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The Mandaean Associations Union

Mandaean Human Rights Group



Mandaean Human Rights Annual Report

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The Mandaean Human Rights Group (MHRG) is a self organized group dedicated for the help and protection of fellow Mandeans in Iraq and Iran given the situation in those two countries. The Human Rights Group watches, investigates and exposes human rights violations against Mandeans. We have volunteers in the United States, Canada, Australia, United Kingdom, Europe and Iraq. Our model in our work is the United Nation's Human Rights Declaration of 1948. The MHRG is a non profit organization registered at Companies House, UK 6271157. It is a member of the Mandaean Associations Union.

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1. The Mandaean Associations Union.
2. The Spiritual Mandaean Council – Baghdad, Iraq
3. The Mandaean General Assembly – Baghdad, Iraq
4. The Mandaean Human Rights Association- Baghdad, Iraq
5. The Mandaean Society in Jordan.
6. The Mandaean Society in Syria.
7. The Mandaean Society in Australia
8. The Scientific Mandaean Society in Iran

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Executive Summary

The Sabian-Mandaean religion is one of the oldest monotheistic religions in the Middle East lived mainly in Southern Iraq and few in Iran. It is independent of Judaism, Christianity and Islam. It follows the teachings of John the Baptist; baptism being its central ritual. The Mandeans are around sixty thousands at the present time. During the past decade, and especially the past three years, thousands have escaped Iraq and Iran, choosing self-exile and escape rather than death and persecution.. There is now a large refugee population in Syria (1250 families), Jordan, (49 families), and smaller numbers in Yemen Lebanon, Egypt, Mali, Thailand and Libya.

Major changes have happened in Iraq since the fall of Saddam Husain. Sectarianism and religious discrimination became a common practice in main stream Iraq. In certain periods chaos and civil war were looming. The sectarian identity among Iraqis has preceded the national identity and violence against minorities and other sects became a common practice. Mandeans are targeted by extremists from and looters hundreds have been killed and numbers are continuing to increase. Although a slow down in violence have been notes recently.

Forceful conversion is happening by threats or intimidation to a lot of Mandaean families. Boys have been kidnapped, forcefully circumcised (a major sin in Mandaean religion) and converted to Islam. Young girls have been kidnapped, raped, or forced to marry Muslims. Families receive threats demanding that they either convert or pay "Jizia," a ransom paid allowing others to live among Muslims.

Confiscation of property is becoming a common, unpunished practice. Mandaean houses are being taken in different areas. Often, police and neighbours are unwilling to provide assistance.

Employment in Iraq is now related to political, sectarian and ethnic affiliation rather than qualifications. The Government is the major employer in Iraq. The ministries are divided among the Shia, Sunni, and Kurdish factions and they deny others, namely Mandeans and Christians, any chances of employment.

More than 85% of the Mandaean community has been displaced to outside Iraq. The Mandaean community in Iraq has dwindled from more than 60 thousand in the early 1990s to less than 5 five thousand today. Those Mandeans who are unable to leave Iraq are currently moving to different cities inside the country.

Mandeans have tried to express their concerns through the political process in Iraq, however, contacts with officials, religious leaders, and political party leaders usually end in empty promises. The police force is corrupt, often helps attackers, and has little to no role in protecting minorities.

Mandeans situation is different from other minorities in Iraq as they do not have any identified geographical area as their save haven, they have no choice but to leave Iraq seeking for refuge.

The Situation in Syria and Jordan is dire for refugees. These countries resources have been stretched to the limit and are neither ready nor willing to help thousands of refugees and refugees have become victims of use and abuse by the surrounding population.

Refuge seekers are denied work, education, health care and most of all protection from abuses. Children are pushed into illegal child labour. Some girls are being lured into the sex trade and some are kidnapped and married by sex traders to be sold in other countries.

The Mandeans' demand are the following

Urgent steps inside Iraq are needed to provide security and build trust between the minorities and the major ruling powers. These steps can be summarised by:

- After the Iraqi authorities recognized that the problem of minorities, do exist, there was a need to establish “Minorities Security Council” in Iraq.
 - Constitutional changes should be implemented to guarantee proper parliamentary representation of the minorities on a quota bases and consider them as on electorate area for all Iraq.
 - The legal system should be improved, changed and cleared of the old laws that hinder the proper ability of religious minorities to practice their own way of life.
 - The Government of Iraq (GOI) should address the refugee problem responsibly and show responsibility in the humanitarian efforts and address it as an Iraqi problem rather than a UNHCR problem.
 - Employment should be based on citizenship rather than party or sectarian affiliations.
 - GOI should establish a true rule of law to prevent the illegal confiscation of Mandaean houses and belongings.
- A program should be in place to guarantee the rights of minorities as an indigenous Iraqi population whose rights are preserved, in addition to their properties to maintain a home for them to return to in the future.

Long term steps:

- Changes in the constitution to guarantee equity based on citizenship, and to remove any religious or sectarian notions that may hinder the real democracy to be established.
- The GOI should work with the Islamic religious establishment to produce “Fatwas” that recognise the Mandaeans as “*People of the Book*” and to prohibit any religious discrimination by actively educating the society about religious co-existence through Media venues, schools, and resources.
- The GOI should help build the infrastructure of the Mandaean religious establishment in Iraq.

For the Mandaean refugees:

- The international community and especially the USA, the UK, Australia, the EU countries, UNHCR, and all other NGO’s, should act to prevent this humanitarian disaster from continuing: One of the oldest and most peaceful communities in the Middle East is being annihilated under the eyes of the international community.
 - The Mandaeans’ continued presence as refugees in Syria and Jordan is not possible anymore. The only durable solution to the refugees’ plight is to have them settled in safe countries such as Australia, USA or Sweden. the only option to save Mandaeans culture and religion from extinction is to relocate them as a group rather than individuals. United States of America, in particular, have obligations to save the Mandaeans of Iraq. The United States Government should grant a P2 visa without delay to the Mandaean refugees as members of an extremely endangered religious minority that is at the verge of extinction
 - UNESCO has already declared the Mandaean language a threatened language. The international community should look seriously in helping the Mandaean refugees to preserve their language and where a community of Mandaeans can preserve their existence for the future.
-

- The UNHCR has an urgent obligation to start processing more cases for resettlement, and deal with the Mandaeans as a group.
- Proper Medical, and humanitarian assistance should be offered as well as financial support to agencies that can provide such help to the refugees. Active steps from the European Union and USA should also be taken to secure the funds assigned to Mandaean refugees
- The Government of Iraq (GOI) should guarantee that each refugee should receive, at least, the basic humanitarian support, including health and education, either directly or through the UN agencies.
- The GOI should be responsible for recording and protecting the properties abundant in Iraq by Mandaeans who fled seeking for protection. This should also include protection of all Mandaean history such as documentation, and archives until such time when Mandaeans' return becomes safe.
- Militia leaders should be held accountable for crimes committed against humanity when they or their followers are caught by police in the future, and publicise such cases to give a firm signal that violence against religious minorities cannot be tolerated.
- The MHRG believes that the complexity and the seriousness of the Mandaean situation justifies an urgent international conference supported by the U.N and the international community, to analyze the future according to the self determination of Mandaeans as per the international law and their rights as indigenous people.

