazidis believe in reincarnation, which may at times involve the religious process of consecration.¹⁹ The Yazidi religion, like most religions, involves a belief in hell and heaven. Hell is reserved for judgment for those who did not lead a pure life, while heaven is a reward for those who kept the faith and observed the religious teachings.²⁰ Yazidis pray five times a day while facing the sun and have set aside Wednesday as a day of worship.²¹

The Yazidi religion involves the belief that God created the world, and entrusted the world to seven angels.²² The most important of those angels is Tawsi Melek, the Peacock Angel.²³ Members of the Yazidi community believe Tawsi Melek was an angel that defied God, but was eventually forgiven, and entrusted to serve as an intermediary between God and his people.²⁴ Yazidis believe the Peacock Angel is an emanation of the Supreme God, and while the Peacock Angel is not the Supreme God himself, he is inseparable from the Supreme God as an emanation. This is similar to the idea of the Holy Trinity in Christianity.²⁵ In some variations of Islam, this story bears a resemblance to the Islamic version of Satan.²⁶ However, two traditions view of the Peacock Angel differs in a fundamental way. As stated, in the Yazidi religion, the Peacock Angel eventually reconciles with God and serves as his intermediary to earth. As such, the Yazidi see the

¹⁸ Raya Jalabi, *Who are the Yazidis and why is ISIS Hunting Them?*, THE GUARDIAN (11 Aug. 2014), <http://www.theguardian.com/world/2014/aug/07/who-yazidi-isis-iraq-religion-ethnicity-mountains>; Asher-Shapiro, *supra* note 13.

¹⁹ *Id.*

²⁰ *Yazidi*, ENCYCLOPEDIA BRITANNICA (hereinafter ENCYCLOPEDIA BRITANNICA), <https://www.britannica.com/topic/Yazidi>, (last visited: 16 Oct. 2017).

²¹ *Id.*

²² Asher-Shapiro, *supra* note 13.

²³ *Id.*

²⁴ *Id.*

²⁵ YEZIDI TRUTH, *supra* note 2.

²⁶ *Id.*

Peacock Angel as a force of good.²⁷ In the Islamic story, Tawsi Melek never reconciles with God and is therefore seen as a demonic and evil force, similar to the Christian Satan.²⁸ Thus, ISIS has used this as the basis for their narrative that the Yazidis are “devil worshipers.”²⁹

In part because of theological differences, the Yazidis are a widely misrepresented and misunderstood minority group in the Middle East. Al-Qaida, and later ISIS, called Yazidi community members “infidels” and forced them to convert to Islam or be killed. Later, ISIS warped the Yazidi historical stories in such a way that their combatants consider the Yazidi people to be “spoils of war.”³⁰ This scheme of stereotypes and misinformation created a foundation for ISIS’ persecution of the Yazidi community.³¹

The Yazidi people have long bore the burden of religious persecution against their faith and traditions.³² It is estimated that twenty-three million Yazidis died from persecutions against their ethno-religious background within the past 700 years.³³ During the sixteenth century, violence against the Yazidis began to rise as other communities in the region considered the Yazidis to be rivals for power.³⁴ Massacres and forced conversions whittled away the Yazidi population.³⁵ Notably, violent anti-Yazidi campaigns were common under Ottoman rule.³⁶ In recent years, a surge of violence against the group has again emerged alongside increased

“*The Yazidi community faced nearly seventy-three campaigns of violence and persecution over the course of their history.*”

²⁷ Hafiz, *supra* note 1.

²⁸ Hafiz, *supra* note 1.

²⁹ *Id.*

³⁰ Hafiz, *supra* note 1.

³¹ Asher-Shapiro, *supra* note 13.

³² ENCYCLOPÆDIA BRITANNICA, *supra* note 20.

³³ *Id.*

³⁴ *Id.*

³⁵ *Id.*

³⁶ *Id.*

tensions in the region.³⁷ Estimates show the Yazidi community faced nearly seventy-three campaigns of violence and persecution over the course of their history.³⁸ Recognition of, and respect for, the historic persecution of the Yazidi community developed as a component of the Yazidi community's resilient identity.³⁹

Conflicts in Iraq in 2013 & 2014

Following the dissolution of the Ottoman Empire, the newly named country of Iraq operated under British mandate until 1932 when Britain granted independence to Iraq.⁴⁰ Political turmoil was rife in the young state leading to multiple coups and foreign influence.⁴¹ The Ba'ath party came into power in 1968, leading the way for the election of a prominent party member, Saddam Hussein, as President in 1978.⁴² Hussein quickly consolidated power and eliminated dissent. After the Iranian Revolution, Iraq declared war on Iran leading to a devastating decade's long war with at least half a million people being killed.⁴³ Towards the end of the war, Hussein and the Baathist Party launched the Anfal campaign, a genocidal campaign against the Iraqi Kurds.⁴⁴ The campaign aimed to eliminate the Kurds in the region, and it involved the use of chemical weapons, aerial bombing runs, and mass executions to kill upwards of 180,000 Iraqi

³⁷ Jalabi, *supra* note 18; Asher-Shapiro, *supra* note 13; Hafiz *supra* note 1.

³⁸ *The Yazidi Branch of Yazd'nism: Overview, Origins, Beliefs & Practices*, RELIGIOUS TOLERANCE, <http://www.religioustolerance.org/yazidi.htm>, last visited 16 Oct. 2017.

³⁹ Asher-Shapiro, *supra* note 13.

⁴⁰ *Iraq Fast Facts*, CNN (9 Oct. 2017), <http://www.cnn.com/2013/10/30/world/meast/iraq-history-fast-facts/index.html>.

⁴¹ *Id.*

⁴² *Iraq Profile- Timeline*, BRITISH BROADCASTING CORPORATION (12 July 2017), <http://www.bbc.com/news/world-middle-east-14546763>.

⁴³ Mike Gallagher, *The 'Beauty' and the Horror of the Iran-Iraq War*, BRITISH BROADCASTING CORPORATION (26 Sept. 2015), <http://www.bbc.com/news/magazine-34353349>.

⁴⁴ Dave Johns, *The Crimes of Saddam Hussein: 1988 Anfal Campaign*, PUBLIC BROADCASTING SERVICE, http://www.pbs.org/frontlineworld/stories/iraq501/events_anfal.html.

Kurds.⁴⁵ In the early 2000s, western governments and the United States accused Hussein of stockpiling chemical weapons and other weapons of mass destruction.⁴⁶

In March 2003, a United States-led (U.S.) coalition invaded Iraq with the goal of stopping the Iraqi president Saddam Hussein from continuing to maintain an alleged stockpile of weapons of mass destruction.⁴⁷ By May 2003, then U.S. President George W. Bush declared an end to combat operations in Iraq and the fall of Hussein leadership.⁴⁸ The coalition forces spent the rest of 2003 finding and capturing remnants of the old leadership.⁴⁹

After toppling Saddam Hussein's leadership, the U.S. established an administrative presence in Iraq.⁵⁰ Ba'ath Party members, who were mainly Sunni and previously held power under Hussein, were barred from participating in the formation of the new government.⁵¹ The distrust was evident as the new Shia-led government held the Sunnis responsible for all of the country's problems under Saddam Hussein.⁵² Some Sunni Muslims felt disenfranchised and regrouped with senior security officials from the Hussein regime.⁵³ They formed an insurgent outfit that later attacked the coalition forces and the new government establishment.⁵⁴

⁴⁵ *Id.*

⁴⁶ *Iraq Fast Facts*, CNN (9 Oct. 2017), <http://www.cnn.com/2013/10/30/world/meast/iraq-history-fast-facts/index.html>.

⁴⁷ Kenneth T. Walsh, *10 Years Ago, The U.S. Invaded Iraq*, U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT, 19 Mar. 2013, <http://www.usnews.com/news/blogs/press-past/2013/03/19/10-years-ago-the-us-invaded-iraq>. As is now well established, there were not any weapons of mass destruction in Iraq. Julian Borger, *There Were no Weapons of Mass Destruction in Iraq*, THE GUARDIAN, 7 Oct. 2004, <https://www.theguardian.com/world/2004/oct/07/usa.iraq1>.

⁴⁸ George W. Bush, President of the United States, Speech Aboard the USS Lincoln (1 May 2003) in *Bush Makes Historic Speech Aboard Warship*, CNN (1 May 2003), <http://www.cnn.com/2003/US/05/01/bush.transcript/>.

⁴⁹ *Saddam 'Caught like a Rat' in a Hole*, CNN (15 Dec. 2003), <http://www.cnn.com/2003/WORLD/meast/12/14/sprj.irq.saddam.operation/>. Saddam Hussein was captured in December 2003. *Id.*

⁵⁰ *Id.*

⁵¹ See generally, Dylan O'Driscoll, *Autonomy Impaired: Centralization, Authoritarianism and the Failing Iraqi State*, 16 ETHNOPOLITICS No. 4 315-32 (2017) (discussing the new Iraqi State).

⁵² *Id.*

⁵³ *Id.*

⁵⁴ *Id.*

By spring 2004, the U.S. forces began an offensive against a rising insurgence of rebel groups in Iraq that resulted in combat operations across the country for several years.⁵⁵ One of these battles was the Battle of Mosul in December 2004.⁵⁶ U.S. and allied forces, including the Peshmerga Kurdish Forces, suffered high casualties in the battles.⁵⁷ Groups fighting U.S. forces included Abu Musab al-Zarqawi's⁵⁸ insurgent group and eventually ISIS.⁵⁹ Zarqawi and his paramilitary group intensified attacks during the spring 2005 elections.⁶⁰ Thousands of Iraqis were killed and coalition forces suffered massive casualties.⁶¹

Due to the insurgency, President Bush authorized a surge of U.S. forces in January 2007.⁶² The surge aimed to help push out the rebels and regain control of lost territory in Iraq.⁶³ Later in the year, U.S. leaders argued the surge effectively regained control.⁶⁴ However, in May 2007, the Iraqi parliament voted to end occupation of Iraq.⁶⁵ The next year, the U.S. set a timetable for its withdrawal.⁶⁶ Over the next two years, the U.S. began training and arming Iraqi forces in preparation for the transfer of power.⁶⁷ In February 2009, President Barack Obama announced the

⁵⁵ Michael Yon, *The Battle for Mosul*, MICHAEL YON ONLINE MAGAZINE, 11 Feb. 2008, <http://www.michaelyon-online.com/the-battle-for-mosul.htm>.

⁵⁶ *Id.*

⁵⁷ *Id.*

⁵⁸ al-Zarqawi is from Jordan. He also is an early ISIS founder. *See supra* note 66-70 and related text.

⁵⁹ Yon, *supra* note 48.

⁶⁰ *Id.*

⁶¹ Brian Whitaker, *Revealed, Al-Qaida Plan to Seize Control of Iraq*, THE GUARDIAN, 12 Oct. 2005, <http://www.theguardian.com/world/2005/oct/13/alqaida.iraq>.

⁶² *Bush Will Add More than 20,000 Troops to Iraq*, CNN, 11 Jan. 2007, <http://www.cnn.com/2007/POLITICS/01/10/iraq.bush/index.html>.

⁶³ *Id.*

⁶⁴ Peter Spiegel & Julian E. Barnes, *Iraq: Gates, Bush Not on the Same Wavelength?*, L.A. TIMES, 8 May 2007, <http://www.arabnews.com/node/298142>.

⁶⁵ *U.S., Iraq to Set 'Time Horizon' on Troop Withdraw*, PBS NEWSHOUR, 18 July 2008, http://www.pbs.org/newshour/updates/middle_east-july-dec08-iraq_07-18/.

⁶⁶ *Id.*

⁶⁷ *See Operation Iraqi Freedom and Operation New Dawn Fast Facts*, CNN, 10 Apr. 2017, <http://www.cnn.com/2013/10/30/world/meast/operation-iraqi-freedom-and-operation-new-dawn-fast-facts/index.html>.

beginning of the American withdrawal from Iraq.⁶⁸ In December 2011, the last of the U.S. combat forces left Iraq and Iraqi defense was turned over to the Iraqi government.⁶⁹

The transition of authority led to a power vacuum in Iraq.⁷⁰ This vacuum gave ample room for an insurgency, allowing the Sunni militia in the country to reemerge with a vengeance.⁷¹ Iraq became increasingly less stable in 2012 and 2013, and the culmination of the Arab Spring in 2011, as well as the intensifying conflict in the Syrian Civil War, led to more protests and violence.⁷²

Emergence of ISIS in Iraq

ISIS' origins can be traced to 1999 when Jordanian Abu Musab al-Zarqawi (Zarqawi), founded the group called Jamā'at al-Tawhīd wa-al-Jihād.⁷³ Zarqawi's goal was to overthrow the Jordanian monarchy and gain control over the rest of the Levant.⁷⁴ The start of the United States' invasion of Iraq shifted the group's focus to Iraq. In October 2004, Zarqawi pledged allegiance to Osama bin Laden and al-Qaida.⁷⁵ Zarqawi's organization continued under his leadership until a U.S. airstrike killed him in June 2006.⁷⁶ After Zarqawi's death, the remnants of his organization, along with other radical groups in Iraq, formed the Islamic State of Iraq as an al-Qaida affiliate.⁷⁷

⁶⁸ *Obama: U.S. to Withdraw Most Iraq Troops by August 2010*, CNN, 27 Feb. 2009, <http://www.cnn.com/2009/POLITICS/02/27/obama.troops/>.

⁶⁹ Joseph Logan, *Last U.S. Troops Leave Iraq, Ending War*, REUTERS, 17 Dec. 2011, <http://www.reuters.com/article/us-iraq-withdrawal-idUSTRE7BH03320111218>.

⁷⁰ *Id.*

⁷¹ *Id.*

⁷² *Confirmed: 2013 Deadliest for Iraq since 2008, UN estimates*, RT, 4 Jan. 2014, <https://www.rt.com/news/iraq-2013-un-deadliest-118/>.

⁷³ Aaron Y. Zelin, *The War Between ISIS and Al-Qaeda for the Supremacy of the Jihadi Movement*, 20 THE WASH. INST. FOR NEAR E. POLICY (2014).

⁷⁴ *Id.*

⁷⁵ *Al-Zarqawi Group Claims Allegiance to bin Laden*, CNN, 17 Oct. 2014, <http://www.cnn.com/2004/WORLD/meast/10/17/al.zarqawi.statement/>.

⁷⁶ *Al-Qaeda in Iraq Names New Head*, BBC, 12 June 2006, http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/middle_east/5073092.stm.

⁷⁷ Suhaib Anjarini, *The Evolution of ISIS*, AL MONITOR, 1 Nov. 2013, <http://www.al-monitor.com/pulse/security/2013/11/syria-islamic-state-iraq-sham-growth.html#>.

Abu Omar al-Baghdadi led the organization until his death in 2010 during a U.S. airstrike.⁷⁸ His successor was Abu Bakr al-Baghdadi (Baghdadi), the current leader of ISIS.

In 2013, Baghdadi merged the group with Jabhat al-Nusra Front in Syria and changed the name to the Islamic State of Iraq and al-Sham.⁷⁹ A power struggle then ensued between al-Nusra and ISIS resulting in al-Nusra disavowing any ties to ISIS.⁸⁰ In June 2014, ISIS declared a worldwide caliphate.⁸¹

ISIS grew exponentially, sustaining firepower that once repelled Iraqi government forces, the Syrian government, and a U.S.-led coalition. The war against ISIS remains far from over. ISIS attracted foreign fighters from Turkey, Pakistan, Yemen, Libya, Tunisia, Morocco, Belgium, the United Kingdom, and France, among others.⁸² ISIS members make appeals to the young Muslim population and disgruntled individuals worldwide.⁸³ ISIS employs tech-savvy personnel that maximize the use of social media to spread the ISIS ideology and internationally recruit followers.⁸⁴

Strategic attacks across the globe reveal ISIS operates with a highly organized and sophisticated infrastructure that transcends national boundaries. These attacks are amplified when

⁷⁸ Waleed Ibrahim, *Al Qaeda's Two Top Iraq Leaders Killed in Raid*, REUTERS, 19 Apr. 2010, <http://www.reuters.com/article/us-iraq-violence-alqaeda-idUSTRE63I3CL20100419>.