Conclusion

The Mandaeans are part of the indigenous people of Iraq. They are a religious and ethnic minority that is facing annihilation. All articles of the UN declaration that apply to the protection of the indigenous, ethnic and religious minorities are compatible with the Mandaeans' situation and should be applied. The Sabian Mandaeans in Iraq are looking for protection from the hate crimes that they are facing accordingly. Mandaeans are looking for the UNHCR, USA, Australia and Sweden in particular and the international community in general to save their lives, children, and culture, and to prevent the genocide that is currently happening to them.

We believe that the situation is beyond the Mandaeans' ability to recover from this storm as they managed to do in the past. More than 85% of the Mandaean community live abroad, and so do the vast majority of their priests. The international community should look at gathering the Mandaean refugees in one country as their only hope of continuing as one group.

There are about five thousand Mandaeans who still live in Iraq hoping that the situation will improve in the future. The community leadership inside Iraq is looking forward for active steps by the Iraqi government to improve security and build bridges of trust with them and all other minorities.

End of Executive Summary

The Sabian-Mandaean religion is one of the oldest monotheistic religions in the Middle East. It is independent of Judaism, Christianity and Islam. It follows the teachings of John the Baptist; baptism being its central ritual. Like most religions it emphasizes marriage, family, and peaceful coexistence with other groups. Mandaean (Sabians or Sub'ba, in spoken Arabic) are the people who believe in this religion. One is born a Mandaean; the group accepts no converts. Well before the Islamic era and from early Christianity, Madaeans have lived in Southern Iraq and Southern Iran. In Iraq, after WWI, they migrated to large cities such as Basra and Baghdad. Like Hebrews and Copts, Madaeans are both a religious and ethnic minority they are part of an endogenous Aramaic people. The word Mandaean refers to their distinct Aramaic language, which is still spoken by Iranian Madaeans. In Iraq on the other hand, the Mandaean language survives only in liturgy.

Demography

Although it is difficult to estimate, the Madaeans are around sixty thousands at the present time. Less than 5,000 Sabaeon-Madaeans remain in Iraq. Their decreased number is due to continued persecution and forced mass conversions as well as relocation and assimilation. Currently, they live in large cities such as Baghdad, Umara and Basra with a few remain in other Iraqi cities like Nasiriya and southern Iranian cities like Ahwaz. During the past decade, and especially the past five years, thousands have fled Iraq and Iran, choosing self-exile and immigration over death and persecution. There are about 15,000 Mandaean in different parts of Europe, 2000 in the United States, 1200 in Canada and about 5000 in Australia. There is also a large refugee population in various other countries: 1250 families in Syria, 49 families in Jordan and a smaller number in Yemen, Thailand, Egypt, Lebanon, and Libya.

More than 85% of the Iraqi Mandaean community has been displaced outside Iraq. The Mandaean community in Iraq has dwindled from more than 50 thousand in the early 1990s to between 3.5-4 thousand today. Most have escaped to Syria and Jordan, and others have also fled to other countries. Some are very desperate to reach western democracies and fell victim to human trafficking, spent all their savings and endured more difficulties in other countries.

Short History of the Sabian Madaeans

It is difficult to chart the origins and history of the Mandaean people because their literature does not deal with these topics. Currently only one Mandaean text has emerged which refers, but in a very confused manner, to their history. It is the "Diwan of the great Revelation, called 'Inner Haran'" or Haran Gawaita.

In Haran Gawaita there is a description of the Nasoraean (religious men in Mandaean language) escaping from persecution and staying in the "Median Hills" under the rule of King Ardban. King Ardban has been identified with the Parthian King Artaban III, IV or V. This description shows how the Mandaean community, or part of it, penetrated into the Iranian territory of that time, that is during the period of the later Parthian kings, in the first or second century A. D. This same text describes how a Mandaean community was established in Mesopotamia (Ancient Iraq), and discusses its further history under the Sassanian rulers.

The emigration of the early Mandaean community from the Jordan valley in Palestine into eastern territories was brought about because of conflicts with the locals probably have taken place during the second century A.D. at the latest, because several Mesopotamian and Parthian elements presuppose a fairly lengthy stay in these regions. The emigrants went first to Haran, and the Median hills, and then entered the southern provinces of Mesopotamia.

Haran Gawaita attests to the foundation of a community in Baghdad, i.e. in Mesopotamia, and the appointment of Mandaean governors in this region. In contrast to the Parthian rulers, under whom the Mandaeans obviously prospered, relations with the Sassanians were bad. The same scroll refers to considerable reduction in the number of the Mandaean Mandies (Worship Houses) at that time. It is also clear from the inscription of the Zoroastrian high priest, Kartar, that those practicing non-Iranian religions, including Mandaeans, were persecuted during the reign of King Shahpur I.

With the rise of Islam there came renewed oppression. In spite of mentioning the Sabians as “*People of the Book*” in the Qur’an, Mandaeans were hardly ever tolerated. Thus, the afflicted community retired more and more into the inaccessible marshes of southern Iraq and the river districts of Khuzestan, where Mandaeans are found until now.

During this journey in history, Mandaeans were faced with several massacres and genocide attempts. Examples of which are in:

1. The 14th century in Umara, Iraq by the hands of The Sultan Muhsin Ben Mahdi and his son Faiadh the ruler of Shushter. Thousands of Mandaeans were killed².
2. The massacre of 1782 in South Iran and east Iraq when the Muslim rulers wanted the Mandaean books and the Mandaeans refused to give it in fear of destruction. Leaders of the community were tortured and killed and the rest had to escape².
3. The massacres of Muhamra 1837⁴.
4. The massacre of Suk Al-Shiuk 1839⁵.
5. The Massacre of 1870 in Shushter By the hands Nassir Al-Deen Shah, the ruler of Iran⁶.

In the beginning of the twentieth century, the Mandaeans returned to the large cities (Baghdad and Basra), and found opportunities for education and social improvement.