⁷⁹ Hani Mourtada & Rick Gladstone, *Iraq's Branch of Al Qaeda Merges with Syria Jihadists*, N.Y. TIMES, 9 Apr. 2013, <http://www.nytimes.com/2013/04/10/world/middleeast/Iraq-and-Syria-jihadists-combine.html>.

⁸⁰ Liz Sly, *Al-Qaeda Disavows any Ties with Radical Islamist ISIS Group in Syria*, WASH. POST, 3 Feb. 2014, https://www.washingtonpost.com/world/middle_east/al-qaeda-disavows-any-ties-with-radical-islamist-isis-group-in-syria-iraq/2014/02/03/2c9afc3a-8cef-11e3-98ab-fe5228217bd1_story.html.

⁸¹ *ISIS Rebels Declare 'Islamic State' in Iraq and Syria*, BBC, 30 June 2014, <http://www.bbc.com/news/world-middle-east-28082962>.

⁸² Louisa Loveluck, *Islamic State: Where do its Fighter's Come From?*, THE TELEGRAPH, 8 June 2015, <http://www.telegraph.co.uk/news/worldnews/islamic-state/11660487/Islamic-State-one-year-on-Where-do-its-fighters-come-from.html>; Ian Bremmer, *The Top 5 Countries Where ISIS Gets Its Foreign Recruits*, TIME, 13 Apr. 2017, <http://time.com/4739488/isis-iraq-syria-tunisia-saudi-arabia-russia/>.

⁸³ *UN Says '25,000 Foreign Fighters' Joined Islamist Militants*, BBC, 2 Apr. 2015, http://www.bbc.com/news/world-middle-east-32156541?utm_source=Sailthru&utm_medium=email&utm_term=*Mideast%20Brief&utm_campaign=2014_The%20Middle%20East%20Daily.

⁸⁴ *Why ISIS is Winning the Social Media War*, WIRED, Apr. 2016, <http://www.wired.com/2016/03/isis-winning-social-media-war-heres-beat/>.

other groups pledge allegiance to ISIS, giving them footing abroad to further cast their traumatic net of influence.⁸⁵

By 2014, violence and terror from the Syrian Civil War spread into Iraq.⁸⁶ ISIS-backed forces gained territory in the western and northern regions of Iraq.⁸⁷ By June 2014, ISIS forces had seized 70% of western Iraq's al-Anbar Province.⁸⁸ At that time, ISIS controlled Fallujah and half of Ramadi, the provincial capital.⁸⁹ Simultaneously, ISIS seized the second most populous city in Iraq, Mosul.⁹⁰ ISIS later seized Tal Afar in the Nineveh province.⁹¹ Sinjar is 52 kilometers from Tel Afar.⁹² The Iraqi military and Kurdish forces in Iraq proved wholly ineffective at stopping ISIS from taking these cities.⁹³ ISIS then began an offensive into the Sinjar Province in August 2014.⁹⁴

PERSECUTION OF THE YAZIDI COMMUNITY

In the wake of ISIS' territorial gains, the Kurdish Peshmerga forces in Sinjar did not stop ISIS from advancing in the summer of 2014.⁹⁵ This left the Yazidi community largely unprotected as members of ISIS mercilessly attacked entire families in Sinjar.⁹⁶ ISIS previously disenfranchised the Yazidi community when they took two nearby small oil fields and the town of

⁸⁵ Nima Elbagir, Paul Cruickshank & Mohammad Tawfeeq, *Boko Haram Purportedly Pledges Allegiance to ISIS*, CNN, 9 Mar. 2015, <http://www.cnn.com/2015/03/07/africa/nigeria-boko-haram-isis/>.

⁸⁶ Chelsea J. Carter, Hamdi Alkhshali, & Sussana Capelouto, *Kerry Assures Iraqis of U.S. Support if they Unite Against Militants*, CNN, 23 June 2014, <http://www.cnn.com/2014/06/23/world/meast/iraq-crisis/>.

⁸⁷ *Id.*

⁸⁸ *Id.*

⁸⁹ *Id.*

⁹⁰ *Rebels Seize Control of Iraq's Nineveh*, ALJAZEERA, 10 June 2014, <http://www.aljazeera.com/news/middleeast/2014/06/reports-rebels-seize-control-iraq-mosul-2014610812970659.html>. Nineveh is located in northwestern Iraq.

⁹¹ *Id.*

⁹² *Id.*

⁹³ *Id.*

⁹⁴ *Id.*

⁹⁵ *UN Says '25,000 Foreign Fighters' Joined Islamist Militants*, BBC, 2 Apr. 2015, http://www.bbc.com/news/world-middle-east-32156541?utm_source=Sailthru&utm_medium=email&utm_term=*Mideast%20Brief&utm_campaign=2014_The%20Middle%20East%20Daily.

⁹⁶ *Id.*

Zumar.⁹⁷ This was part of a plan to seize Mosul's hydroelectric dam. ISIS then captured Sinjar and the surrounding towns.⁹⁸

In Sinjar, ISIS destroyed a Shi'ite shrine and demanded the remaining population convert to their denomination of Islam, pay *jizya* (a religious tax), or be executed.⁹⁹ Up to 200,000 people, including an estimated 40,000 to 50,000 Yazidis, fled before ISIS captured Sinjar.¹⁰⁰ ISIS soldiers terrorized many other Yazidis and Shi'ites who fled to the city a month earlier when ISIS captured Tal Afar as they lived alongside the Yazidis from Sinjar.¹⁰¹ These individuals fled to the Sinjar mountains, where ISIS soldiers surrounded the entire group.¹⁰² Most of the population fleeing from Sinjar trekked up nearby mountains with the ultimate goal of reaching Iraqi Kurdistan.¹⁰³ Reports out of Sinjar reflected a dire situation.¹⁰⁴ Those who fled into the mountains did not have access to food, water, or basic medical necessities.¹⁰⁵

August 2, 2014

Yazidi civilians in Sinjar reported kidnappings and executions of fellow Yazidi civilians. Civilian witnesses described being targeted for killing because they identified as Yazidi.¹⁰⁶

⁹⁷ OHCHR, REPORT ON THE PROTECTION OF CIVILIANS IN ARMED CONFLICT IN IRAQ: 6 JULY – 10 SEPTEMBER 2014 (hereinafter OHCHR REPORT) (2014). http://www.ohchr.org/Documents/Countries/IQ/UNAMI_OHCHR_POC_Report_FINAL_6July_10September2014.pdf.

⁹⁸ *Id.*

⁹⁹ *Id.*

¹⁰⁰ *Id.*

¹⁰¹ *Id.*

¹⁰² OHCHR REPORT, *supra* note 90.

¹⁰³ *Id.*

¹⁰⁴ *Id.*

¹⁰⁵ *Id.*

¹⁰⁶ *Id.*

Between August 2 and 6, 2014

500 men were killed in Sinjar. Yazidi MP Vian Dakhil stated, “there is a collective attempt to exterminate the Yazidi people.”¹⁰⁷

Between August 2 and 9, 2014

A mass grave containing the remains of more than seventy Yazidi civilians was discovered east of Sinjar City near the Kocho village.¹⁰⁸ Sinjar’s mayor and Yazidi civilians believe evidence indicates the grave contains women from the village of Kocho who were separated from captive children.¹⁰⁹ Padr Sleiman Taha took his mother, aunt, and grandmother to the area where the grave is located and recognized a cane from a Kocho woman at the gravesite.¹¹⁰

“An ISIS fighter showed a witness in captivity a letter which stated: “any captured woman will become Muslim if [ten] ISIS fighters rape her.”

ISIS kept more than 2000 women in captivity near Sinjar.¹¹¹ Three of those women stated that ISIS forced pregnant Yazidi women in captivity to have abortions.¹¹² Forced abortions prevented the births of Yazidi babies with two Yazidi parents.¹¹³ ISIS utilized “gynecologists” to determine whether Yazidi women were already pregnant.¹¹⁴ ISIS also used these “gynecologists” to perform forced inspection of Yazidi women as a way to determine whether they were virgins.¹¹⁵ A Yazidi woman held in captivity reported an ISIS fighter showed her a letter which stated: “any captured woman will become Muslim if [ten] ISIS fighters rape her.”¹¹⁶ Eleven ISIS fighters

¹⁰⁷ OHCHR REPORT, *supra* note 90.

¹⁰⁸ *Id.*

¹⁰⁹ *Id.*

¹¹⁰ *Id.*

¹¹¹ *Id.*

¹¹² OHCHR REPORT, *supra* note 90.

¹¹³ *Id.*

¹¹⁴ *Id.*

¹¹⁵ *Id.*

¹¹⁶ *Id.*

summarily raped her.¹¹⁷ Yazidi men were taken to ISIS “courts” and forced to convert to Islam or face punishment.¹¹⁸ Many of these men were executed for refusing to convert.¹¹⁹

Between August 2 and 15, 2014

Yazidi civilians in al-Shimal reportedly witnessed the execution of four elderly, disabled men by gunshots to the head.¹²⁰

ISIS dressed Yazidi captives as ISIS fighters, using them as human shields, and held them at Asayish headquarters and food-shops in al-Shuhada’a. Five hundred women and children were taken captive in Ba’aj.¹²¹ Reports of fifty bodies with visible signs of torture were discovered near the village of Dhola.¹²² Between 250 and 300 Yazidi civilians were killed after they were promised safety in exchange for laying down their weapons.¹²³ Ten civilians were publicly beheaded. A mortar shelling of the road system killed more than 200 fleeing Yazidi.¹²⁴ One hundred Yazidi civilians were shot and killed in the Snono sub-district in Khana Sour.¹²⁵

Yazidi civilians fleeing the village of Matu reported seeing the bodies of 200 children who had died from environmental exposure and dehydration.¹²⁶ In Tal Afar, 200 Yazidi men and five elderly Yazidi men were executed for refusing religious conversion.¹²⁷ Women and girls above the age of five were taken captive and transferred to Mosul.¹²⁸ Two hundred women and children were taken captive in Tal Binat.¹²⁹ Yazidi civilians fleeing violence in Qiniyeh were robbed of their

¹¹⁷ OHCHR REPORT, *supra* note 90.

¹¹⁸ *Id.*

¹¹⁹ *Id.*

¹²⁰ *Id.*

¹²¹ *Id.*

¹²² OHCHR REPORT, *supra* note 90.

¹²³ *Id.*

¹²⁴ *Id.*

¹²⁵ *Id.*

¹²⁶ *Id.*

¹²⁷ OHCHR REPORT, *supra* note 90.

¹²⁸ *Id.*

¹²⁹ *Id.*

belongings.¹³⁰ Those fleeing were also separated based on age and gender.¹³¹ Seventy to ninety men were taken to a prepared mass grave site and summarily executed.¹³²

Between August 2 and September 10, 2014

A Yazidi female child reported being raped at the hands of several ISIS fighters before she was sold in a slave market in Ba'aj.¹³³ A mass grave in Bardi contained fourteen civilians, thought to be Yazidis, including one woman, three children, and one elderly man, all showing signs of execution by gunshot to the head.¹³⁴ ISIS operated a slave market in al-Qud in Mosul where women and girls were displayed with price tags for buyers to choose and negotiate sales.¹³⁵ Buyers were predominantly youth from the local community.¹³⁶ ISIS sought to entice recruits through the slave purchase transactions.¹³⁷ Yazidi women reported they were taken in captivity to Tal Afar, where they were forced to convert and then marry ISIS fighters.¹³⁸

August 3, 2014

Yazidi leader, Tasheen Said, issued a call for help to world leaders in the aftermath of ISIS' advances.¹³⁹ Responses came through in the upcoming days, but the loss and devastation revealed an unspeakable atrocity.¹⁴⁰ Reports from Sinjar stated at least 40,000 members of the Yazidi sect took refuge in nine locations on Mount Sinjar.¹⁴¹

¹³⁰ *Id.*

¹³¹ *Id.*

¹³² OHCHR REPORT, *supra* note 90.

¹³³ *Id.*

¹³⁴ *Id.*

¹³⁵ *Id.*

¹³⁶ *Id.*

¹³⁷ OHCHR REPORT, *supra* note 90.

¹³⁸ *Id.*

¹³⁹ Tim Arango, *Sunni Extremists in Iraq Seize 3 Towns From Kurds and Threaten Major Dam*, N.Y. TIMES, 3 Aug. 2014, http://www.nytimes.com/2014/08/04/world/middleeast/iraq.html?_r=0.

¹⁴⁰ *Id.*

¹⁴¹ OHCHR REPORT, *supra* note 90.

In al-Qahtaniya, ISIS pursued ten fleeing Yazidi families, killed all the males and kidnapped the females and children.¹⁴² ISIS shot seventy to ninety Yazidi men in Qiniyeh village.¹⁴³

In Kocho, ISIS besieged the village and gave an ultimatum to resident Yazidis that they either convert to Islam or face death.¹⁴⁴ As the Sinjar Massacre began, ISIS members killed 2,000 to 5,000 men.¹⁴⁵ Yazidi civilians reported two Yazidi men were executed, and ISIS fighters bound and held approximately ten Yazidi families captive.¹⁴⁶ ISIS threatened Yazidis who remained in Sinjar, stating they would be forced to convert or be killed.¹⁴⁷ ISIS Twitter accounts subsequently revealed images of summary executions of civilians. Yazidi civilians also reported ISIS took dozens of Yazidi women hostage in Sinjar and moved them to Tal Afar.¹⁴⁸ Two mass graves were discovered, one containing eighty Yazidi women, the other containing fifty Yazidi men.¹⁴⁹ Time revealed other mass graves.¹⁵⁰ Twelve Yazidi children died on Mount Sinjar as a result of environmental exposure after fleeing the ongoing ISIS siege.¹⁵¹ Members of ISIS researched and systematically hunted and killed the Yazidi community.¹⁵² Yazidi civilians reported neighboring communities and Kurdish forces assisted ISIS in this terror effort.¹⁵³

¹⁴² *Id.*

¹⁴³ *Id.*

¹⁴⁴ *Id.*

¹⁴⁵ Mohammad A. Salih & Wladimir van Wilgenburg, *Iraqi Yazidis: 'if we move they will kill us'*, AL JAZEERA, 5 Aug. 2014, <http://www.aljazeera.com/news/middleeast/2014/08/iraqi-yazidis-if-move-they-will-kill-us-20148513656188206.html>.

¹⁴⁶ OCHR, *supra* note 90.

¹⁴⁷ *Id.*

¹⁴⁸ *Id.*

¹⁴⁹ *New mass grave containing 50 Yazidi men discovered in Shingal*, RUDAW, 15 Nov. 2015, <http://rudaw.net/english/kurdistan/151120152>.

¹⁵⁰ Isabel Coles, *Mass Yazidi grave discovered after Iraq's Sinjar taken from Islamic State*, REUTERS, 14 Nov. 2015, <http://www.reuters.com/article/us-mideast-crisis-iraq-yazidis-idUSKCN0T312B20151114>.

¹⁵¹ *Id.*

¹⁵² *Id.*

¹⁵³ *Id.*

Between 450 to 500 women and girls of mixed Christian and Yazidi traditions were transferred in captivity to Tal Afar.¹⁵⁴ 150 of the women were later transferred to Syria and sold as sex slaves on the open market.¹⁵⁵

August 4, 2014

ISIS fighters attacked Jabal Sinjar and killed thirty Yazidi men.¹⁵⁶ Sixty more Yazidi men were killed in the village of Hardan.¹⁵⁷ On the same day, Yazidi community leaders stated ISIS massacred at least 200 Yazidis in Sinjar, and sixty to seventy near Ramadi Jabal.¹⁵⁸ According to reports from surviving Yazidis, between 3 August and 6 August, 2014, ISIS killed more than fifty Yazidi people near Dhola village.¹⁵⁹ In the same time frame, ISIS killed one hundred Yazidi people in Khana Sor village, 250 to 300 in the Hardan area, more than 200 on the road between Adnaniya and Jazeera, and dozens near al-Shimal village, as well as many more on the road from Matu village to Jabal Sinjar.¹⁶⁰

ISIS attacked the village Adnaniya and abducted one Yazidi woman and two girls.¹⁶¹ ISIS abducted three Yazidi families from Khana Sour village.¹⁶² The male members of the family were killed and the females were taken into captivity.¹⁶³ Roughly sixty to seventy Yazidi civilians were killed in Ramadi Jabal.¹⁶⁴

¹⁵⁴ OHCHR REPORT, *supra* note 90.