After the First World War and with the rise of Turkish nationalism, Arab nationalism took precedent over religion and the Arab Muslims fought against the Muslim Ottoman Empire. A new phase of persecution appeared where the ethnic identity of minorities in the Arabic Islamic rule had to dissolve in the pan Arab chauvinistic identity. This included the Mandaeans, Christians, Kurds and all other ethnicities. The Mandaeans lost their language (Mandaean Aramaic), distinctive dress and heritage to Arabic culture. This “*Arabization*” process, especially in 1950 to 1960’s, adversely affected their religion⁶. Mandaeans were forced to deny certain Mandaean mandates. For instance as Mandaean children attended schools they are required to cut their hair and beards, which is in direct violation to Mandaean rules. Since the sons of priests are barred from the priesthood if they cut their hair or beards, this forced act has restricted the pool of acceptable applicants. In addition they were drafted by force in the armed forces again against their religious mandate which prohibit carrying guns⁷.

² Mandaeans of Iraq and Iran by Lady Drowere, E. S., P 56 - 57

³ Jean de Morgan (mission scientifique en Perse) volume 5

⁴ Glimpses of Life: Yahia Bihram Mandaean Priest by Jorunn J. Buckley- (History of Religions 1999 pgs 32 – 49)

⁴ ibid

⁶ Stories from a life of Ameer by Mahmooch Hamidi (Persian) P 161

⁷ Drower, E. S., The Thousand and Twelve Questions (Alf Trisar Suialia), edited in transliteration and translation by E. S. Drower

(Akademie Verlag Berlin: 1960 (page 1 – 2)

⁸ Drower, E. S., The Thousand and Twelve Questions (Alf Trisar Suialia), edited in transliteration and translation by E. S. Drower (Akademie Verlag Berlin: 1960 (page 2))

During the Baath and Saddam era the Mandaeans were under extreme pressure. The dictatorship affected the Iraqi society over the last several decades in a brutal way. This dictatorship held an iron grip over all Iraqis and stained the recent history with terror and blood of the innocent people. The Mandaeans took their share of misery, pain and all kinds of suffering. Several hundred Mandaeans were murdered by authorities during Saddam rule, for trying to express their thoughts in public. Hundreds of their young men and women were killed, condemned to horrible tortures, or simply vanished. Hundreds more were killed during the Iraq-Iran war, under the forced drafting rules. This has made substantial portion of young male population. They were forced to go against their religious doctrine of not carrying weapons and never shedding blood, even in self-defence⁹.

The concept of freedom in the Baath regime, especially religious freedom, was directly correlated with the personal favour demanded of Saddam Hussein and the regime¹⁰. The Mandaeans were not an exception; they suffered politically, economically, socially, and religiously from persecution. Moreover, the Mandaeans have endured severe discrimination in employment, education, the legal system, and were subjected to forced military service and social shunning. This forced over 15,000 of the Mandaeans to flee from Iraq during that period which represents a major percentage of the total numbers of the Mandaeans in Iraq, making them the most affected minority. Also, the interference of authorities in religious matters and decisions, led lots of the Mandaean priests to leave Iraq.

During the last decade and before the fall of Saddam regime, there was a surge in Islamic fundamentalist ideology both in the Sunni and Shia's school of thoughts resulting from many factors out of the scope of this report. These extreme Islamic views carry, among other things, an extreme view of how Muslims should deal with other religions like Christianity, Judaism and Mandaeanism. Rejection and forced conversion to Islam are the only solutions these ideologies would expect. The extreme Moslems have been using all possible means including money, threats, kidnapping, intimidation and even murdering, in order to force other religious minority members such as Mandaeans to convert to Islam. These tactics were successful with a lot of Mandaean families in areas like Faluja, Ramadi and some areas in Baghdad. The use of threats, intimidation, brain washing of children, and kidnapping of girls forced a lot of Mandaean families to surrender completely and accept their fate. During that period many Mandaeans were killed for their faith only¹¹.

Sabian Mandaeans after the fall of Saddam Hussein's regime

Mandaeans, like all Iraqi people, **were** looking forward for a new era after the fall of Saddam regime. They were looking for a better treatment by authorities based on citizenship and equality, but unfortunately this did not materialise. War lords and militia, controlled the streets for a long time. Religion based gangs and criminals, held the laws in their hands and common criminals were unleashed. The government failed to secure safety and security due to several reasons such as the intrinsic make up of the sectarian based sharing of power which left the minorities and especially the Mandaeans with no protection. The Mandaeans are pacifists who have no clan system of protection and have no enclave to run to in times of danger. Their only self-defence means are argument, pay money or escape. All the atrocities that the Mandaeans have passed through since 2003 are documented in our previous reports^{12,13,14,15,16}.

⁹ List of names can be obtained from the Mandaean Human Rights Group directly (secretary@mandaeunion.org)

¹⁰ International Religious freedom report 2003 Released by the Bureau of Democracy, Human Rights and labor

¹¹ A comprehensive report about that period has been issued by the Mandaean Human Rights Group and can be requested directly from the MHRG . also look at : http://mandaeunion.org/HMRG/EN_HMRG_002.htm

¹² http://mandaeunion.org/HMRG/Mandaean_Human_Rights_Annual_report_March%20_2008.pdf

¹³ http://mandaeunion.org/HMRG/Sabian_Mandaeans_in%20Iraq_Face_Annihilation_2007_MHRG_report.pdf

¹⁴ http://mandaeunion.org/HMRG/EN_HMRG_011.html

¹⁵ http://mandaeunion.org/HMRG/HR_report_2005.pdf

¹⁶ http://mandaeunion.org/HMRG/EN_HMRG_001.htm

In March 2009, the Amnesty International released a report about women in Iraq, in which (on page 2) it states that “One morning, four armed masked men forced their way into a family home in Baghdad. The children and their father were beaten and shackled. Their pregnant mother was forced into another room, kicked in the abdomen, burnt with a cigarette and raped. The rapist said that he wanted to make her miscarry because of her religion. The mother lost consciousness during the assault and woke up in hospital to discover that her pregnancy had been terminated due to the injuries caused by the attack. The family, members of the minority Sabean-Mandaean community, subsequently fled the country¹⁷”.

This was one of many cases where the identity of the victims was hidden. Many other cases were not reported due to fear and on specific request of the families.

On July 3 2008, a press release from The Society for Threatened Peoples In Iraq (GfBV based in Germany) mentioned that, “The chain of infringements on members of the Mandaean religious community is unbroken. The Society for Threatened Peoples in Iraq (GfBV) learned on Thursday that in the south of the country a Mandaean has once again been the victim of abduction. The criminals demand from the family of the 18-year old Abraham Hakim Nuri Al-Dihesi a ransom of 150,000 US dollars¹⁸”.