¹⁵⁵ *Id.*

¹⁵⁶ *Id.*

¹⁵⁷ *Id.*

¹⁵⁸ *Id.*

¹⁵⁹ OHCHR REPORT, *supra* note 90.

¹⁶⁰ *Id.*

¹⁶¹ *Id.*

¹⁶² *Id.*

¹⁶³ *Id.*

¹⁶⁴ OHCHR REPORT, *supra* note 90.

ISIS conducted a raid on Mount Sinjar, killing thirty Yazidi men and abducting many women.¹⁶⁵ Two Yazidi children, as well as a number of elderly and disabled persons, died on

“*Yazidi children died from starvation and/or dehydration as a result of forced removal.*”

Mount Sinjar from the environmental exposure during the ISIS siege. 200 Yazidi civilians were reportedly killed in Sinjar.¹⁶⁶ ISIS abducted the wives and children of sixty men and took them to Tal Afar District.¹⁶⁷ ISIS abducted fifty

women from Tal Binat and attacked an apartment complex and abducted a Yazidi woman and her daughter.¹⁶⁸

August 5, 2014

Forty children died on Mount Sinjar from environmental exposure due to the ongoing ISIS siege.¹⁶⁹ ISIS members forced Yazidi women to convert to Islam and then forced them to marry ISIS fighters.¹⁷⁰ Women were converted to *malak yamiim* (“war booty” or “spoils of war”), and enslaved. ISIS killed Yazidi civilians from Tal Qasab and village of Qana.¹⁷¹

August 6, 2014

Yazidi MP Vian Dakhil stated seventy Yazidi children died from starvation and/or dehydration as a result of forced removal near Sinjar.¹⁷² UNICEF reported that forty children died from violence or dehydration caused by displacement from Sinjar.¹⁷³

August 7-8, 2014

¹⁶⁵ *Id.*

¹⁶⁶ *Id.*

¹⁶⁷ *Id.*

¹⁶⁸ *Id.*

¹⁶⁹ OHCHR REPORT, *supra* note 90.

¹⁷⁰ *Id.*

¹⁷¹ *Id.*

¹⁷² Laura Smith-Spark, *Iraqi Yazidi lawmaker: ‘Hundreds of my people are being slaughtered’*, CNN, 6 Aug. 2014, <http://edition.cnn.com/2014/08/06/world/meast/iraq-crisis-minority-persecution/index.html>.

¹⁷³ *Id.*

Several days after Tasheen Said's call for help, U.S. forces began dropping aid on the Sinjar Mountains for individuals stranded without access to food, water, or supplies.¹⁷⁴ Former U.S. President Barack Obama announced the U.S. would begin air strikes to prevent a massacre of the Yazidis trapped in the Sinjar Mountains.¹⁷⁵ The following day, the U.S. began air and drone strikes on ISIS.¹⁷⁶ Between 20,000 and 30,000 Yazidis, mostly women and children, escaped from the mountain after the U.S. air strikes.¹⁷⁷

August 10, 2014

The United Kingdom (U.K.) dropped supplies on Mount Sinjar, joining the effort to help trapped Yazidis.¹⁷⁸

August 9-11, 2014

The Kurdistan Workers Party (PKK) and People's Protection Units (YPG) fighters, along with Peshmergas helped trapped Yazidis escape from the mountains.¹⁷⁹ They created a passage for at least 10,000 Yazidis to escape from Mount Sinjar.¹⁸⁰

August 15, 2014

Around 1,000 women and children were taken captive from Kocho while in route to Tal Afar.¹⁸¹ Some were reportedly shot for trying to escape.¹⁸² ISIS fighters issued an ultimatum to convert or be killed.¹⁸³ Four hundred Yazidi male civilians were executed outside the village, including all males older than ten-years-old.¹⁸⁴

¹⁷⁴ OHCHR REPORT, *supra* note 90.

¹⁷⁵ *Id.*

¹⁷⁶ *Id.*

¹⁷⁷ *Id.*

¹⁷⁸ *Id.*

¹⁷⁹ OHCHR REPORT, *supra* note 90.

¹⁸⁰ *Id.*

¹⁸¹ *Id.*

¹⁸² *Id.*

¹⁸³ *Id.*

¹⁸⁴ OHCHR REPORT, *supra* note 90.

Between August 24 and 25, 2014

Fourteen elderly Yazidi men, including some with disabilities, were executed at the Sheikh Mand Shrine in Jidala. The shrine was subsequently destroyed.¹⁸⁵

End of August, 2014

Yazidi teenage male and female captives were held in Mosul and Tal Afar. Many were subjected to sexual attacks.¹⁸⁶ Captive women and children were transferred from Mosul to Raqqa to be sold as sex slaves.¹⁸⁷

September 1, 2014

ISIS set fire to three Yazidi villages: Kotan, Hareko, and Kharag Shafarsky.¹⁸⁸ Over the past weeks, ISIS sold 300 Yazidi women as brides to ISIS fighters for around \$1,000 a person.¹⁸⁹

September 4, 2014

Yazda reported ISIS took four Yazidi girls from captivity to an unknown location to sell as sex slaves.¹⁹⁰

September 6, 2014

Around forty Yazidi children were held in a Mosul orphanage, Dar al-Baraim, in the Zuhair Quarter.¹⁹¹ Six ISIS fighters guarded the children, who had been captured from Sinjar, and local women who ran the orphanage before ISIS took over Mosul continued running it.¹⁹²

¹⁸⁵ *Id.*

¹⁸⁶ *Id.*

¹⁸⁷ *Id.*

¹⁸⁸ *Id.*

¹⁸⁹ *ISIS Sells 300 Yazidi Women As Brides To Fighters In Recent Weeks*, INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS TIMES 30 Aug. 2014, <http://www.ibtimes.com/isis-sells-300-yazidi-women-brides-fighters-recent-weeks-1674452>.

¹⁹⁰ Yazda (@YazdaOrg), TWITTER (4 Sept. 2014, 7:06 A.M.), <https://twitter.com/YazdaOrg/status/507530051785478144>.

¹⁹¹ *Kidnapped Children Held in Mosul Orphanage*, RUDAW 9 Sept. 2014, <http://www.rudaw.net/english/middleeast/iraq/06092014>.

¹⁹² *Id.*

September 7, 2014

An unknown number of Yazidi women who ISIS abducted managed to escape and seek refuge in Sinjar Mountain.¹⁹³ The U.S. continued heavy bombardment around Hamza.¹⁹⁴ The air strikes along with Peshmerga attacks allowed approximately eighty Yazidi women held by ISIS to escape.¹⁹⁵ YPG fighters rescued fifteen Yazidi girls from ISIS who were transporting seventeen Yazidi girls to the Syrian border.¹⁹⁶ The battle between ISIS and YPG forces ended with two Yazidi girls being shot and killed.¹⁹⁷

September 8, 2014

A Yazidi man and three Yazidi children reached Sinjar Mountain.¹⁹⁸

September 9, 2014

Twenty-seven Yazidi people fled Kasr al-Mihrab Village in Tal-Afar District.¹⁹⁹ ISIS recaptured seven of them.²⁰⁰ Twenty of those people managed to escape to Sinjar Mountain (including eight women and eight children).²⁰¹ ISIS forced people in Kasr al-Mihrab village to convert to Islam.²⁰² A mass grave with fourteen bodies was discovered in Bardi Village.²⁰³ The grave included one woman and three children along with an elderly man.²⁰⁴ All of the victims had gunshot wounds to the head.²⁰⁵ The YPG, along with Yazidi fighters, killed four ISIS

¹⁹³ OHCHR REPORT, *supra* note 90.

¹⁹⁴ *U.S. air strikes: 80 Ezidi girls rescued from ISIS captivity*, EZIDI PRESS 7 Sept. 2014, <http://www.ezidipress.com/en/u-s-air-strikes-80-ezidi-girls-rescued-from-isis-captivity/>.

¹⁹⁵ *Id.*

¹⁹⁶ *Id.*

¹⁹⁷ *Id.*

¹⁹⁸ OHCHR REPORT, *supra* note 90.

¹⁹⁹ *Id.*

²⁰⁰ *Id.*

²⁰¹ *Id.*

²⁰² *Id.*

²⁰³ OHCHR REPORT, *supra* note 90.

²⁰⁴ *Id.*

²⁰⁵ *Id.*

fighters and wounded two others in a gunfight in Sinjar.²⁰⁶

September 10, 2014

A mass grave was found in Zummar Province and contained thirty-five Yazidi bodies, all women and children.²⁰⁷ A seventeen-year-old girl recounted ISIS' treatment, saying multiple men raped her every day and physically beat her if she resisted.²⁰⁸ Yazidi MP Van Dakhil stated Yazidi women were sold for \$150 a girl.²⁰⁹ A report claimed that female British nationals joined ISIS and forced captured Yazidi sex slaves into organized brothels.²¹⁰ These women were part of the all-female al-Khanssaa Brigade, operating out of Raqqa.²¹¹ One of these women claimed to be Aqsa Mahmood, a U.K. national from Glasgow.²¹²

“British nationals joined ISIS and forced captured Yazidi sex slaves into organized brothels.”

September 11, 2014

An Arab businessman paid the ransom of forty-five captured Yazidi women from Sinjar.²¹³ A mass grave with thirty-five Yazidi bodies was found in Mosul.²¹⁴

²⁰⁶ 4 ISIS members killed in Shengal, DIHA, 9 Sept. 2014, <http://www.diclehaber.com/en/news/content/view/418964?from=1923065108>.

²⁰⁷ Dozens of Yazidi Kurds found in mass grave in Mosul, EKURD DAILY, 10 Sept. 2014, <http://ekurd.net/mismas/articles/misc2014/9/kurdsiniraq263.htm>.

²⁰⁸ Rose Troup Buchanan, *Life under Isis: Captured teenage girl tells story of horrendous abuse at hands of Islamic State militants*, THE INDEPENDENT, 9 Sept. 2014, <http://www.independent.co.uk/news/world/middle-east/life-under-isis-captured-teenage-girl-tells-story-of-horrendous-abuse-at-the-hands-of-islamic-state-9721746.html>.

²⁰⁹ Yazidi MP: Militants Retreated from Villages to Escape Stench of Massacred Victims, RUDAW 9 Sept. 2014, <http://www.rudaw.net/english/world/10092014>.

²¹⁰ Russell Myers, *British female jihadis running ISIS 'brothels' allowing killers to rape kidnapped Yazidi women*, THE MIRROR, 11 Sept. 2014, <http://www.mirror.co.uk/news/uk-news/british-female-jihadis-running-isis-4198165>.

²¹¹ *Id.*

²¹² *Id.*

²¹³ Arab businessman pays ransom to free 45 Êzîdîs from IS terrorists, EZIDI PRESS, 11 Sept. 2014, <http://www.ezidipress.com/en/arab-businessman-pays-ransom-to-free-45-ezidis-from-is-terrorists/>.

²¹⁴ Mass Grave Of 35 Ezidis Discovered in Mosul, EZIDI PRESS, 11 Sept. 2014, <http://www.ezidipress.com/en/mass-grave-of-35-ezidis-discovered-in-mosul/>.

RAPE AS A WEAPON OF WAR: THE YAZIDI GENOCIDE

The core of the universally acknowledged international crimes include genocide, crimes against humanity, crimes of aggression, and war crimes.²¹⁵ The international legal community

“*Survivors of the Yazidi Genocide need to know the world will not stand for impunity in the face of atrocities.*”

describes the continued violent presence of ISIS in the Levant as genocide and in violation of the 1948 Genocide Convention.²¹⁶ International actors, including the U.S. Congress and Secretary of State, define the mass killings of the Yazidi people at the hands of ISIS as genocide.²¹⁷ Apart

from the U.S. and the U.K., other nations and supranational organizations have also described ISIS’ actions as genocidal.²¹⁸ Many legal scholars also acknowledge ISIS’s actions against the Yazidi community as genocide.²¹⁹

In accordance with the determinations of the U.S., the U.K., the U.N., and others, an International Tribunal may eventually examine ISIS’ actions against the Yazidi based on the

²¹⁵ See Elise Labott & Tal Kopan, *John Kerry: ISIS Responsible for Genocide*, CNN, 18 March 2016, <http://www.cnn.com/2016/03/17/politics/us-iraq-syria-genocide/index.html>; Matthew Rosenberg, *Citing Atrocities, John Kerry Calls ISIS Actions Genocide*, N.Y. TIMES, 17 Mar. 2016, https://www.nytimes.com/2016/03/18/world/middleeast/citing-atrocities-john-kerry-calls-isis-actions-genocide.html?_r=0.

²¹⁶ *Id.*

²¹⁷ *Id.*

²¹⁸ Roderick Ramsden, *Canadian Government Acknowledges ISIS’ Genocide Against the Yazidis: Now What?*, NAOC, 23 June 2016, <http://natoassociation.ca/canadian-government-acknowledges-isis-genocide-against-the-yazidis-now-what/>; Patrick Wintour, *MPs Unanimously Declare Yazidis and Christians Victims of ISIS Genocide*, THE GUARDIAN, 20 Apr. 2016, <https://www.theguardian.com/politics/2016/apr/20/mps-unanimously-declare-yazidis-victims-of-isis-genocide>; Patrick Wintour, *UN Condemns ISIS Genocide Against Yazidis in Iraq and Syria*, 16 June 2016, <https://www.theguardian.com/world/2016/jun/16/un-condemns-isis-genocide-against-yazidis-in-iraq-and-syria>; PARL. EUR. DOC. (2016/2529(RSP)); HUMAN RIGHTS COUNCIL, THEY CAME TO DESTROY: ISIS CRIMES AGAINST THE YAZIDI (2016).

²¹⁹ See, e.g., Emily Chertoff, Note, *Prosecuting Gender-Based Persecution: the Islamic State at the ICC*, 126 YALE L.J., 1050 (2017); Samantha Hechler, Note, *Prosecuting Islamic State Members for Sexual and Gender-Based Crimes Against Yazidi Women and Girls*, 25 CARDOZO J. INT’L & COMP. L. 595 (2017); Arielle Mullaney, Note, *Wiping Out an Entire Religion: How ISIS Will Inevitably Eliminate an Ancient Culture Unless the United States Employs Military and Diplomatic Intervention*, 39 SUFFOLK TRANSNAT’L L. REV. 107 (2016); Caroline E. Nabity, Note, *It’s Genocide, Now What: The Obligations of the United States Under the Convention to Prevent and Punish Genocide Being Committed at the Hands of ISIS*, 8 CREIGHTON INT’L & COMP. L.J. 70 (2016).

elements of genocide. The Convention for the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide (“Genocide Convention”), defines the crime of genocide as:

any of the following acts committed with intent to destroy, in whole or in part, a national, ethnical, racial or religious group, as such: (a) killing members of the group; (b) causing serious bodily or mental harm to members of the group; (c) deliberately inflicting on the group conditions of life calculated to bring about its physical destruction in whole or in part; (d) imposing measures intended to prevent births within the group; or (e) forcibly transferring children of the group to another group.²²⁰

In *Prosecutor v. Akayesu*,²²¹ the defendant faced accusations of the crime of genocide and complicity in genocide following the 1994 Rwandan genocide.²²² Article 2(3)(a) of the Statute of the International Tribunal for Rwanda governs these crimes.²²³ The tribunal found the defendant guilty, and held genocide under the Genocide Convention requires a specific “intent to destroy in whole or part a national, ethnical, racial, or religious group.”²²⁴ Essentially, they found genocide requires some degree of premeditation to destroy a community.²²⁵ Finally, and of consequence to the Yazidi people, the tribunal held imposing measures “intended to prevent births within a group, . . . [such as] sexual mutilation, the practice of sterilization, forced birth control, separation of sexes and prohibition of marriages,” constitutes genocide.²²⁶

ISIS fighters subjected the Yazidi community to the most unimaginable crimes in an atrocious genocide campaign. Genocide is unique among core international crimes because it requires some degree of planning.²²⁷ Thus, when proving a specific intent crime, the international

²²⁰ Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide, art. II (12 Jan. 1951).

²²¹ Case No. ICTR-96-4-T, Judgment, Int’l Crim. Trib. for Rwanda (2 Sept. 1998), <http://www.un.org/en/preventgenocide/rwanda/pdf/AKAYESU%20-%20JUDGEMENT.pdf>.