In the same press release, the GfBV referred to another incident which took place on March 26 2008 in the city of Kute in Iraq where a missile attack took place on a house inhabited by two Mandaean families causing the destruction of the house and the death of nine women and children, as well as one young man. Another young man was seriously injured. Immediately after the attack the house was looted of its contents by armed men. Moreover the death certificates of the deceased were inconsistent and showed different causes of death. However, the house next door was not damaged by effect of the missile¹⁹. This case was reported against an unknown and the investigation was closed by the Interior Ministry of Iraq.

The details of this case was reported according to the model questionnaire provided by the Special Rapporteur on freedom of religion or belief at the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR), United Nations at Geneva, according to resolution 6/37 of December 14 2007, the Human Rights Council.

It is worth to mention that most of the cases of killing were followed by threats to the bereaved families not to report to the police. These threats were delivered by the tribes or clans of the criminals in which they also threaten them to leave their homes or else be killed.

The USCIRF (United States Commission on International Religious Freedom) met with family members of the deceased in Syria in May 2008, and was told, before the attack..... had received numerous threats and warnings from extremists because of their religion (page 46 of Annual Report May 2009)²⁰.

The UNHCR April 2009 Report on the UNHCR Eligibility Guidelines for assessing the International Protection Needs of Iraqi Asylum-Seekers, mentions that on September 8 2008, a group of men armed with silencer guns shot three Mandaean in their family jewellery store located in a busy market in Al-Sha'ab district of Baghdad. Two brothers and an eight-year old boy were killed in this crime with multiple shots to their heads and chests. In addition the victims' store was looted²¹.

¹⁷ <http://www.amnesty.org/en/library/asset/MDE14/005/2009/en/e6cda898-fa16-4944-af74-f3efc0cf6a4d/mde140052009en.pdf>

¹⁸ www.gfbv.de/pressmit.php?id=1420&stayInsideTree=1

¹⁹ *ibid*

²⁰ <http://www.uscirf.gov/images/AR2009/final%20ar2009%20with%20cover.pdf>

²¹ <http://www.unhcr.org/refworld/docid/49f569cf2.html>

In a press release on August 11 2009, it is mentioned that based on the MHRG - On Thursday August 6 2009, another Mandaean goldsmith (Mr. Weam Abdul-Nabi Lazim) was massacred by gunmen in his jewellery shop in Iskan district in Baghdad, Iraq. The witnessed killing which happened in midmorning, was professionally executed using pistols with silencers and took place in a closed pedestrian busy shopping centre with security controlled entrances and exits. The same way was used few months ago when they killed three goldsmiths in Tobchi area, Baghdad and few weeks before that, the killing of three goldsmiths with their 8 year old son in Shaab area, Baghdad²².

On September 2 2009, Abdul Wahid Al-Bender and his family, (while at their house in Baghdad-Aljedida city), were attacked by armed men resulting in the killing of this elderly gentleman and the injuries of his wife. When his sons tried to defend themselves, they were arrested by the authorities. Not even that, the clans of the killers are now threatening to kill all the family. This "clan" action also stopped other Mandaeans from reporting a lot of atrocities in fear of revenge²³.

Another heinous crime against the Mandaeans of Iraq was committed on Saturday September 19 2009. This time it was in Basra, Iraq. Two Young goldsmiths, Mr. Farqad Faiq Authman and Mr. Muhand Qasim Abdul-Razzaq, both in their twenties, were massacred by four unmasked gun men using silenced guns and knives. After several bullets in their heads they were knifed down and left to die in their shops. The gunmen looted the shops and escaped. This happened in the early-morning hours in a crowded market and no one stood up to help²⁴.

In a case of Mrs. Ensam Mubark Mehalhal when 10 years son, Saeed M. Shadood, was kidnapped for the first time on March 19 2009, she immediately went to the police. She was told to wait three days before coming back as it is still too early. The kidnappers called her a few hours later and told her that if she contacts the police again they will kill her son (they immediately knew that the police was contacted). Relatives had to borrow and pay the ransom of 30,000 US dollars to release the child after being beaten, tortured and sexually assaulted. A month later on June 5 2009, both the mother and her son were kidnapped again for two weeks. Both were beaten, tortured, their bodies were cut with razors, and they were sexually assaulted, with continuous insults for being kaffir (infidel) and dirty. Relatives paid a ransom of 40,000 US dollars to release them. The incident was reported to the Iraqi police, US FBI, State Department and the US Embassy in Baghdad as her brother in law is an American Mandaean citizen and was involved in the demands to pay the ransom which he refused to pay.

It is noticed that the killing incidences are taking semi-periodical sequence and there is proportional increase in the number of kidnappings which entail various torture methods used on the victims. Many kidnapping especially those ended by the release of kidnapped for ransom went unreported for various reasons not least because the kidnappers threaten them to keep quite.

In our attached atrocities report for March 2008 till September 2009 the MHRG investigated 22 murders of Mandaeans, 13 kidnappings with severe assaults, torture and humiliation with ransom paid, and 29 attacks. Attempted murders by weapons which left many bullet wounds that resulted in hospitalization. Mortar attacks, house bombings, threatening letters, arson attacks against elderly people, threat of forced conversion, and paying religious tax (Jizya in Islamic wording). It also included reports of atrocities that have not been reported by families during previous periods. The appendix also shows the numbers of Mandaeans killed, kidnapped, or attacked since 2003.

Several religious clergy have been assassinated. Al-Halali (a religious rank) Raad Mutar Falih was machine gunned at his house in Sewaira, in front of his family members. Al-Halali Talib

²² http://mandaeunion.org/HMRG/EN_HMRG_027.html

²³ http://mandaeunion.org/HMRG/EN_HMRG_028.html

²⁴ http://mandaeunion.org/HMRG/EN_HMRG_029.html

Salman Arabi in the Ur section of Baghdad was killed at his doorstep in front all his family and neighbours.

Some of the Mandaean treasures like the Holly Ginza written on lead plates more than a thousand years old were looted, melted and some were sold in the international markets for antiques. It is the Mandaean identity and culture that is specifically targeted by these terrorists, not just the individuals.

Many insurgencies involving a number of communities and organizations are struggling for power inside Iraq at the moment. The conflicts have become internalized between Iraqis as the polarization of sectarian and ethnic identities reached ever deeper into Iraqi society and has caused the breakdown of social cohesion. This fact was recognised in a Chatham House Report in May 2007, titled “*Accepting Realities in Iraq*” and still holds true)^{25,26}.

There were claims about an improvement in security in Iraq. However this is yet to be seen and felt by our community in Iraq. The reality on the ground gives a completely different picture. Our sources identified increase atrocities per capita of Mandaean across Iraq which makes the return of those who fled the country much more difficult.