²²² *Id.*

²²³ Statute for the International Tribunal for Rwanda art. 2 § 3(a) (31 Jan. 2010).

²²⁴ *Prosecutor v. Akayesu*, Case No. ICTR-96-4-T, Judgment, ¶ 499, Int’l Crim. Trib. For Rwanda (2 Sept. 1998).

²²⁵ *Id.*, ¶ 501.

²²⁶ *Id.*, ¶ 507.

²²⁷ *Id.*

community must locate an evidentiary “smoking gun” which clearly shows the perpetrator intended to cause the destruction of a community, either in whole or in part.²²⁸

The intent to destroy is evident from the horrific crimes ISIS perpetrated against the Yazidi community.²²⁹ The crimes ISIS committed against the Yazidi people are heinous and an affront to human dignity. The stories underlying these crimes provide the evidentiary support necessary to demonstrate ISIS executed a systemic plan to destroy, in whole or in part, the Yazidi people.²³⁰ ISIS perpetrated violence against women; they kidnapped, they raped, they forced conversion to Islam, they forced the use of contraception, and they forced abortions, all with frightening regularity.²³¹ ISIS soldiers regularly demonstrated a specific intent to destroy the Yazidi people through their ideology and unabashed assertions for eliminating the Yazidi community.

The human trafficking market is one of the most harrowing examples of ISIS’ genocidal actions against the Yazidi community.²³² ISIS members forced Yazidi women into marriages and then trafficked these women across the Levant.²³³ Yazidi survivors report they were forced to convert to ISIS’ version of Islam, and were subsequently married to ISIS soldiers.²³⁴ Survivors also report ISIS soldiers systematically raped and sold Yazidi women into slavery.²³⁵ ISIS members make distinctions between women of different religious sects and discriminate against those who they perceive to be pagans or polytheists.²³⁶ According to ISIS’ views, those in the latter

²²⁸ Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide, art. II (12 Jan. 1951).

²²⁹ *Id.*

²³⁰ *Id.*

²³¹ OHCHR, THEY CAME TO DESTROY: ISIS CRIMES AGAINST THE YAZIDIS (hereinafter THEY CAME TO DESTROY) (15 June 2016), http://www.ohchr.org/EN/HRBodies/HRC/RegularSessions/Session32/_layouts/15/WopiFrame.aspx?sourcedoc=/EN/HRBodies/HRC/RegularSessions/Session32/Documents/A_HRC_32_CRP.2_%20E_AV.pdf&action=default&DefaultItemOpen=1.

²³² *Id.*

²³³ *Id.*

²³⁴ *Id.*

²³⁵ *Id.*

²³⁶ THEY CAME TO DESTROY, *supra* note 224.

group can be enslaved because they do not believe in the same religion as ISIS soldiers.²³⁷ There are no justifications for the destruction of the Yazidi community.

Yazidi survivors have recounted how ISIS conducted its human trafficking operation. Upon capture, ISIS divided Yazidi women into multiple groups: woman who were married with children, woman who were married without children, and unmarried woman and girls.²³⁸ The names of the women and girls ISIS captured were assembled into a list.²³⁹ ISIS members inspected the women and girls and rated them according to their perceived beauty.²⁴⁰ During this process, women were forced to strip off their clothing and remove their head scarves as ISIS members photographed them.²⁴¹ After inspection, some women were given away as gifts.²⁴² Others were sold after price negotiations about their “worth” in the human trafficking industry.²⁴³ Women in the early stages of pregnancy were forced to have abortions.²⁴⁴ Accounts from witnesses claim ISIS soldiers said “we do not want any more Yazidis to be born.”²⁴⁵ Women were reportedly sold for marriage following forced abortions, preventing women in captivity from giving birth to future Yazidi children.²⁴⁶

The international community knows ISIS soldiers tried to destroy the Yazidi community as they captured new territories in Iraq.²⁴⁷ According to the terms of Resolution 2379 from September 2017, the United Nations Security Council asked the Secretary-General to gather an

²³⁷ *Id.*

²³⁸ *Id.*

²³⁹ *Id.*

²⁴⁰ *Id.*

²⁴¹ THEY CAME TO DESTROY, *supra* note 224.

²⁴² *Id.*

²⁴³ *Id.*

²⁴⁴ *Id.*

²⁴⁵ *Id.*

²⁴⁶ THEY CAME TO DESTROY, *supra* note 224.

²⁴⁷ Press Release, United Nations Security Council, Security Council Requests Creation of Independent Team to Help in Holding ISIL (da'esh) Accountable for its Actions in Iraq (hereinafter U.N. Press Release) (21 Sept. 2017), <https://www.un.org/press/en/2017/sc12998.doc.htm>.

independent legal mechanism to help hold ISIS accountable for crimes in Iraq.²⁴⁸ This independent team of international criminal experts will investigate the crimes ISIS perpetrated in Iraq.²⁴⁹ These investigations include the crimes committed against the Yazidi community in August 2014.²⁵⁰ The survivors of the Yazidi Genocide need to know the world will not stand for impunity in the face of atrocities.²⁵¹

RECENT DEVELOPMENTS

Volunteers from the Yazidi community, the Peshmerga, and the PKK-related factions, helped retake territories near Sinjar and stayed in the area to protect it from ISIS forces.²⁵² Human Rights Watch visited seven sights of mass graves north of Mount Sinjar in August 2016.²⁵³ These teams found the sights of the mass graves unprotected in ways that, without proper care, may eventually compromise the evidence of large-scale executions of Yazidi community members.²⁵⁴ After ISIS lost control of territories near Sinjar, some Yazidi people returned to their homes.²⁵⁵ Nevertheless, many Yazidi families feared returning to their homes while conflicts between the Peshmerga, PKK-related factions, KRG forces, and Iraqi forces developed over time.²⁵⁶

Yazidi community members still face degrees of regional instability, internal displacement, and political misrepresentation, as conflict continues to spread throughout Iraq.²⁵⁷ The Kurdish

²⁴⁸ *Id.*

²⁴⁹ *Id.*

²⁵⁰ *Id.*

²⁵¹ UN: *Yazidi genocide in Iraq still ongoing, unaddressed*, AL JAZEERA, 3 Aug. 2017, <http://www.aljazeera.com/news/2017/08/yazidi-genocide-iraq-ongoing-unaddressed-170803162047238.html>.

²⁵² John Beck, *Iraq's Yazidis living in fear on Mount Sinjar*, AL JAZEERA, 26 July 2016, <http://www.aljazeera.com/news/2016/07/iraq-yazidis-living-fear-mount-sinjar-160726063155982.html>.

²⁵³ *Id.*

²⁵⁴ *Id.*

²⁵⁵ Martin Chulov, *Iraqi forces drive Kurdish fighters out of town of Sinjar*, THE GUARDIAN, 17 Oct. 2017, <https://www.theguardian.com/world/2017/oct/17/iraqi-forces-drive-kurdish-fighters-out-of-sinjar>.

²⁵⁶ *Id.*

²⁵⁷ Beck, *supra* note 254.

Peshmerga forces withdrew from Sinjar in the wake of ISIS' August 2014 attacks.²⁵⁸ Such abandonment left some distrust and animosity in the air.²⁵⁹ Yazidi people once under the protection of Kurdish authorities may hold onto feelings of betrayal or abandonment.²⁶⁰ Kurdish people acknowledge the Yazidi genocide and hold memorials on behalf of victims.²⁶¹ The Yazidi community may still struggle to gain political representation in the Kurdish Regional Government.²⁶² The KRG reserves seats for minority representation by quota, but these quotas exclude the Yazidis since they identify as Kurdish.²⁶³ Seeking justice for Yazidi people must also allow for the preservation of the Yazidi culture and the security of their community.

In late September 2017, the Kurdish people in the northern region of Iraq, governed by the semi-autonomous Kurdish Regional Government, voted in a referendum for Kurdish Independence.²⁶⁴ The vote was in favor of independence, and the Iraqi Kurdish population sought full separation from Iraq.²⁶⁵ Baghdad resisted Kurdish Independence.²⁶⁶ In October 2017, Iraqi Government forces took control of Nineveh province.²⁶⁷ Iraqi forces moved Kurdish fighters out of Sinjar—a place that once belonged to the Yazidi community before ISIS destroyed their homes and conflict surrounded their villages.²⁶⁸

²⁵⁸ CRISPIN M.I. SMITH & VARTAN SHADAREVIAN, *WILTING IN THE KURDISH SUN: THE HOPES AND FEARS OF RELIGIOUS MINORITIES IN NORTHERN IRAQ* (1 June, 2017), <https://ssrn.com/abstract=3006445>.

²⁵⁹ *Id.*

²⁶⁰ *Id.*

²⁶¹ *Id.*

²⁶² *Id.*

²⁶³ *Id.*

²⁶⁴ *Iraqi Kurds vote in controversial referendum*, AL JAZEERA, 25 Sept. 2017, <http://www.aljazeera.com/news/2017/09/iraqi-kurds-vote-independence-referendum-170925032733525.html>.

²⁶⁵ *Id.*

²⁶⁶ *Id.*

²⁶⁷ Chulov, *supra* note 257. Mosul is located in the province and the area was previously held by the Peshmerga.

²⁶⁸ *Id.*

RECOMMENDATIONS

Survivors of the Yazidi Genocide tell stories that are truly precious evidence. The international community must take proper care of the living proof that ISIS systematically destroyed part of the Yazidi community.²⁶⁹ Additionally, the world must make an independent and collaborative effort to preserve the physical evidence of these crimes.²⁷⁰ ISIS militants massacred entire communities in the summer of 2014, and still, much of the evidence of these atrocities remains in the Yazidi community's home lands.²⁷¹

As this conflict map reveals, the crimes ISIS committed against the Yazidi people in August 2014 involved extraordinary violence. These atrocities were inconsistent with the legal practices of warfare.²⁷² Stories from survivors of the attacks on the Yazidi community serve as direct evidentiary material explaining how ISIS intended to destroy the Yazidi people.²⁷³ Forensic evidence also exists, especially in the form of mass graves containing thousands of bodies of Yazidis killed in territories ISIS once held.²⁷⁴ Primary evidence of the genocide against the Yazidis must be gathered, documented, and preserved for the sake of international justice.²⁷⁵

While circumstantial evidence and news reports can be highly probative of genocidal intent, not all evidence is legally sufficient to support a declaration that genocide occurred.²⁷⁶ Bringing ISIS to justice for genocide against the Yazidi community, at the domestic or the international level, will depend on the strategic preservation of forensic evidence.²⁷⁷

²⁶⁹ UN: *Yazidi genocide in Iraq still ongoing, unaddressed*, *supra* note 244.

²⁷⁰ *Id.*

²⁷¹ Coles, *supra* note 143.

²⁷² THEY CAME TO DESTROY, *supra* note 224.

²⁷³ *Id.*

²⁷⁴ Coles, *supra* note 143.

²⁷⁵ THEY CAME TO DESTROY, *supra* note 224.

²⁷⁶ *Id.*

²⁷⁷ *Iraq: Protect Mass Graves: Evidence of Possible ISIS Genocide Endangered*, HUMAN RIGHTS WATCH, 13 Jan. 2016, <https://www.hrw.org/news/2016/01/30/iraq-protect-mass-graves>.

The international community cannot forget the stories of the Yazidi Genocide in the midst of continuing conflicts.²⁷⁸ The horrific acts ISIS committed against the Yazidis fulfill the elements of multiple different and heinous international crimes.²⁷⁹ Ultimately, after naming atrocities committed against the Yazidi people in the Levant as genocide, there must be accountability for the devastating loss inflicted upon the Yazidi community.²⁸⁰ Holding ISIS accountable for the Yazidi Genocide necessitates the careful preservation of all available evidence as far as justice so requires.²⁸¹ The Yazidi community deserves justice and international recognition for their historic courage and perseverance.

²⁷⁸ THEY CAME TO DESTROY, *supra* note 224.

²⁷⁹ U.N. Press Release, *supra* note 240.

²⁸⁰ *Id.*

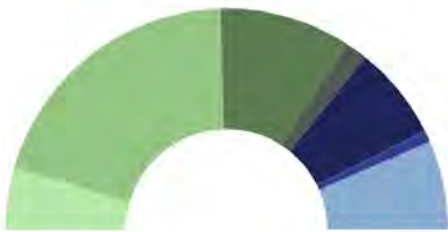
²⁸¹ *Id.*

Rape as a Weapon of War

Initial Accounts from the Yazidi Genocide in Iraq & Syria



The Syrian Accountability Project gathered the accounts of 9,120 Yazidi victims of violence in Iraq and Syria from August 2nd, 2014 to September 30, 2014. The actual number of victims that suffered during this tragic time is much larger.



ISIS kidnaps and exploits Yazidis in Iraq and Syria as a part of an ongoing Genocide campaign against the Yazidi culture. The Syrian Accountability Project's documents account for over 4,602 kidnappings of Yazidis in Iraq and Syria from August 2nd, 2014 to September 30, 2014. The actual number is much larger. Many individual victims endure more than one instance of violence during an attack.

Sexual Violence Kidnappings Executions Exposure Violence Against Children Shellings Other

"Kidnapping"

Kidnapping is the most common form of violence that ISIS uses against the Yazidis. Kidnapping is the unlawful abduction of a person or the unlawful transfer of a person without their consent.



"Unlawful Transfer"

Kidnapping, abducting, or otherwise unlawfully transferring people against their will, is a violation of international law. These actions violate Common Article 3 of the Geneva Conventions; Article 8(c) of the Rome Statute; and Article 422 of the Iraqi Penal Code.

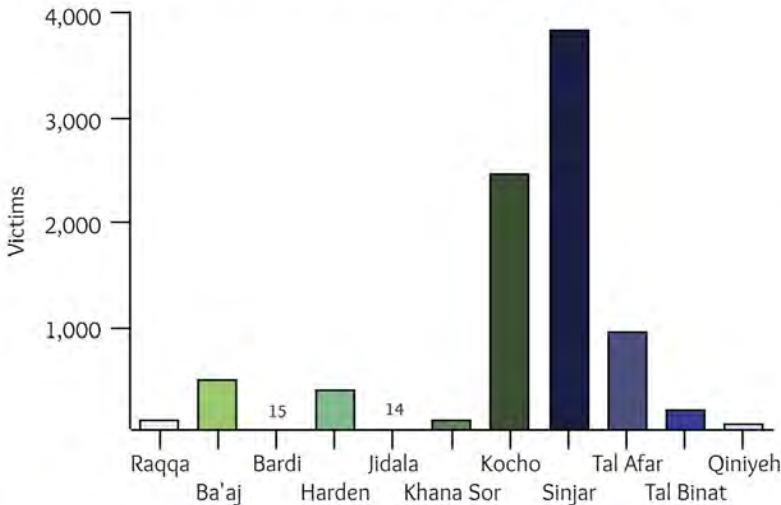
The Yazidi Genocide began in August, 2014



- 1 ISIS is responsible for a vast majority of the documented violence against Yazidis in the summer of 2014.
- 2 ISIS specifically attacked the Yazidi communities in Nineveh, Iraq and extended this terror to Ar Raqqa, Syria.
- 3 The Syrian Accountability Project's documents account for attacks in Nadia Murad's home city of Kocho, Iraq on August 3rd, 2014.

Incident Description	City	Date
ISIS besieged 1000 in village	Kocho	08/03/2014
450-500 women and girls were transferred in captivity; 150 of whom were later transferred to Syria to be sold as sex slaves.	Tal Afar	08/03/2014
1000 women & kids abducted	Kocho	08/15/2014
Women and children in captivity were transferred from Mosul to Raqqa, Syria to be sold as sex slaves.	Raqqa	08/31/2014

Places Victimized by ISIS in August, 2014:



ISIS kidnapped thousands of Yazidi women and children and sold them as sex slaves in Iraq and Syria. These actions violate Common Article 3(c) of the Geneva Conventions and Article 4(2)(e) of Additional Protocol II to the Geneva Conventions; Article 7(g) of the Rome Statute; and Article 393 of the Iraqi Penal Code. Syrian Accountability Project documents reveal that the Yazidi community faced crimes against humanity. Nadia Murad's courageous story guides these records.

At least 20% of 9,120 recorded victims were children.