In June 2009, a report from Measuring Stability and Security in Iraq to the congress, states (on page vii) that, “To institutionalize its sovereignty and stability, the GOI (Government of Iraq) must build its legitimacy through the provision of basic services and improved security for the Iraqi people, as well as the continued resolution of political, ethnic, and sectarian divisions” . Also, (on page viii), the same report mentions that, “However, in spite of the continued progress, these gains remain uneven throughout the country, and additional progress is required to produce sustainable stability. Iraq remains fragile, primarily because the underlying sources of instability have yet to be resolved, and the security progress in some areas remains reversible²⁷”.

In the October report from the Institute of War and Peace ,Jane Sentinel stated “The new pattern of crime in Iraq has seen the emergence of a broadening criminal class. In addition to released criminals and former security personnel, high unemployment and inflation combine to create an ideal environment for corruption and the dangerous recourse to employment by criminal groups²⁸”.

The Home Office - UK Border Agency report, released on July 10 2009, *Country of Origin Information Report IRAQ* (on page 60 / 9.05 referring to the USSD report for 2008), it is mentioned that, “During the year kidnappings and disappearances remained a severe problem; many individuals disappeared and incidents of child kidnapping increased in the latter half of the year.....Police believed that the great majority of cases were not reported”. The author also mentions that “kidnappings were often conducted for ransom, and that religious minorities and politicians were often the target of kidnappings....few kidnappings by members of the security forces staff were reported²⁹”.

The Institute for War and Peace Reporting (IWPR) of March 27 2008 commented that, “Basra had become a hotbed for gangs and outlaws who were committing crimes against people like women and professors³⁰”.

The Amnesty International report of 2009 for Iraq, published in 2009, mentioned that, “those targeted for kidnapping or killing have included members of religious and ethnic minorities such

²⁵ <http://www.chathamhouse.org.uk/news/view/-/id/373/>

²⁶ http://www.refugeecouncil.org.au/docs/resources/submissions/2008-09_intakesub.pdf (P 81)

²⁷ http://www.defenselink.mil/pubs/pdfs/9010_Report_to_CongressJul09.pdf

²⁸ www.iwpr.net/?apc_state=hempicr&s=i&o=2008

²⁹ <http://www.unhcr.org/refworld/publisher,UKHO,COUNTRYREP,IRQ,4a5dd1ff2,0.html>

³⁰ www.iwpr.net/?apc_state=hempicr&s=i&o=2008

as Christians and Palestinians”. The report also mentions women, human rights defenders, judges, medical doctors and other professionals were targeted by armed groups³¹.

It is a fact that the dominant political movements and parties are dominated by religious ideology of different level of beliefs but, according to the Hudson Institute, it was noticed that, “all jihadists orthodoxies hold the core animating belief of absolute intolerance for the religious “other,” that is other religious and faith groups, as well as other Muslims, whether members of other Muslim groups or individual Muslims who dissent from intolerant orthodoxies³²”.

The USCIRF (United States Commission on International Religious Freedom) states in the Annual report of May 2009 (page 48)³³ that, “Despite the decline in violence in the country, religiously-motivated insurgent and extremist attacks continued to occur in 2008 and 2009”. Also (on page 51), the report also states that, “Non-Muslim religious minorities particularly Christians, were among the first to flee Iraq in response to bombings of churches, kidnappings and killings of religious leaders, and targeted violence against them because of their religion. During Commission trips to the region in 2007 and 2008, Christian, Mandaean, and Yazidi refugees and IDPs provided accounts of violent attacks, kidnapping, rape, murder, torture, forced conversion, and the destruction or seizure of property, particularly businesses such as liquor stores or hair salons deemed un-Islamic. These individuals told the Commission that they were targeted because they do not conform to orthodox Islamic practices and/or because, as non-Muslims, they perceived to be working for the U.S led coalition forces. They also reported being forced to pay a protection tax. Many reported fleeing their homes in fear after receiving threats to “convert, leave, or die”. In addition, they told of their places of worship being bombed and forced to close and their religious leaders being kidnapped and/or killed³⁴”.

The continuation of the plight of the Mandaean in 2008/2009 inside Iraq and the refugees in the neighbouring countries, together with the asylum seekers in countries of refuge, attracted a lot of concern from many governmental institutes and NGO's. Some of the reports are quite alarming.

UNHCR guidelines of April 2009 (on page 177 / 306) stated that, “The situation of the remaining 3,500-5,000 Sabaeen-Madaeans in Iraq remains of serious concern as they continue to be singled out by Sunni and Shia'a extremists as well as criminals on the basis of their religion, profession and perceived wealth. In various religious edicts published on the internet, they have been denounced as “non-believers” who should be exterminated. The fact that Madaeans generally have no tribal networks and live scattered in small groups, further increases their vulnerability. In addition, non-violence is a basic tenet of their religion³⁵”.

The Home Office- UK Report of July 2009, referred to the Sabaeen-Madaeans as per the MRG (Minority Rights Group) report issued in 2008 (on page 137 / 21.49) where it states that, “since the US-led invasion of Iraq in 2003, Madaeans have been the specific targets of violence. Mandaean women and children have been kidnapped and forcibly converted to Islam by rape, circumcision, physical beatings and even burning by bonfire. The community has suffered the looting and destruction of their houses and businesses...³⁶”.

In June 2008, United Nation Assistance Mission for Iraq (UNAMI), Human Rights Report (page 17, point 55) states that, “UNAMI continued to receive reports of attacks against minority groups being conducted with total impunity³⁷”.

³¹ www.amnestyusa.org/annualreport.php?id=ar&yr=2009&c=irq

³² www.hudson.org/index.cfm?fuseaction=publication_details&id=5983

³³ <http://www.uscirf.gov/images/AR2009/final%20ar2009%20with%20cover.pdf>

³⁴ <http://www.uscirf.gov/images/AR2009/final%20ar2009%20with%20cover.pdf>

³⁵ <http://www.unhcr.org/refworld/docid/49f569cf2.html>

³⁶ <http://www.unhcr.org/refworld/publisher,UKHO,,IRQ,4a5dd1ff2,0.html>

³⁷ http://www.uniraq.org/documents/UNAMI_Human_Rights_Report_January_June_2008_EN.pdf

In addition, the Commission Chairwoman of United States Commission on International Religious Freedom (USCIRF), Felice Gaerhe, said that, “The lack of effective [Iraqi] government action to protect those communities from abuses has established Iraq among the most dangerous places on Earth for religious minorities”. The bipartisan commission recommended that Iraq be designated a “country of particular concern” as a consequence of what it called the Iraqi Government’s tolerance of severe abuses of religious freedom out of a lack of capacity rather than wilful indifference³⁸”.

The USCIRF annual report issued in May 2009 states that, “The Commission recommended that the U.S. Department of State should designate Iraq as a “country of particular concern” or CPC, based on the ongoing, severe abuses of religious freedom in the country and the government’s toleration of these abuses, particularly against Iraq’s smallest and most vulnerable religious minorities”. It also stated that, “The religious freedom situation in Iraq remains grave, particularly for the smallest, most vulnerable religious minorities which include Chaldo Assyrian and other Christians, Sabaeen-Mandaeans and Yazidis. In addition to lacking security, these small minorities are legally, politically, and economically marginalized and they allege that their communities are discriminated against in the provision of essential government services and reconstruction and development aid, (page 43)³⁹. The Mandaean and Yazidi communities are particularly vulnerable to annihilation because a person must be born into these religions, not convert or marry into them, and they do not proselytize or seek new adherents, (page 44)⁴⁰”.

Women and girls in Iraq also have suffered religiously-motivated violence and abuses, including killings, abductions, forced conversions, restrictions on movement, forced marriages, and reportedly other violence including rapes. Women considered to have violated Islamic teachings and other politically active females have been targeted by Sunni and Shia’a extremists alike, (page 49)⁴¹.

Since Mandaeans are pacifists and conscientious objectors by doctrine, they cannot defend themselves from this violence by carrying arms. The UNHCR guidance note, October 2005, noted, “Unlike most Iraqis, the Mandaeans do not belong to tribal groupings. In the past, Mandaeans were able to negotiate protection agreements with tribes by paying considerable sums of money. However, due to the present situation of general insecurity in Iraq, Mandaeans can no longer count on this type of arrangement and are therefore extremely vulnerable”⁴². In addition Mandaeans do not have their own identified geographical area like other religious and ethnic minorities, but are scattered around the country. As a result it is extremely difficult to move them to one particular location as part of a protection scheme. They have therefore fled the country in large numbers to save their lives, making them the most genuine refugees.

The trend of violence against Mandaeans has continued as per the atrocities committed keeping in our minds that a lot more people left Iraq to neighbouring countries and more have been displaced internally within Iraq. On page 9/28, a field-visit-based report from CIGI (the centre for International Governance Innovation, Canada): *Minorities in Iraq The Other Victim*, mentions that “the Mandaeans also have some very specific concerns... Their thin distribution made them especially vulnerable to sectarian violence between larger groups and they have fled the country by the tens of thousands: those that could not escape Iraq fled north and took refuge in Erbil⁴³”.

Confiscation of property is a common, unpunished practice. Mandaean houses have being taken in areas of Baghdad, like Dora, Adhamia, and Sidia, in addition to other cities like Basra and Baquba. As they flee the area, a Mandaeans’ property is immediately occupied and often, police

³⁸ http://www.christianexaminer.com/Articles/Articles%20Jan09/Art_Jan09_21.html

³⁹ <http://www.uscirf.gov/images/AR2009/final%20ar2009%20with%20cover.pdf>

⁴⁰ *ibid*

⁴¹ *ibid*

⁴² UK home office report COI. 30th of April 2007 on page 135, 21.70

⁴³ <http://www.cigionline.org/publications/2009/1/minorities-iraq-other-victims>

and neighbours are unwilling to provide assistance or show concerns. In one instance, a Mandaean family, in the Adamia region of Baghdad, went to the police to register the confiscation of their house. They received no assistance from the police or the neighbours. Their case was completely dismissed, and they later received a death threat advising them to either leave Baghdad or face the consequences. A report released in 2009 by the Human Rights Watch, stated that, "In Baghdad, returnees were seldom able to reclaim their former homes"⁴⁴.

Mandaeans who are unable to leave Iraq are internally displaced moving to different cities inside the country or moving as many families together in one house in order to gain a sense of security and protection. Some have tried to move to Kurdistan, however there is no system of support for refugees neither the authorities are prepared to accept refugees. With recent regulations it has become even more difficult to enter the area except for the well-off section and the highly educated. In addition Mandaeans fear that religious persecution may be carried out by Islamic extremists whilst in Kurdistan. Most of the families that moved to Kurdistan have subsequently left to neighbouring countries like Syria. The provisional number of families for internally displaced stands at 128 in total, and 40 families moved from other parts of the country to Kirkuk. By Oct.2009 the MHRG has been informed that most of these families and the original families started to flee to other neighbouring countries.

In early October 2009 researchers of the MHRG were informed that extreme discrimination is evident socially in the south of Iraq to the extent of regarding the Mandaeans -unclean-and untouchable causing to them extreme difficulties.

Employment in Iraq is now related to political, sectarian and ethnic affiliation rather than qualifications. The ministries are divided among the Shia'a, Sunni, and Kurdish factions and they deny all other religious and ethnic minorities chances of employment. Large numbers of Mandaeans are goldsmiths and silversmiths and cannot go to work, as they are easy targets. Many of their businesses have been confiscated⁴⁵. According to the State Department in 2008, there was religiously based employment discrimination by the government⁴⁶.

Mandaeans have tried to express their concerns through the political process in Iraq. However, they have no voice in the parliament and no direct solid connection to any of the effective officials. Contacts with officials, religious leaders, and political party leaders have resulted in unsullied promises and no end to any of the above atrocities. Many of Iraq's most powerful and well-positioned leaders are not always working toward national interests but sectarian interests⁴⁷. The police force is corrupt, often helping attackers, and has little or no role in protecting minorities⁴⁸. In a public meeting in London, UK, on May 2 2009, Mr. Al-Maliki, the Iraqi Prime Minister, responded to a question about the Mandaean situation by denying that there isn't any special problem specific for them, claiming that Mandaeans just suffer like other Iraqis from the general political unrest and lawlessness in Iraq. Also in a public meeting in Washington DC on July 25 2009, Mr. AlMaliki repeated exactly the same words.

"The position of Iraqi Christians is vulnerable and Iraq must not be left alone to face this. It is a collective task," said Mr. Abdul Mahdi, Vice President of Iraq at a conference hosted by the French institute of International Relations in Paris on Wednesday April 15 2009, according to Agency France-Press⁴⁹.

HPG Humanitarian Policy Group in their March 2008 report on page 4 mention that, "The Iraqi government has funds available, but the vast majority of this money has not been used to meet

⁴⁴ <http://www.hrw.org/en/world/-report-2009/iraq>

⁴⁵ ECRE report , 2 April 2007 <http://www.ecre.org/files/ECRE%20Iraq%20Guidelines%20April%202007.pdf> P 19

⁴⁶ <http://www.uscirf.gov/images/AR2009/final%20ar2009%20with%20cover.pdf> page 48

⁴⁷ Iraq Study group report <http://www.usip.org/isg/> P 14

⁴⁸ *ibid* / P 13

⁴⁹ <http://refugeeresettlementwatch.wordpress.com/2009/04/18/iraqs-vp-wants-christians-to-stay-pledges-protection/index.html>

humanitarian needs the capacity of line ministries is limited by corruption and mobility constraints, and officials have quit for fear of kidnapping and assassination⁵⁰”.