1,950
The Syrian Accountability Project's documents account for the victimization of 1,950 Yazidi children from August to September of 2014

Incident Description	City	Date
Exposure killed 12 Yazidi kids	Sinjar	08/03/2014
40 children died from violence and dehydration caused by displacement from the ongoing siege against Yazidis	Sinjar	08/06/2014
Yazidi teenagers abducted	Tal Afar	08/31/2014
A young Yazidi girl reported suffering rape at the hands of several ISIS fighters before she was sold into a slave market in Ba'aj	Ba'aj	09/10/2014

At least 30% of 9,120 recorded victims did not survive.



2,843
The Syrian Accountability Project's documents account for the deaths of 2,843 Yazidi people from August to September of 2014.

DATE	LOCATION	SOURCE	DESCRIPTION OF INCIDENT	RESPONSIBLE PARTY	ROME STATUTE	GENEVA CONVENTION	IRAQ PENAL CODE
2 Aug. 2014	Iraq: Sinjar: Maturat	OHCHR, “Report on the Protection of Civilians in Armed Conflict in Iraq: 6 July – 10 September 2014,” available at: http://www.ohchr.org/Documents/Countries/IQ/UNAMI_OHCHR_POC_Report_FINAL_6July_10September2014.pdf	Yazidi women were abducted from the village of Maturat and taken to Badoush Prison in Mosul.	ISIS	Art. 7(1)(c); Art. 7(1)(g); Art. 7(1)(i) Art. 7(1)(k) Art. 8(2)(a)(iii); Art. 8(2)(c)(ii); Art. 8(2)(c)(iii); Art. 8(2)(e)(vi)	Com. Art. 3(1)(b); Com. Art. 3(1)(c); GC IV Art. 27; GC IV Art. 34; AP II Art. 4(2)(c); AP II Art. 4(2)(e); AP II Art. 4(2)(f)	Art. 422; Art. 423
3 Aug. 2014	Iraq: Sinjar	NEW YORK TIMES, “Sunni Extremists in Iraq Seize 3 Towns From Kurds and Threaten Major Dam,” 3 Aug. 2014, available at: http://www.nytimes.com/2014/08/04/world/middleeast/iraq.html?_r=0	Yazidi civilians reported kidnappings and executions of fellow Yazidi civilians. Witnesses described being targeted for killing because they are Yazidi.	ISIS	Art. 7(1)(a); Art. 7(1)(e); Art. 7(1)(k); Art. 8(2)(a)(i); Art. 8(2)(a)(iii); Art. 8(2)(c)(i); Art. 8(2)(c)(iv); Art. 8(2)(e)(i)	Com. Art. 3(1)(a); Com. Art. 3(1)(d); AP II Art. 4(1); AP II Art. 4(2)(a); AP II Art. 13	Art. 405; Art. 406; Art. 421; Art. 422; Art. 423

DATE	LOCATION	SOURCE	DESCRIPTION OF INCIDENT	RESPONSIBLE PARTY	ROME STATUTE	GENEVA CONVENTION	IRAQ PENAL CODE
3 Aug. 2014	Iraq: Sinjar	NEW YORK TIMES, “Sunni Extremists in Iraq Seize 3 Towns From Kurds and Threaten Major Dam,” 3 Aug. 2014, available at: http://www.nytimes.com/2014/08/04/world/middle-east/iraq.html?_r=0	Yazidi civilians reported two Yazidi men being executed and approximately ten Yazidi families bound and held captive by ISIS fighters.	ISIS	Art. 7(1)(a); Art. 7(1)(c); Art. 7(1)(e); Art. 7(1)(g); Art. 7(1)(i); Art. 7(1)(k); Art. 8(2)(a)(i); Art. 8(2)(a)(iii); Art. 8(2)(c)(i); Art. 8(2)(c)(ii); Art. 8(2)(c)(iii); Art. 8(2)(c)(iv); Art. 8(2)(e)(i); Art. 8(2)(e)(vi)	Com. Art. 3(1)(a); Com. Art. 3(1)(b); Com. Art. 3(1)(c); Com. Art. 3(1)(d); GC IV Art. 27; GC IV Art. 34; AP II Art. 4(1); AP II Art. 4(2)(a); AP II Art. 4(2)(c); AP II Art. 4(2)(e); AP II Art. 4(2)(f); AP II Art. 13	Art. 405; Art. 406; Art. 421; Art. 422; Art. 423
3 Aug. 2014	Iraq: Sinjar	AL JAZEERA, “Iraqi Yazidis: ‘if we move they will kill us’,” 5 Aug. 2014, available at: http://www.aljazeera.com/news/middleeast/2014/08/iraqi-yazidis-if-move-they-will-kill-us-20148513656188206.html	Yazidi civilians reported that ISIS threatened Yazidis who remained in Sinjar that they would be forced to convert or be killed; ISIS Twitter accounts revealed images of summary executions of civilians thereafter.	ISIS	Art. 7(1)(a); Art. 7(1)(e); Art. 7(1)(k); Art. 8(2)(a)(i); Art. 8(2)(a)(iii); Art. 8(2)(c)(i); Art. 8(2)(c)(iv); Art. 8(2)(e)(i)	Com. Art. 3(1)(a); Com. Art. 3(1)(d); AP II Art. 4(1); AP II Art. 4(2)(a); AP II Art. 13	Art. 405; Art. 406;

DATE	LOCATION	SOURCE	DESCRIPTION OF INCIDENT	RESPONSIBLE PARTY	ROME STATUTE	GENEVA CONVENTION	IRAQ PENAL CODE
3 Aug. 2014	Iraq: Sinjar: Talafar	AL JAZEERA, “Iraqi Yazidis: ‘if we move they will kill us’,” 5 Aug. 2014, available at: http://www.aljazeera.com/news/middleeast/2014/08/iraqi-yazidis-if-move-they-will-kill-us-20148513656188206.html	Yazidi civilians reported that dozens of Yazidi women were taken hostage by ISIS in Sinjar and moved to the town of Talafar.	ISIS	Art. 7(1)(c); Art. 7(1)(g); Art. 7(1)(i) Art. 7(1)(k) Art. 8(2)(a)(iii); Art. 8(2)(c)(ii); Art. 8(2)(c)(iii); Art. 8(2)(e)(vi)	Com. Art. 3(1)(b); Com. Art. 3(1)(c); GC IV Art. 27; GC IV Art. 34; AP II Art. 4(2)(c); AP II Art. 4(2)(e); AP II Art. 4(2)(f)	Art. 422; Art. 423
3 Aug. 2014	Iraq: Sinjar: Shingal Technical Institute	RUDAW, “New mass grave containing 50 Yazidi men discovered in Shingal,” 15 Nov. 2015, available at: http://rudaw.net/english/kurdistan/151120152	Two mass graves were discovered, one containing 80 Yazidi women and the other containing 50 Yazidi men.	ISIS	Art. 7(1)(a); Art. 7(1)(e); Art. 7(1)(k); Art. 8(2)(a)(i); Art. 8(2)(a)(iii); Art. 8(2)(c)(i); Art. 8(2)(c)(iv); Art. 8(2)(e)(i)	Com. Art. 3(1)(a); Com. Art. 3(1)(d); AP II Art. 4(1); AP II Art. 4(2)(a); AP II Art. 13	Art. 405; Art. 406
3 Aug. 2014	Iraq: Sinjar	OHCHR, “Report on the Protection of Civilians in Armed Conflict in Iraq: 6 July – 10 September 2014,” available at: http://www.ohchr.org/Documents/Countries/IQ/UNAMI_OHCHR_POC_Report_FINAL_6July_10September2014.pdf	12 Yazidi children died on Mount Sinjar as a result of environmental exposure due to the ongoing siege by ISIS.	ISIS	Art. 7(1)(a); Art. 7(1)(e); Art. 7(1)(k); Art. 8(2)(a)(i); Art. 8(2)(a)(iii); Art. 8(2)(c)(i); Art. 8(2)(c)(iv); Art. 8(2)(e)(i)	Com. Art. 3(1)(a); Com. Art. 3(1)(d); AP II Art. 4(1); AP II Art. 4(2)(a); AP II Art. 13	Art. 405; Art. 406

DATE	LOCATION	SOURCE	DESCRIPTION OF INCIDENT	RESPONSIBLE PARTY	ROME STATUTE	GENEVA CONVENTION	IRAQ PENAL CODE
3 Aug. 2014	Iraq: Sinjar	OHCHR, “Report on the Protection of Civilians in Armed Conflict in Iraq: 6 July – 10 September 2014,” available at: http://www.ohchr.org/Documents/Countries/IQ/UNAMI_OHCHR_POC_Report_FINAL_6July_10September2014.pdf	ISIS systematically hunted and killed Yazidis who remained in their homes; Yazidi civilians reported that ISIS was assisted by neighboring communities.	ISIS & Neighboring Communities ¹	Art. 7(1)(a); Art. 8(2)(i); Art. 8(2)(c)(i); Art. 8(2)(e)(i)	Com. Art. 3(1)(a); AP II Art. 2(2)(a)	Art. 405; Art. 406
3 Aug. 2014	Iraq: Sinjar: Kocho	OHCHR, “Report on the Protection of Civilians in Armed Conflict in Iraq: 6 July – 10 September 2014,” available at: http://www.ohchr.org/Documents/Countries/IQ/UNAMI_OHCHR_POC_Report_FINAL_6July_10September2014.pdf	ISIS besieged Kocho village and gave an ultimatum to the Yazidi residents that they must convert to Islam or die.	ISIS	Art. 7(1)(f); Art. 8(2)(a)(ii) ²	AP II Art. 5(2)(e)	N/A

¹ “Neighboring communities,” indicates acquiescence of local Sunni civilians.

² A forced choice between abandoning religious faith and death endangers mental health and integrity.

DATE	LOCATION	SOURCE	DESCRIPTION OF INCIDENT	RESPONSIBLE PARTY	ROME STATUTE	GENEVA CONVENTION	IRAQ PENAL CODE
3 Aug. 2014	Iraq: Sinjar: al-Qahtaniya	OHCHR, “Report on the Protection of Civilians in Armed Conflict in Iraq: 6 July – 10 September 2014,” available at: http://www.ohchr.org/Documents/Countries/IQ/UNAMI_OHCHR_POC_Report_FINAL_6July_10September2014.pdf	ISIS pursued ten fleeing Yazidi families; ISIS killed all male members of the family and abducted the females and children.	ISIS	Art. 7(1)(a); Art. 7(1)(c); Art. 7(1)(e); Art. 7(1)(g); Art. 7(1)(i); Art. 7(1)(k); Art. 8(2)(a)(i); Art. 8(2)(a)(iii); Art. 8(2)(c)(i); Art. 8(2)(c)(ii); Art. 8(2)(c)(iii); Art. 8(2)(c)(iv); Art. 8(2)(e)(i); Art. 8(2)(e)(vi)	Com. Art. 3(1)(a); Com. Art. 3(1)(b); Com. Art. 3(1)(c); Com. Art. 3(1)(d); GC IV Art. 27; GC IV Art. 34; AP II Art. 4(1); AP II Art. 4(2)(a); AP II Art. 4(2)(c); AP II Art. 4(2)(e); AP II Art. 4(2)(f); AP II Art. 13	Art. 405; Art. 406; Art. 422; Art. 423
3 Aug. 2014	Iraq: Sinjar: Tal Afar	OHCHR, “Report on the Protection of Civilians in Armed Conflict in Iraq: 6 July – 10 September 2014,” available at: http://www.ohchr.org/Documents/Countries/IQ/UNAMI_OHCHR_POC_Report_FINAL_6July_10September2014.pdf	450-500 women and girls (mixed Christian and Yazidi) were transferred in captivity to Tal Afar; 150 of whom were later transferred to Syria to be sold as sex slaves.	ISIS	Art. 7(1)(c); Art. 7(1)(g); Art. 7(1)(i); Art. 7(1)(k); Art. 8(2)(a)(iii); Art. 8(2)(c)(ii); Art. 8(2)(c)(iii); Art. 8(2)(e)(vi)	Com. Art. 3(1)(b); Com. Art. 3(1)(c); GC IV Art. 27; GC IV Art. 34; AP II Art. 4(2)(c); AP II Art. 4(2)(e); AP II Art. 4(2)(f)	Art. 422; Art. 423

DATE	LOCATION	SOURCE	DESCRIPTION OF INCIDENT	RESPONSIBLE PARTY	ROME STATUTE	GENEVA CONVENTION	IRAQ PENAL CODE
4 Aug. 2014	Iraq: Sinjar	OHCHR, “Report on the Protection of Civilians in Armed Conflict in Iraq: 6 July – 10 September 2014,” available at: http://www.ohchr.org/Documents/Countries/IQ/UNAMI_OHCHR_POC_Report_FINAL_6July_10September2014.pdf	ISIS conducted a raid on Mount Sinjar killing 30 Yazidi men and abducting a number of women.	ISIS	Art. 7(1)(a); Art. 7(1)(c); Art. 7(1)(e); Art. 7(1)(g); Art. 7(1)(i); Art. 7(1)(k); Art. 8(2)(a)(i); Art. 8(2)(a)(iii); Art. 8(2)(c)(i); Art. 8(2)(c)(ii); Art. 8(2)(c)(iii); Art. 8(2)(c)(iv); Art. 8(2)(e)(i); Art. 8(2)(e)(vi)	Com. Art. 3(1)(a); Com. Art. 3(1)(b); Com. Art. 3(1)(c); Com. Art. 3(1)(d); GC IV Art. 27; GC IV Art. 34; AP II Art. 4(1); AP II Art. 4(2)(a); AP II Art. 4(2)(c); AP II Art. 4(2)(e); AP II Art. 4(2)(f); AP II Art. 13	Art. 405; Art. 406; Art. 422; Art. 423
4 Aug. 2014	Iraq: Sinjar	OHCHR, “Report on the Protection of Civilians in Armed Conflict in Iraq: 6 July – 10 September 2014,” available at: http://www.ohchr.org/Documents/Countries/IQ/UNAMI_OHCHR_POC_Report_FINAL_6July_10September2014.pdf	Two Yazidi children (as well as a number of elderly and disabled persons) died on Mount Sinjar a result of exposure due to the ongoing siege by ISIS.	ISIS	Art. 7(1)(a); Art. 7(1)(e); Art. 7(1)(k); Art. 8(2)(a)(i); Art. 8(2)(a)(iii); Art. 8(2)(c)(i); Art. 8(2)(c)(iv); Art. 8(2)(e)(i)	Com. Art. 3(1)(a); Com. Art. 3(1)(d); AP II Art. 4(1); AP II Art. 4(2)(a); AP II Art. 13	Art. 405; Art. 406

DATE	LOCATION	SOURCE	DESCRIPTION OF INCIDENT	RESPONSIBLE PARTY	ROME STATUTE	GENEVA CONVENTION	IRAQ PENAL CODE
4 Aug. 2014	Iraq: Sinjar; Hardan; Talafar	OHCHR, “Report on the Protection of Civilians in Armed Conflict in Iraq: 6 July – 10 September 2014,” available at: http://www.ohchr.org/Documents/Countries/IQ/UNAMI_OHCHR_POC_Report_FINAL_6July_10September2014.pdf	ISIS attacked and killed 60 Yazidi men; ISIS abducted the wives and children of the 60 men and took them to Tal Afar District.	ISIS	Art. 7(1)(a); Art. 7(1)(c); Art. 7(1)(e); Art. 7(1)(g); Art. 7(1)(i); Art. 7(1)(k); Art. 8(2)(a)(i); Art. 8(2)(a)(iii); Art. 8(2)(c)(i); Art. 8(2)(c)(ii); Art. 8(2)(c)(iii); Art. 8(2)(c)(iv); Art. 8(2)(e)(i); Art. 8(2)(e)(vi)	Com. Art. 3(1)(a); Com. Art. 3(1)(b); Com. Art. 3(1)(c); Com. Art. 3(1)(d); GC IV Art. 27; GC IV Art. 34; AP II Art. 4(1); AP II Art. 4(2)(a); AP II Art. 4(2)(c); AP II Art. 4(2)(e); AP II Art. 4(2)(f); AP II Art. 13	Art. 405; Art. 406; Art. 422; Art. 423
4 Aug. 2014	Iraq: Sinjar	OHCHR, “Report on the Protection of Civilians in Armed Conflict in Iraq: 6 July – 10 September 2014,” available at: http://www.ohchr.org/Documents/Countries/IQ/UNAMI_OHCHR_POC_Report_FINAL_6July_10September2014.pdf	200 Yazidi civilians were reportedly killed in Sinjar.	ISIS	Art. 7(1)(a); Art. 8(2)(i); Art. 8(2)(c)(i); Art. 8(2)(e)(i)	Com. Art. 3(1)(a); AP II Art. 2(2)(a)	Art. 405; Art. 406

DATE	LOCATION	SOURCE	DESCRIPTION OF INCIDENT	RESPONSIBLE PARTY	ROME STATUTE	GENEVA CONVENTION	IRAQ PENAL CODE
4 Aug. 2014	Iraq: Sinjar: Ramadi Jabal; Tal Binat	OHCHR, “Report on the Protection of Civilians in Armed Conflict in Iraq: 6 July – 10 September 2014,” available at: http://www.ohchr.org/Documents/Countries/IQ/UNAMI_OHCHR_POC_Report_FINAL_6July_10September2014.pdf	60-70 Yazidi civilians were killed in Ramadi Jabal; in addition ISIS abducted 50 women from Tal Binat.	ISIS	Art. 7(1)(a); Art. 7(1)(c); Art. 7(1)(e); Art. 7(1)(g); Art. 7(1)(i); Art. 7(1)(k); Art. 8(2)(a)(i); Art. 8(2)(a)(iii); Art. 8(2)(c)(i); Art. 8(2)(c)(ii); Art. 8(2)(c)(iii); Art. 8(2)(c)(iv); Art. 8(2)(e)(i); Art. 8(2)(e)(vi)	Com. Art. 3(1)(a); Com. Art. 3(1)(b); Com. Art. 3(1)(c); Com. Art. 3(1)(d); GC IV Art. 27; GC IV Art. 34; AP II Art. 4(1); AP II Art. 4(2)(a); AP II Art. 4(2)(c); AP II Art. 4(2)(e); AP II Art. 4(2)(f); AP II Art. 13	Art. 405; Art. 406; Art. 422; Art. 423
4 Aug. 2014	Iraq: Sinjar: Khana Sour	OHCHR, “Report on the Protection of Civilians in Armed Conflict in Iraq: 6 July – 10 September 2014,” available at: http://www.ohchr.org/Documents/Countries/IQ/UNAMI_OHCHR_POC_Report_FINAL_6July_10September2014.pdf	ISIS abducted three Yazidi families from Khana Sour village; the male members of the family were killed and the females were taken into captivity.	ISIS	Art. 7(1)(a) Art. 7(1)(I); Art. 7(1)(g) Art. 8(2)(i); Art. 8(a)(2)(vii); Art. 8(2)(c)(i); Art. 8(2)(e)(i); Art. 8(2)(e)(vi)	Com. Art. 3(1)(a); Com. Art. 3(1)(b); AP II Art. 2(2)(a); AP II Art. 4(2)(c); AP II Art. 4(2)(e)	Art. 405; Art. 406; Art. 422; Art. 423

DATE	LOCATION	SOURCE	DESCRIPTION OF INCIDENT	RESPONSIBLE PARTY	ROME STATUTE	GENEVA CONVENTION	IRAQ PENAL CODE
4 Aug. 2014	Iraq: Sinjar: Qairawan	OHCHR, “Report on the Protection of Civilians in Armed Conflict in Iraq: 6 July – 10 September 2014,” available at: http://www.ohchr.org/Documents/Countries/IQ/UNAMI_OHCHR_POC_Report_FINAL_6July_10September2014.pdf	ISIS attacked an apartment complex and abducted a Yazidi woman and her daughter.	ISIS	Art. 7(1)(c); Art. 7(1)(g); Art. 7(1)(i) Art. 7(1)(k) Art. 8(2)(a)(iii); Art. 8(2)(c)(ii); Art. 8(2)(c)(iii); Art. 8(2)(e)(vi)	Com. Art. 3(1)(b); AP II Art. 4(2)(c); AP II Art. 4(2)(e)	Art. 422; Art. 423
4 Aug. 2014	Iraq: Sinjar: Adnaniya	OHCHR, “Report on the Protection of Civilians in Armed Conflict in Iraq: 6 July – 10 September 2014,” available at: http://www.ohchr.org/Documents/Countries/IQ/UNAMI_OHCHR_POC_Report_FINAL_6July_10September2014.pdf	ISIS attacked the village of Adnaniya in Ninewa and abducted one Yazidi woman and two girls.	ISIS	Art. 7(1)(c); Art. 7(1)(g); Art. 7(1)(i) Art. 7(1)(k) Art. 8(2)(a)(iii); Art. 8(2)(c)(ii); Art. 8(2)(c)(iii); Art. 8(2)(e)(vi)	Com. Art. 3(1)(b); Com. Art. 3(1)(c); GC IV Art. 27; GC IV Art. 34; AP II Art. 4(2)(c); AP II Art. 4(2)(e); AP II Art. 4(2)(f)	Art. 422; Art. 423
5 Aug. 2014	Iraq: Sinjar	OHCHR, “Report on the Protection of Civilians in Armed Conflict in Iraq: 6 July – 10 September 2014,” available at: http://www.ohchr.org/Documents/Countries/IQ/UNAMI_OHCHR_POC_Report_FINAL_6July_10September2014.pdf	40 children died on Mount Sinjar as a result of exposure due to the ongoing siege by ISIS.	ISIS	Art. 7(1)(a); Art. 7(1)(e); Art. 7(1)(k); Art. 8(2)(a)(i); Art. 8(2)(a)(iii); Art. 8(2)(c)(i); Art. 8(2)(c)(iv); Art. 8(2)(e)(i)	Com. Art. 3(1)(a); Com. Art. 3(1)(d); AP II Art. 4(1); AP II Art. 4(2)(a); AP II Art. 13	Art. 405; Art. 406

DATE	LOCATION	SOURCE	DESCRIPTION OF INCIDENT	RESPONSIBLE PARTY	ROME STATUTE	GENEVA CONVENTION	IRAQ PENAL CODE
5 Aug. 2014	Iraq: Sinjar	OHCHR, “Report on the Protection of Civilians in Armed Conflict in Iraq: 6 July – 10 September 2014,” available at: http://www.ohchr.org/Documents/Countries/IQ/UNAMI_OHCHR_POC_Report_FINAL_6July_10September2014.pdf	ISIS forced Yazidi women to convert to Islam and then forced them to marry ISIS fighters; women who refused the ultimatum of conversation were converted to war booty (malak yamiim) and enslaved.	ISIS	Art. 7(1)(c); Art. 7(1)(g); Art. 7(1)(i) Art. 7(1)(k) Art. 8(2)(a)(iii); Art. 8(2)(c)(ii); Art. 8(2)(c)(iii); Art. 8(2)(e)(vi)	Com. Art. 3(1)(b); Com. Art. 3(1)(c); GC IV Art. 27; GC IV Art. 34; AP II Art. 4(2)(c); AP II Art. 4(2)(e); AP II Art. 4(2)(f) AP II Art. 5(2)(e)	N/A
5 Aug. 2014	Iraq: Sinjar: Tal Qasab; Qana	OHCHR, “Report on the Protection of Civilians in Armed Conflict in Iraq: 6 July – 10 September 2014,” available at: http://www.ohchr.org/Documents/Countries/IQ/UNAMI_OHCHR_POC_Report_FINAL_6July_10September2014.pdf	ISIS killed Yazidi civilians from Tal Qasab and the village Qana village.	ISIS	Art.7(1)(a); Art.8(2)(i); Art.8(2)(c)(i); Art.8(2)(e)(i)	Com.Art.3(1)(a); APIIArt.2(2)(a)	Art.405; Art.406
6 Aug. 2014	Iraq: Sinjar	CNN, “Iraqi Yazidi lawmaker: ‘Hundreds of my people are being slaughtered,’” 6 Aug. 2014, available at: http://edition.cnn.com/2014/08/06/world/meast/iraq-crisis-minority-persecution/index.html	MP Vian Dakhil stated that 70 Yazidi children had died (resulting from thirst or starvation imposed by forced removal).	ISIS	Art. 7(1)(a); Art. 7(1)(e); Art. 7(1)(k); Art. 8(2)(a)(i); Art. 8(2)(a)(iii); Art. 8(2)(c)(i); Art. 8(2)(c)(iv); Art. 8(2)(e)(i)	Com. Art. 3(1)(a); Com. Art. 3(1)(d); AP II Art. 4(1); AP II Art. 4(2)(a); AP II Art. 13	Art. 405; Art. 406

DATE	LOCATION	SOURCE	DESCRIPTION OF INCIDENT	RESPONSIBLE PARTY	ROME STATUTE	GENEVA CONVENTION	IRAQ PENAL CODE
6 Aug. 2014	Iraq: Sinjar	CNN, “Iraqi Yazidi lawmaker: ‘Hundreds of my people are being slaughtered’,” 6 Aug. 2014, available at: http://edition.cnn.com/2014/08/06/world/meast/iraq-crisis-minority-persecution/index.html	UNICEF reported 40 children died from violence or dehydration caused by displacement from Sinjar.	ISIS	Art. 7(1)(a); Art. 7(1)(e); Art. 7(1)(k); Art. 8(2)(a)(i); Art. 8(2)(a)(iii); Art. 8(2)(c)(i); Art. 8(2)(c)(iv); Art. 8(2)(e)(i)	Com. Art. 3(1)(a); Com. Art. 3(1)(d); AP II Art. 4(1); AP II Art. 4(2)(a); AP II Art. 13	Art. 405; Art. 406
15 Aug. 2014	Iraq: Sinjar: Kocho en route to Tal Afar	OHCHR, “Report on the Protection of Civilians in Armed Conflict in Iraq: 6 July – 10 September 2014,” available at: http://www.ohchr.org/Documents/Countries/IQ/UNAMI_OHCHR_POC_Report_FINAL_6July_10September2014.pdf	Possibly as many as 1000 women and children were taken captive; some were reportedly shot for trying to escape.	ISIS	Art. 7(1)(c); Art. 7(1)(g); Art. 7(1)(i) Art. 7(1)(k) Art. 8(2)(a)(iii); Art. 8(2)(c)(ii); Art. 8(2)(c)(iii); Art. 8(2)(e)(vi)	Com. Art. 3(1)(a); Com. Art. 3(1)(b); AP II Art. 2(2)(a); AP II Art. 4(2)(c); AP II Art. 4(2)(e)	Art. 405; Art. 406; Art. 422; Art. 423
15 Aug. 2014	Iraq: Sinjar: Kocho	OHCHR, “Report on the Protection of Civilians in Armed Conflict in Iraq: 6 July – 10 September 2014,” available at: http://www.ohchr.org/Documents/Countries/IQ/UNAMI_OHCHR_POC_Report_FINAL_6July_10September2014.pdf	400 Yazidi male civilians were executed outside the village; this included all males older than 10 years.	ISIS	Art. 7(1)(a); Art. 8(2)(i); Art. 8(2)(c)(i); Art. 8(2)(c)(iv); Art. 8(2)(e)(i)	Com. Art. 3(1)(a); Com. Art. 3(1)(d); AP II Art. 2(2)(a); AP II Art. 6(2); AP II Art. 6(4)	Art. 405; Art. 406

DATE	LOCATION	SOURCE	DESCRIPTION OF INCIDENT	RESPONSIBLE PARTY	ROME STATUTE	GENEVA CONVENTION	IRAQ PENAL CODE
Aug. 2014 ³	Iraq: Sinjar	CNN, “Iraqi Yazidi lawmaker: ‘Hundreds of my people are being slaughtered’,” 6 Aug. 2014, available at: http://edition.cnn.com/2014/08/06/world/meast/iraq-crisis-minority-persecution/index.html	500 men were “slaughtered”; MP Vian Dakhil stated: “There is a collective attempt to exterminate the Yazidi people.	ISIS	Art. 7(1)(a); Art. 7(1)(e); Art. 7(1)(k); Art. 8(2)(a)(i); Art. 8(2)(a)(iii); Art. 8(2)(c)(i); Art. 8(2)(c)(iv); Art. 8(2)(e)(i)	Com. Art. 3(1)(a); Com. Art. 3(1)(d); AP II Art. 4(1); AP II Art. 4(2)(a); AP II Art. 13	Art. 405; Art. 406
Aug. 2014 ⁴	Iraq: Sinjar: Kocho	REUTERS, “Mass Yazidi grave discovered after Iraq’s Sinjar taken from Islamic State,” 14 Nov. 2015, available at: http://www.reuters.com/article/us-mideast-crisis-iraq-yazidis-idUSKCN0T312B20151114	A mass grave containing the remains of more than 70 Yazidi civilians was discovered east of Sinjar City; the Mayor of Sinjar and Yazidi civilians believe that evidence indicate the grave contain women from the village of Kocho who were separated from the young; Badr Sleiman Taha from Kocho stated that ISIS took his mother, aunt and grandmother to the area where the grave is located and that he recognized a cane from a Kocho woman at the gravesite.	ISIS	Art. 7(1)(a); Art. 7(1)(e); Art. 7(1)(k); Art. 8(2)(a)(i); Art. 8(2)(a)(iii); Art. 8(2)(c)(i); Art. 8(2)(c)(iv); Art. 8(2)(e)(i)	Com. Art. 3(1)(a); Com. Art. 3(1)(d); AP II Art. 4(1); AP II Art. 4(2)(a); AP II Art. 13	Art. 405; Art. 406

³ Exact date unknown from article; the event likely occurred sometime between the 2nd and 6th of August, 2014.

⁴ Exact date unknown from article; the event likely occurred sometime between the 2nd and 9th of August, 2014; Evidence discovered: 14 November 2015.

DATE	LOCATION	SOURCE	DESCRIPTION OF INCIDENT	RESPONSIBLE PARTY	ROME STATUTE	GENEVA CONVENTION	IRAQ PENAL CODE
Aug. 2014 ⁵	Iraq: Sinjar	REUTERS, “Mass Yazidi grave discovered after Iraq’s Sinjar taken from Islamic State,” 14 Nov. 2015, available at: http://www.reuters.com/article/us-mideast-crisis-iraq-yazidis-idUSKCN0T312B20151114	More than 2000 women were kept by ISIS in captivity.	ISIS	Art. 7(1)(c); Art. 7(1)(g); Art. 7(1)(i) Art. 7(1)(k) Art. 8(2)(a)(iii); Art. 8(2)(c)(ii); Art. 8(2)(c)(iii); Art. 8(2)(e)(vi)	Com. Art. 3(1)(b); Com. Art. 3(1)(c); GC IV Art. 27; GC IV Art. 34; AP II Art. 4(2)(c); AP II Art. 4(2)(e); AP II Art. 4(2)(f)	Art. 422; Art. 423
Aug. 2014 ⁶	Iraq: Sinjar	CNN, “ISIS ‘forced pregnant Yazidi women to have abortions,’” 6 Oct. 2015, available at: http://www.cnn.com/2015/10/06/middleeast/pregnant-yazidis-forced-abortions-isis/	Three Yazidi women held in captivity by ISIS stated that ISIS forced pregnant Yazidi women who were taken captive to have abortions. ISIS utilized “gynecologists” to determine if Yazidi women were already pregnant before performing forced abortions.	ISIS	Art. 7(1)(c); Art. 7(1)(g); Art. 7(1)(i) Art. 7(1)(k) Art. 8(2)(a)(iii); Art. 8(2)(c)(ii); Art. 8(2)(c)(iii); Art. 8(2)(e)(vi)	Com. Art. 3(1)(b); Com. Art. 3(1)(c); GC IV Art. 27; GC IV Art. 34; AP II Art. 4(2)(c); AP II Art. 4(2)(e); AP II Art. 4(2)(f)	N/A

⁵ Exact date unknown from article; the event likely occurred sometime between the 2nd and 9th of August, 2014.

⁶ Exact date unknown from article; the event likely occurred sometime between the 2nd and 9th of August, 2014.