It was reported in the Human Rights Watch World Report 2009 stated that: The government continues to rest on a narrow political and ethnic/sectarian base⁵⁰.

Also it was reported in immigration and refugee board of Canada that the new Iraqi constitution guarantees “*full religious rights*” to Christians, Yazidis, and Mandaean Sabaeans, but also states that “no law may be enacted that contradicts the established provisions of Islam⁵¹”.

It is well known that, so far, the dominant political ideology in Iraq is religious, of different variation to its extremities.

Threat of Extinction

Taking into consideration the very small number of Mandaeans that has dispersed over a number of countries as refugees, risk the extinction of this religion by assimilation and dissolution into the surrounding religions. Accordingly, the situation must be observed very closely because this minority, as a religion ethnic and linguistic, is unable to preserve its heritage, and thus subjected to some sort of genocide. This is very well addressed through the following facts.

The CIGI report of January 2009 states on page 5.18 that, “Iraqi minorities are at risk of extinction⁵²”.

It is alarming that on the July 22 2007 LCHR (Leadership Council For Human Rights), it is mentioned the following about Mandaeans in Iraq: while instances of persecution have had a damaging effect on the well-being and cultural sustainability of the Mandaean people, never has this group come so close to extinction as in the ongoing crisis in Iraq⁵³.

In 2007, a letter from the Society for Threatened People GfBV, to the German chancellor states the following: “Dear Mrs Merkel, as once was the case with the Huguenots in Germany the Mandaeans need a safe and tolerant exile. Otherwise their two thousand-year old religion, which goes back to John the Baptist, will be lost forever”.

In the article *Chicago Tribune* by Liz Sly, November 16 2008, it says that, “the extinction of the Mandaean community is going to be one of the consequences of the Iraq War, an unintentional consequence, but how much more disastrous than that can you get? But Mandaeans have proved particularly vulnerable, said Nathaniel Deutsch, professor of literature and history at the University of California Santa Cruz⁵⁴”.

In an article published in *Politics* 2009, vol. 29(2), 93-99, page 96, titled *The Plight of Iraq’s Mandaeans and Honderich’s Principle of Humanity*, it states that, “Mandaeans can no longer expect a homeland in Iraq, and so require one somewhere else. It is not acceptable that Mandaeans be scattered all over the world, as they currently are⁵⁵”.

⁵⁰ <http://www.odi.org.uk/resources/download/1089.pdf>

⁵⁰ www.hrw.org/en/world-report-2009/iraq

⁵¹ Immigration and Refugee Board of Canada(RIRS) 15 January 2009
www2.irb-cisr.gc.ca/en/research/rir/?action=record.viewrec&gotorec=452184

⁵² <http://iraqalaan.com/bm/bm~doc/cigi-special-report--advance-copy.pdf>

⁵³ http://leadershipcouncil.blogspot.com/2007_07_22_archive.html

⁵⁵ <http://www3.interscience.wiley.com/journal/122360122/issue>

All mentioned evidence indicate that one country is needed to have the refugees, as identified by Minority Rights Group International in their report released on the September 23 2009 which states on page 36 that, “In order to avoid dispersing small minorities such as the Sabian Mandaeans and Shabaks, and risking the complete disappearance of their cultures, governments of resettlement should consider cooperating to find a solution, with a view to identifying one country that could accept most refugees from a given community⁵⁶”.

The situation of the Mandaean refugees in the middle countries (Where asylum seekers wait for approval and resettlement)

Mandaeans are escaping mainly to Syria and Jordan. It is rather important to point out that the Mandaean situation is different from other minorities as they do not have any identified geographical area within Iraq to go to. They have no choice other than leaving Iraq. Moreover Mandaeans are virtually unknown outside Iraq with no international establishments that look after them, like other religious sects.

According to the UNHCR/ Syria, February 2009 report, the number of Sabean (Mandaeans) individuals registered with the UNHCR is 8,535 which represent 3.8% of all registered refugees. Mandaeans are mostly established in the Germanha area of Damascus⁵⁷. Currently, there are about 100 in Jordan, mostly in Amman. The conditions of the refugees differ only slightly between the two countries. It was noticed that a large number of families cases were processed on individual basis and analyzed to the conclusion that they need resettlement, which by definition means that those families will not be able to go back to Iraq, and they need a third country to live in. This indicates that the vast majority of the families were subjected to severe circumstances, including persecution that makes them entitled for having the refugee status and thus resettlement. In our current estimations, there are more than 700 families in Syria and around 15 families in Jordan that need to be included urgently in the UNHCR resettlement program. We have noticed that because the Mandaeans are not included as a group, some of them were rejected by the UNHCR program or by other countries like Australia and USA refugee programs. We believe that most of these rejections are due to language barriers and miscommunication. These cases need to be reviewed and re-assessed for eligibility, according to the group status and not as individual cases.

The EU (European Union) Fact Finding mission to Jordan and Syria on resettlement of refugees from Iraq (Justice and Home Affairs, European Union Council Meeting on November 20 2008), stated on page 1 that, “In both countries there is a clear need for resettlement, as for many refugees no other durable solution is likely to be available, even in the long term. Among the refugee population there are many clear and easily identifiable cases of vulnerability: in particular persons with medical needs, victims of trauma and severe torture, women-head of households, religious minorities”. It also states on page 9 V: *Resettlement needs criteria prioritization of Iraqi refugees for resettlement*, item 2, “Members of minority groups and/or individuals who are or have been targeted in COO owing to their religious/ethnic background⁵⁸”.

In April 7 2009, Refugee International released FIELD REPORT Iraq (*Preventing the point of no return*), states on page 4 that, “The U.S and the international community must also turn their attention to Iraqis who will not be able to return home, whether they are refugees or internally displaced. They may be too vulnerable to return, or have reasons to fear for their safety⁵⁹”.

⁵⁶ <http://www.minorityrights.org/8165/press-releases/uncertainty-and-injustice-for-minority-refugees-from-iraq-new-report.html>

⁵⁷ http://www.un.org.sy/forms/publications/files/UNHCR_Syria_Update_February_2009.pdf

⁵⁸ www.ec.europa.eu/index

⁵⁹ <http://www.refugeesinternational.org/policy/field-report/iraq-preventing-point-no-return>

Another major problem that the Mandaean community faces is the huge scatter by the UNHCR and the accepting countries like USA. Mandaean as a group should stay together and in close communities as their religion demands collectiveness in rituals and special language in addition not accepting conversion or intermarriages. Some families have been scattered all over the globe by the accepting countries. Many who had the right for resettlement are still waiting for long periods of time in hosting country.