DATE	LOCATION	SOURCE	DESCRIPTION OF INCIDENT	RESPONSIBLE PARTY	ROME STATUTE	GENEVA CONVENTION	IRAQ PENAL CODE
Aug. 2014 ⁷	Iraq: Sinjar	CNN, “ISIS ‘forced pregnant Yazidi women to have abortions,’” 6 Oct. 2015, available at: http://www.cnn.com/2015/10/06/middleeast/pregnant-yazidis-forced-abortions-isis/	ISIS utilized “gynecologists” to perform forced inspections of Yazidi women to determine if they were virgins.	ISIS	Art. 7(1)(c); Art. 7(1)(g); Art. 7(1)(i) Art. 7(1)(k) Art. 8(2)(a)(iii); Art. 8(2)(c)(ii); Art. 8(2)(c)(iii); Art. 8(2)(e)(vi)	Com. Art. 3(1)(b); Com. Art. 3(1)(c); GC IV Art. 27; GC IV Art. 34; AP II Art. 4(2)(c); AP II Art. 4(2)(e); AP II Art. 4(2)(f)	N/A
Aug. 2014 ⁸	Iraq: Sinjar	CNN, “ISIS ‘forced pregnant Yazidi women to have abortions,’” 6 Oct. 2015, available at: http://www.cnn.com/2015/10/06/middleeast/pregnant-yazidis-forced-abortions-isis/	A Yazidi woman held in captivity reported that an ISIS fighter showed her a letter which stated: “any captured women will become Muslim if 10 ISIS fighters rape her,” she was summarily raped by 11 ISIS fighters.	ISIS	Art. 7(1)(c); Art. 7(1)(g); Art. 7(1)(i) Art. 7(1)(k) Art. 8(2)(a)(iii); Art. 8(2)(c)(ii); Art. 8(2)(c)(iii); Art. 8(2)(e)(vi)	Com. Art. 3(1)(b); Com. Art. 3(1)(c); GC IV Art. 27; GC IV Art. 34; AP II Art. 4(2)(c); AP II Art. 4(2)(e); AP II Art. 4(2)(f)	N/A
Aug. 2014 ⁹	Iraq: Sinjar	OHCHR, “Report on the Protection of Civilians in Armed Conflict in Iraq: 6 July – 10 September 2014,” available at: http://www.ohchr.org/Documents/Countries/IQ/UNAMI_OHCHR_POC_Report_FINAL_6July_10September2014.pdf	Yazidi men were taken to ISIS “courts” and forced to convert to Islam or face punishment; many of these men were executed for refusing such conversion.	ISIS	Art. 7(1)(f); Art. 8(2)(a)(ii) ¹⁰	AP II Art. 5(2)(e)	N/A

⁷ Exact date unknown from article; the event likely occurred sometime between the 2nd and 9th of August, 2014.

⁸ Exact date unknown from article; the event likely occurred sometime between the 2nd and 9th of August, 2014.

DATE	LOCATION	SOURCE	DESCRIPTION OF INCIDENT	RESPONSIBLE PARTY	ROME STATUTE	GENEVA CONVENTION	IRAQ PENAL CODE
Aug. 2014 ¹¹	Iraq: Sinjar: al-Shuhada'a	OHCHR, "Report on the Protection of Civilians in Armed Conflict in Iraq: 6 July – 10 September 2014," available at: http://www.ohchr.org/Documents/Countries/IQ/UNAMI_OHCHR_POC_Report_FINAL_6July_10September2014.pdf	ISIS used Yazidi captives as human shields by dressing them as ISIS fighters and held them at Asayish HQ and food-shops in al-Shuhada'a.	ISIS	Art. 7(1)(k)	AP II Art. 1; AP II Art. 4(2)(c); AP II Art. 5(2)(c)	N/A
Aug. 2014 ¹²	Iraq: Sinjar: Khana Sor	OHCHR, "Report on the Protection of Civilians in Armed Conflict in Iraq: 6 July – 10 September 2014," available at: http://www.ohchr.org/Documents/Countries/IQ/UNAMI_OHCHR_POC_Report_FINAL_6July_10September2014.pdf	100 Yazidi civilians were shot and killed in the Snono sub-district.	ISIS	Art. 7(1)(a); Art. 8(2)(i); Art. 8(2)(c)(i); Art. 8(2)(e)(i)	Com. Art. 3(1)(a); AP II Art. 2(2)(a)	Art. 405; Art. 406

⁹ Exact date unknown from article; the event likely occurred sometime between the 2nd and 9th of August, 2014.

¹⁰ A forced choice between abandoning religious faith and death endangers mental health and integrity.

¹¹ Exact date unknown from article; the event likely occurred sometime between the 2nd and 15th of August, 2014.

¹² Exact date unknown from article; the event likely occurred sometime between the 2nd and 15th of August, 2014.

DATE	LOCATION	SOURCE	DESCRIPTION OF INCIDENT	RESPONSIBLE PARTY	ROME STATUTE	GENEVA CONVENTION	IRAQ PENAL CODE
Aug. 2014 ¹³	Iraq: Sinjar: Dhola	OHCHR, “Report on the Protection of Civilians in Armed Conflict in Iraq: 6 July – 10 September 2014,” available at: http://www.ohchr.org/Documents/Countries/IQ/UNAMI_OHCHR_POC_Report_FINAL_6July_10September2014.pdf	Reports of 50 bodies with visible signs of torture were discovered near the village of Dhola.	ISIS	Art. 7(1)(a); Art. 7(1)(f); Art. 8(2)(a)(ii); Art. 8(2)(i); Art. 8(2)(c)(i); Art. 8(2)(e)(i)	Com. Art. 3(1)(a); AP II Art. 2(2)(a); AP II Art. 5(2)(e)	Art. 405; Art. 406
Aug. 2014 ¹⁴	Iraq: Sinjar: Hardan	OHCHR, “Report on the Protection of Civilians in Armed Conflict in Iraq: 6 July – 10 September 2014,” available at: http://www.ohchr.org/Documents/Countries/IQ/UNAMI_OHCHR_POC_Report_FINAL_6July_10September2014.pdf	250-300 Yazidi civilians were killed after they were promised safety in exchange for laying down their weapons; 10 civilians were publicly beheaded.	ISIS	Art. 7(1)(a); Art. 8(2)(i); Art. 8(2)(c)(i); Art. 8(2)(e)(i)	Com. Art. 3(1)(a); AP II Art. 2(2)(a)	Art. 405; Art. 406

¹³ Exact date unknown from article; the event likely occurred sometime between the 2nd and 15th of August, 2014.

¹⁴ Exact date unknown from article; the event likely occurred sometime between the 2nd and 15th of August, 2014.

DATE	LOCATION	SOURCE	DESCRIPTION OF INCIDENT	RESPONSIBLE PARTY	ROME STATUTE	GENEVA CONVENTION	IRAQ PENAL CODE
Aug. 2014 ¹⁵	Iraq: Sinjar: Between Adnaniya and Jazeera	OHCHR, “Report on the Protection of Civilians in Armed Conflict in Iraq: 6 July – 10 September 2014,” available at: http://www.ohchr.org/Documents/Countries/IQ/UNAMI_OHCHR_POC_Report_FINAL_6July_10September2014.pdf	More than 200 fleeing Yazidi civilians were killed by mortar shelling of the road-system.	ISIS	Art. 7(1)(a); Art. 8(2)(i); Art. 8(2)(c)(i); Art. 8(2)(e)(i)	Com. Art. 3(1)(a); AP II Art. 2(2)(a)	Art. 405; Art. 406
Aug. 2014 ¹⁶	Iraq: Sinjar: al-Shimal	OHCHR, “Report on the Protection of Civilians in Armed Conflict in Iraq: 6 July – 10 September 2014,” available at: http://www.ohchr.org/Documents/Countries/IQ/UNAMI_OHCHR_POC_Report_FINAL_6July_10September2014.pdf	Yazidi civilians reportedly witnessed 4 elderly disabled men being executed by gunshots to the head.	ISIS	Art. 7(1)(a); Art. 8(2)(i); Art. 8(2)(c)(i); Art. 8(2)(c)(iv); Art. 8(2)(e)(i)	Com. Art. 3(1)(a); Com. Art. 3(1)(d); AP II Art. 2(2)(a); AP II Art. 6(2)	Art. 405; Art. 406

¹⁵ Exact date unknown from article; the event likely occurred sometime between the 2nd and 15th of August, 2014.

¹⁶ Exact date unknown from article; the event likely occurred sometime between the 2nd and 15th of August, 2014.

DATE	LOCATION	SOURCE	DESCRIPTION OF INCIDENT	RESPONSIBLE PARTY	ROME STATUTE	GENEVA CONVENTION	IRAQ PENAL CODE
Aug. 2014 ¹⁷	Iraq: Sinjar: Matu	OHCHR, “Report on the Protection of Civilians in Armed Conflict in Iraq: 6 July – 10 September 2014,” available at: http://www.ohchr.org/Documents/Countries/IQ/UNAMI_OHCHR_POC_Report_FINAL_6July_10September2014.pdf	Yazidi civilians fleeing the village of Matu reported seeing the bodies of 200 children who had died from environmental exposure and dehydration.	ISIS	Art. 7(1)(a); Art. 7(1)(e); Art. 7(1)(k); Art. 8(2)(a)(i); Art. 8(2)(a)(iii); Art. 8(2)(c)(i); Art. 8(2)(c)(iv); Art. 8(2)(e)(i)	Com. Art. 3(1)(a); Com. Art. 3(1)(d); AP II Art. 4(1); AP II Art. 4(2)(a); AP II Art. 13	Art. 405; Art. 406
Aug. 2014 ¹⁸	Iraq: Sinjar: Ba’aj	OHCHR, “Report on the Protection of Civilians in Armed Conflict in Iraq: 6 July – 10 September 2014,” available at: http://www.ohchr.org/Documents/Countries/IQ/UNAMI_OHCHR_POC_Report_FINAL_6July_10September2014.pdf	500 women and children were taken captive.	ISIS	Art. 7(1)(c); Art. 7(1)(g); Art. 7(1)(i); Art. 7(1)(k); Art. 8(2)(a)(iii); Art. 8(2)(c)(ii); Art. 8(2)(c)(iii); Art. 8(2)(e)(vi)	Com. Art. 3(1)(b); Com. Art. 3(1)(c); GC IV Art. 27; GC IV Art. 34; AP II Art. 4(2)(c); AP II Art. 4(2)(e); AP II Art. 4(2)(f)	Art. 422; Art. 423

¹⁷ Exact date unknown from article; the event likely occurred sometime between the 2nd and 15th of August, 2014.

¹⁸ Exact date unknown from article; the event likely occurred sometime between the 2nd and 15th of August, 2014.

DATE	LOCATION	SOURCE	DESCRIPTION OF INCIDENT	RESPONSIBLE PARTY	ROME STATUTE	GENEVA CONVENTION	IRAQ PENAL CODE
Aug. 2014 ¹⁹	Iraq: Sinjar: Tal Binat	OHCHR, “Report on the Protection of Civilians in Armed Conflict in Iraq: 6 July – 10 September 2014,” available at: http://www.ohchr.org/Documents/Countries/IQ/UNAMI_OHCHR_POC_Report_FINAL_6July_10September2014.pdf	200 women and children were taken captive from Tal Banat	ISIS	Art. 7(1)(c); Art. 7(1)(g); Art. 7(1)(i) Art. 7(1)(k) Art. 8(2)(a)(iii); Art. 8(2)(c)(ii); Art. 8(2)(c)(iii); Art. 8(2)(e)(vi)	Com. Art. 3(1)(b); Com. Art. 3(1)(c); GC IV Art. 27; GC IV Art. 34; AP II Art. 4(2)(c); AP II Art. 4(2)(e); AP II Art. 4(2)(f)	Art. 422; Art. 423
Aug. 2014 ²⁰	Iraq: Sinjar: Qiniyeh	OHCHR, “Report on the Protection of Civilians in Armed Conflict in Iraq: 6 July – 10 September 2014,” available at: http://www.ohchr.org/Documents/Countries/IQ/UNAMI_OHCHR_POC_Report_FINAL_6July_10September2014.pdf	Yazidi civilians fleeing violence were robbed of their belongings.	ISIS	Art. 8(2)(a)(iv)	N/A	Art. 439; Art. 440

¹⁹ Exact date unknown from article; the event likely occurred sometime between the 2nd and 15th of August, 2014.

²⁰ Exact date unknown from article; the event likely occurred sometime between the 2nd and 15th of August, 2014.

DATE	LOCATION	SOURCE	DESCRIPTION OF INCIDENT	RESPONSIBLE PARTY	ROME STATUTE	GENEVA CONVENTION	IRAQ PENAL CODE
Aug. 2014 ²¹	Iraq: Sinjar: Qiniyeh	OHCHR, “Report on the Protection of Civilians in Armed Conflict in Iraq: 6 July – 10 September 2014,” available at: http://www.ohchr.org/Documents/Countries/IQ/UNAMI_OHCHR_POC_Report_FINAL_6July_10September2014.pdf	Yazidi civilians fleeing violence were separated: men from women and children; 70-90 such men were taken to a previously prepared mass grave site and summarily executed by gunshots.	ISIS	Art. 7(1)(a); Art. 8(2)(i); Art. 8(2)(c)(i); Art. 8(2)(c)(iv); Art. 8(2)(e)(i)	Com. Art. 3(1)(a); Com. Art. 3(1)(d); AP II Art. 2(2)(a); AP II Art. 6(2)	Art. 405; Art. 406
Aug. 2014 ²²	Iraq: Sinjar: Tal Afar	OHCHR, “Report on the Protection of Civilians in Armed Conflict in Iraq: 6 July – 10 September 2014,” available at: http://www.ohchr.org/Documents/Countries/IQ/UNAMI_OHCHR_POC_Report_FINAL_6July_10September2014.pdf	200 Yazidi men and 5 elderly Yazidi men were executed for refusing religious conversion.	ISIS	Art. 7(1)(a); Art. 7(1)(f); Art. 8(2)(a)(i); Art. 8(2)(a)(ii); Art. 8(2)(c)(i); Art. 8(2)(c)(iv); Art. 8(2)(e)(i)	Com. Art. 3(1)(a); Com. Art. 3(1)(d); AP II Art. 2(2)(a); AP II Art. 6(2)	Art. 405; Art. 406

²¹ Exact date unknown from article; the event likely occurred sometime between the 2nd and 15th of August, 2014.

²² Exact date unknown from article; the event likely occurred sometime between the 2nd and 15th of August, 2014.

DATE	LOCATION	SOURCE	DESCRIPTION OF INCIDENT	RESPONSIBLE PARTY	ROME STATUTE	GENEVA CONVENTION	IRAQ PENAL CODE
Aug. 2014 ²³	Iraq: Sinjar: Tal Afar en route to Mosul	OHCHR, “Report on the Protection of Civilians in Armed Conflict in Iraq: 6 July – 10 September 2014,” available at: http://www.ohchr.org/Documents/Countries/IQ/UNAMI_OHCHR_POC_Report_FINAL_6July_10September2014.pdf	Captive Yazidi women and girls above the age of 5 were transferred in captivity to Mosul.	ISIS	Art. 7(1)(c); Art. 7(1)(g); Art. 7(1)(i) Art. 7(1)(k) Art. 8(2)(a)(iii); Art. 8(2)(c)(ii); Art. 8(2)(c)(iii); Art. 8(2)(e)(vi)	Com. Art. 3(1)(b); Com. Art. 3(1)(c); GC IV Art. 27; GC IV Art. 34; AP II Art. 4(2)(c); AP II Art. 4(2)(e); AP II Art. 4(2)(f)	Art. 422; Art. 423
Aug. 2014 ²⁴	Iraq: Sinjar: Jidala	OHCHR, “Report on the Protection of Civilians in Armed Conflict in Iraq: 6 July – 10 September 2014,” available at: http://www.ohchr.org/Documents/Countries/IQ/UNAMI_OHCHR_POC_Report_FINAL_6July_10September2014.pdf	14 elderly Yazidi men (some with disabilities) were executed at the Sheikh Mand Shrine in the village of Jidala.	ISIS	Art. 7(1)(a); Art. 8(2)(i); Art. 8(2)(c)(i); Art. 8(2)(c)(iv); Art. 8(2)(e)(i)	Com. Art. 3(1)(a); Com. Art. 3(1)(d); AP II Art. 2(2)(a); AP II Art. 6(2);	Art. 405; Art. 406

²³ Exact date unknown from article; the event likely occurred sometime between the 2nd and 15th of August, 2014.

²⁴ Occurred between the 24th and the 25th of August 2014.

DATE	LOCATION	SOURCE	DESCRIPTION OF INCIDENT	RESPONSIBLE PARTY	ROME STATUTE	GENEVA CONVENTION	IRAQ PENAL CODE
Aug. 2014 ²⁵	Iraq: Sinjar; Jidala	OHCHR, “Report on the Protection of Civilians in Armed Conflict in Iraq: 6 July – 10 September 2014,” available at: http://www.ohchr.org/Documents/Countries/IQ/UNAMI_OHCHR_POC_Report_FINAL_6July_10September2014.pdf	The Sheikh Mand Shrine in the village of Jidala was destroyed.	ISIS	Art. 8(2)(e)(xii); Art. 8(2)(e)(iv)	AP II Art.16	Art. 477; Art. 478
Aug. 2014 ²⁶	Iraq: Mosul; Tal Afar	OHCHR, “Report on the Protection of Civilians in Armed Conflict in Iraq: 6 July – 10 September 2014,” available at: http://www.ohchr.org/Documents/Countries/IQ/UNAMI_OHCHR_POC_Report_FINAL_6July_10September2014.pdf	Yazidi teenage male and female captives were held in captivity in Mosul and Tal Afar; many were subjected to sexual attacks.	ISIS	Art. 7(1)(c); Art. 7(1)(g); Art. 7(1)(i); Art. 7(1)(k); Art. 8(2)(a)(iii); Art. 8(2)(c)(ii); Art. 8(2)(c)(iii); Art. 8(2)(e)(vi)	Com. Art. 3(1)(b); Com. Art. 3(1)(c); GC IV Art. 27; GC IV Art. 34; AP II Art. 4(2)(c); AP II Art. 4(2)(e); AP II Art. 4(2)(f)	Art. 422; Art. 423

²⁵ Occurred between the 24th and the 25th of August 2014.

²⁶ Article says the instance occurred at the end of August 2014, although the exact date is unknown.

DATE	LOCATION	SOURCE	DESCRIPTION OF INCIDENT	RESPONSIBLE PARTY	ROME STATUTE	GENEVA CONVENTION	IRAQ PENAL CODE
Aug. 2014 ²⁷		OHCHR, “Report on the Protection of Civilians in Armed Conflict in Iraq: 6 July – 10 September 2014,” available at: http://www.ohchr.org/Documents/Countries/IQ/UNAMI_OHCHR_POC_Report_FINAL_6July_10September2014.pdf	Women and children held captive were transferred from Mosul to Raqqa (Syria) to be sold as sex slaves.	ISIS	Art. 7(1)(c); Art. 7(1)(g); Art. 7(1)(i) Art. 7(1)(k) Art. 8(2)(a)(iii); Art. 8(2)(c)(ii); Art. 8(2)(c)(iii); Art. 8(2)(e)(vi)	Com. Art. 3(1)(b); Com. Art. 3(1)(c); GC IV Art. 27; GC IV Art. 34; AP II Art. 4(2)(c); AP II Art. 4(2)(e); AP II Art. 4(2)(f)	Art. 422; Art. 423
1 Sept. 2014	Iraq: Sinjar: Kotan; Hareko; Kharag Shafirsky	OHCHR, “Report on the Protection of Civilians in Armed Conflict in Iraq: 6 July – 10 September 2014,” available at: http://www.ohchr.org/Documents/Countries/IQ/UNAMI_OHCHR_POC_Report_FINAL_6July_10September2014.pdf	3 primarily Yazidi villages were destroyed entirely by acts of arson.	ISIS	Art. 8(2)(a)(iv); Art. 8(2)(e)(xii); Art. 8(2)(e)(iv)	AP II Art.16	Art. 477; Art. 478

²⁷ Article says the instance occurred at the end of August 2014, although the exact date is unknown.

DATE	LOCATION	SOURCE	DESCRIPTION OF INCIDENT	RESPONSIBLE PARTY	ROME STATUTE	GENEVA CONVENTION	IRAQ PENAL CODE
9 Sept. 2014	Iraq: Sinjar: Bardi en route to Mosul Dam	OHCHR, “Report on the Protection of Civilians in Armed Conflict in Iraq: 6 July – 10 September 2014,” available at: http://www.ohchr.org/Documents/Countries/IQ/UNAMI_OHCHR_POC_Report_FINAL_6July_10September2014.pdf	A mass grave containing 14 civilians (suspected to be Yazidi) the bodies contained there included 1 woman and 3 children as well as one elderly man; all bodies showed signs of execution by gunshot to the head.	ISIS	Art. 7(1)(a); Art. 8(2)(i); Art. 8(2)(c)(i); Art. 8(2)(c)(iv); Art. 8(2)(e)(i)	Com. Art. 3(1)(a); Com. Art. 3(1)(d); AP II Art. 2(2)(a); AP II Art. 6(2); AP II Art. 6(4)	Art. 405; Art. 406
Aug.-Sept. 2014 ²⁸	Iraq: Sinjar: Ba’aj	OHCHR, “Report on the Protection of Civilians in Armed Conflict in Iraq: 6 July – 10 September 2014,” available at: http://www.ohchr.org/Documents/Countries/IQ/UNAMI_OHCHR_POC_Report_FINAL_6July_10September2014.pdf	A Yazidi female child reported suffering rape at the hands of several ISIS fighters before she sold in a slave market in Ba’aj	ISIS	Art. 7(1)(c); Art. 7(1)(g); Art. 7(1)(i) Art. 7(1)(k) Art. 8(2)(a)(iii); Art. 8(2)(c)(ii); Art. 8(2)(c)(iii); Art. 8(2)(e)(vi)	Com. Art. 3(1)(b); Com. Art. 3(1)(c); GC IV Art. 27; GC IV Art. 34; AP II Art. 4(2)(c); AP II Art. 4(2)(e); AP II Art. 4(2)(f)	Art. 422; Art. 423

²⁸ Exact date unknown from article; the event likely occurred sometime between the 2nd of August, 2014 and 10th of September, 2014.

DATE	LOCATION	SOURCE	DESCRIPTION OF INCIDENT	RESPONSIBLE PARTY	ROME STATUTE	GENEVA CONVENTION	IRAQ PENAL CODE
Aug. - Sept. 2014 ²⁹	Iraq: Mosul	OHCHR, “Report on the Protection of Civilians in Armed Conflict in Iraq: 6 July – 10 September 2014,” available at: http://www.ohchr.org/Documents/Countries/IQ/UNAMI_OHCHR_POC_Report_FINAL_6July_10September2014.pdf	ISIS operated a slave market in al-Qud in Mosul; women and girls were displayed with price-tags for buyers to choose and negotiate sales. Buyers were predominantly youth from the local community; ISIS sought to entice recruits from these youths vis a vis the slave transactions.	ISIS	Art. 7(1)(c); Art. 7(1)(g); Art. 7(1)(i) Art. 7(1)(k) Art. 8(2)(a)(iii); Art. 8(2)(c)(ii); Art. 8(2)(c)(iii); Art. 8(2)(e)(vi)	Com. Art. 3(1)(b); GC IV Art. 27; GC IV Art. 34; AP II Art. 4(2)(c); AP II Art. 4(2)(e); AP II Art. 4(2)(f)	Art. 422; Art. 423
Aug. - Sept. 2014 ³⁰	Iraq: Sinjar: Tal Afar	OHCHR, “Report on the Protection of Civilians in Armed Conflict in Iraq: 6 July – 10 September 2014,” available at: http://www.ohchr.org/Documents/Countries/IQ/UNAMI_OHCHR_POC_Report_FINAL_6July_10September2014.pdf	Yazidi women reported that they were taken in captivity to Tal Afar where they were forced to convert and then marry ISIS fighters.	ISIS	Art. 7(1)(c); Art. 7(1)(g); Art. 7(1)(i) Art. 7(1)(k) ³¹ Art. 8(2)(a)(iii); Art. 8(2)(c)(ii); Art. 8(2)(c)(iii); Art. 8(2)(e)(vi)	Com. Art. 3(1)(b); Com. Art. 3(1)(c); GC IV Art. 27; GC IV Art. 34; AP II Art. 4(2)(c); AP II Art. 4(2)(e); AP II Art. 4(2)(f)	Art. 422; Art. 423

²⁹ Exact date unknown from article; the event likely occurred sometime between the 2nd of August, 2014 and 10th of September, 2014.

³⁰ Exact date unknown from article; the event likely occurred sometime between the 2nd of August, 2014 and 10th of September, 2014.

³¹ Article 7(1)(k) of the Rome Statute includes “other inhumane acts” under crimes against humanity. The Appeals Chamber of the Special Court for Sierra Leone held that forced marriages in times of armed conflict was a crime against humanity. Thus, the crime associated with this section of the Rome Statute is forced marriage in times of armed conflict.

DATE	LOCATION	SOURCE	DESCRIPTION OF INCIDENT	RESPONSIBLE PARTY	ROME STATUTE	GENEVA CONVENTION	IRAQ PENAL CODE
1 Sept. 2014	Iraq: Sinjar; Kotan; Hareko; Kharag Shafirsky	OHCHR, “Report on the Protection of Civilians in Armed Conflict in Iraq: 6 July – 10 September 2014,” available at: http://www.ohchr.org/Documents/Countries/IQ/UNAMI_OHCHR_POC_Report_FINAL_6July_10September2014.pdf	3 primarily Yazidi villages were destroyed entirely by acts of arson.	ISIS	Art. 8(2)(a)(iv); Art. 8(2)(e)(xii); Art. 8(2)(e)(iv)	AP II Art.16	Art. 477; Art. 478
1 Sept. 2014	Iraq: Mosul and Syria	International Business Times, “ISIS Sells 300 Yazidi Women As Brides To Fighters In Recent Weeks,” 30 Aug. 2014, available at: http://www.ibtimes.com/isis-sells-300-yazidi-women-brides-fighters-recent-weeks-1674452	ISIS sold over 300 Yazidi women in the past weeks as brides to ISIS fighters for around \$1000 a person.	ISIS	Art. 7(1)(c); Art. 7(1)(g); Art. 7(1)(i) Art. 7(1)(k) Art. 8(2)(a)(iii); Art. 8(2)(c)(ii); Art. 8(2)(c)(iii); Art. 8(2)(e)(vi)	Com. Art. 3(1)(b); Com. Art. 3(1)(c); GC IV Art. 27; GC IV Art. 34; AP II Art. 4(2)(c); AP II Art. 4(2)(e); AP II Art. 4(2)(f)	Art. 393; Art. 396; Art. 422; Art. 423
4 Sept. 2014	Iraq and Syria (?)	Yazda (@YazdaOrg), Twitter (4 Sept. 2014, 7:06 A.M.), available at: https://twitter.com/YazdaOrg/status/507530051785478144	Yazda reported that ISIS took 4 Yazidi girls from captivity to an unknown location to sell as sex slaves	ISIS	Art. 7(1)(c); Art. 7(1)(g); Art. 7(1)(i) Art. 7(1)(k) Art. 8(2)(a)(iii); Art. 8(2)(c)(ii); Art. 8(2)(c)(iii); Art. 8(2)(e)(vi)	Com. Art. 3(1)(b); Com. Art. 3(1)(c); GC IV Art. 27; GC IV Art. 34; AP II Art. 4(2)(c); AP II Art. 4(2)(e); AP II Art. 4(2)(f)	Art. 393; Art. 396; Art. 422; Art. 423

DATE	LOCATION	SOURCE	DESCRIPTION OF INCIDENT	RESPONSIBLE PARTY	ROME STATUTE	GENEVA CONVENTION	IRAQ PENAL CODE
6 Sept. 2014	Iraq: Mosul: Zuhair Quarter	RUDAW, “Kidnapped Children Held in Mosul Orphanage,” 9 Sept. 2014, available at: http://www.rudaw.net/english/middleeast/iraq/06092014	Approximately 45 Yazidi children were being held in a Mosul Orphanage, Dar al-Baraim. The orphanage was being run by ISIS along with women who ran the orphanage before ISIS took control of Mosul.	ISIS and local women	Art. 7(1)(c); Art. 7(1)(g); Art. 7(1)(i) Art. 7(1)(k) Art. 8(2)(a)(iii); Art. 8(2)(c)(ii); Art. 8(2)(c)(iii); Art. 8(2)(e)(vi)	Com. Art. 3(1)(b); Com. Art. 3(1)(c); GC IV Art. 27; GC IV Art. 34; AP II Art. 4(2)(c); AP II Art. 4(2)(e); AP II Art. 4(2)(f)	Art. 393; Art. 396; Art. 422; Art. 423
7 Sept. 2014	Iraq: On a road near the Syrian Border	Ezidi Press, “YPG fighters rescue 15 Ezidi girls: two ISIS terrorists killed,” 7 Sept. 2014, available at: http://www.ezidipress.com/en/ypg-fighters-rescue-15-yezidi-girls-two-is-terrorists-got-killed/	YPG fighters rescued 15 Yazidi girls from an ISIS transport. The transport was bringing the girls to Syria to be sold as sex slaves. 2 Yazidi girls were shot and killed during the clash between YPG and ISIS.	ISIS	Art. 7(1)(c); Art. 7(1)(g); Art. 7(1)(i) Art. 7(1)(k) Art. 8(2)(a)(iii); Art. 8(2)(c)(ii); Art. 8(2)(c)(iii); Art. 8(2)(e)(vi)	Com. Art. 3(1)(b); Com. Art. 3(1)(c); GC IV Art. 27; GC IV Art. 34; AP II Art. 4(2)(c); AP II Art. 4(2)(e); AP II Art. 4(2)(f)	Art. 393; Art. 396; Art. 422; Art. 423
9 Sept. 2014	Iraq: Tal Afar: Kasr al-Mihrab	OHCHR, “Report on the Protection of Civilians in Armed Conflict in Iraq: 6 July – 10 September 2014,” available at: http://www.ohchr.org/Documents/Countries/IQ/UNAMI_OHCHR_POC_Report_FINAL_6July_10September2014.pdf	27 Yazidi people fled ISIS captivity from Kasr al-Mihrab. 7 Yazidis were recaptured while 20 managed to escape to Sinjar Mountain.	ISIS	Art. 7(1)(c); Art. 7(1)(g); Art. 7(1)(i) Art. 7(1)(k) Art. 8(2)(a)(iii); Art. 8(2)(c)(ii); Art. 8(2)(c)(iii); Art. 8(2)(e)(vi)	Com. Art. 3(1)(b); Com. Art. 3(1)(c); GC IV Art. 27; GC IV Art. 34; AP II Art. 4(2)(c); AP II Art. 4(2)(e); AP II Art. 4(2)(f)	Art. 393; Art. 396; Art. 422; Art. 423

DATE	LOCATION	SOURCE	DESCRIPTION OF INCIDENT	RESPONSIBLE PARTY	ROME STATUTE	GENEVA CONVENTION	IRAQ PENAL CODE
9 Sept. 2014	Iraq: Sinjar: Bardi en route to Mosul Dam	OHCHR, “Report on the Protection of Civilians in Armed Conflict in Iraq: 6 July – 10 September 2014,” available at: http://www.ohchr.org/Do cuments/Countries/IQ/UNAMI_OHCHR_POC_Report_FINAL_6July_10S eptember2014.pdf	A mass grave containing 14 civilians (suspected to be Yazidi) the bodies contained there included 1 woman and 3 children as well as one elderly man; all bodies showed signs of execution by gunshot to the head.	ISIS	Art. 7(1)(a); Art. 8(2)(i); Art. 8(2)(c)(i); Art. 8(2)(c)(iv); Art. 8(2)(e)(i)	Com. Art. 3(1)(a); Com. Art. 3(1)(d); AP II Art. 2(2)(a); AP II Art. 6(2); AP II Art. 6(4)	Art. 405; Art. 406
10 Sept. 2014	Iraq: Zummar	E Kurd Daily, “Dozens of Yazidi Kurds found in mass grave in Mosul,” 10 Sept. 2014, available at: http://ekurd.net/mismas/a rticles/misc2014/9/kurdsi niraq263.htm	A mass grave was found in Zummar containing 35 Yazidi bodies, all women and children	ISIS	Art. 7(1)(a); Art. 8(2)(i); Art. 8(2)(c)(i); Art. 8(2)(c)(iv); Art. 8(2)(e)(i)	Com. Art. 3(1)(a); Com. Art. 3(1)(d); AP II Art. 2(2)(a); AP II Art. 6(2); AP II Art. 6(4)	Art. 405; Art. 406