It is a well known fact that neither Syria nor Jordan are ready or able to deal with a large influx of refugees by their own resources. They are not refugee accepting countries. Asylum seekers and refugees are left to their own resources without any specific legal, social, medical, educational or financial help. At the border, they are given temporary stay, which when expired, they become illegal. These regulations are changeable which does not provide a sense of security. Illegal residents are not allowed to work and have no legal or social support from the governments, which makes them subjected to the threat of deportation if they have an encounter with the police, even as victims. This leaves the door wide open for all sorts of abuse.

Abuse of refugees by employers is widespread. Refugees are forced to work for long hours illegally and are either paid with meals or are denied compensation and are constantly threatened with deportation if their case reaches police. Many families have been there for years and used all of their savings. They therefore end up accepting any available employment.

Women and children are falling prey to all sorts of abuse. Pressures of illegal employment, deportation, and even hunger forces women in the pit of sexual abuse. Some girls are being lured into the sex trade and some are kidnapped and married by sex traders to be sold in other countries as sex labourers. Such cases are known but will not be reported due to social stigma in the Middle East communities.

Children can not enter the education system easily, especially with the increase of financial burdens on their families. Most of the parents cannot afford to put their children in schools and thus many are left without education. Children are forced to work to help their parents. Some factories take advantage of the government policies regarding refugees and employ children for nominal fees and long hours. Such cases are being reported on personal level but never reach the regulatory bodies or the police.

Most refugees cannot afford to pay for the expensive health care systems in both Syria and Jordan. There is no system for providing proper health care for the refugees. Few humanitarian organizations in Amman provide some health care for free, but they do not have medications to treat many acute illnesses and provide much less for chronic ones. Most malignancies are diagnosed late, patients are not treated, and some are left to die. To add insult to injury, most families have no money to bury their dead. Some families started to beg in mosques and churches and some even search the dumpsters for food. Psychological problems including depression and posttraumatic stress syndromes are widespread among both adults and children.

These detailed information were collected by the MHRG members in their field visits to the refugees.

All the listed above increased more by 2009 as the years of suffering endured by them is continuing and their resources are dwindling. It was also noticed that a few kidnappings occurred in these countries. Threats from gangs linked to Iraqi gangs appeared. Some Iraqi kidnappers were identified by their victims and were reported to the local police; however, because the crimes happened in Iraq the criminals were freely still roaming and threatening the Mandaean.

Most Mandaean have presented their cases to the UNHCR offices in Amman and Syria. They are usually granted temporary protection cards, but those cards have no value with the authorities in both countries. The UNHCR regional offices in Syria had limited number of staff and

resources until recently⁶⁰. They were not able to deal with large numbers of refugees. However, the UNHCR did expand their offices in 2007-2008 but still need more resources and help in order to deal with hundreds of thousands of refugees and be able to help them find proper solution to their dilemma.

We urge the UNHCR to look at the most vulnerable of the minorities. The Mandaeans do not receive particular support from any governmental or non-governmental agencies. Other Iraqi refugees have resources of financial support from countries and organizations affiliated to their faiths.

There are large Mandaean communities in Australia, Sweden and USA. We hope that the rest of the resettled refugees will follow their community to be able to continue their faith freely in a safe place.

Two Mandaean families are still in Yemen one of them has been there for more than 6 years. Their cases should be dealt with ASAP by the USA immigration authorities as they are the resettlement country as per UNHCR in Yemen. Six families in Libya have been waiting for a solution for more than 3 years.

The Mandaean Refugees are targeted for planned conversions^{60a}.

Mandaean Returnees

On March 31 2009, in a testimony submitted by refugee international for a hearing before the U.S. Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, (One Hundred Eleventh Congress), the first section stated on page 7 that, "The U.S and the international community must also turn their attention to Iraqis who will not be able to return home, whether they are refugees or internally displaced. They may be too vulnerable to return, or have reasons to fear for their safety". Also on page 4 it stated: "As for IDPs, many fear returning because returnees have been killed"^{60b}.

On March 8 2008, Mr. Muhanad Safaa Al-Dehaisi was killed in Al-Bayaa area in Baghdad, less than twenty-four hours after his return to Baghdad. He was in Jordan as a refugee and was forced to return after exhausting all his living resources. The lack-of-resources problem is getting worse for all Mandaeans in Syria and Jordan who can never return to Iraq and thus a solution has to be found urgently.

Abdul Kareem Mutashar Sbahi Al-Gaelani, a Mandaean man born on July 1 1957, was kidnapped on March 10 2007 after being deported from Denmark on December 29 2006. The victim had to pay the ransom in order to be released and then find a refuge in a different country.

Tahseen Abdullah Abid Shindy was found dead after two weeks of kidnapping that took place on February 3 2007, on his way to Ramadi province after returning to Iraq from Syria. The victim's family never received the body, and left Iraq to live Syria.

Hiatham Mahdi Saleh was brutally murdered at his house in Al-Saydiya district in Baghdad, after returning from Jordan on September 5 2006.

Raa'd Farhan Shnan was Kidnapped for more than 7 months after returning to Iraq form Syria. His body was then dumped in Al-Bayaa district of Baghdad on March 19 2008 and the victim was announced dead ten days later.

⁶⁰ <http://www.hrw.org/reports/2006/jordan> 1 106/

^{60a} www.reliefweb.int/rw/rwb/nsf/db900sid/SODA-6272WR?OpenDocument&Click

^{60b} www.refugeeinternational.org/policy/testimony/return-and-resettlement-displaced-iraqis

The above mentioned details were re-submitted to the UNHCR office in Geneva in May 2009O.

On Saturday, September 19 2009, two young goldsmiths, Mr Farqad Faiq Authman and Mr. Muhand Qasim Abdul-Razzaq (both in their twenties), were massacred by four masked gun men using silenced guns and knives. After several bullets in their heads, the victims were knifed down to die. Both murdered used to be in Syria a year before, when their refugee applications were rejected by Australia. They applied for the UNHCR but their processing was delayed for some unknown reasons. After all their money had dwindled, both returned to Basra / Iraq where they lost their lives in the same morning, with a religiously motivated crime.

The Mandaean community is quite disturbed with the actions and decisions of some countries, in relation to asylum seekers. Recently some Mandaean cases (who applied for asylum on arriving to Sweden), receive immediate rejection as if they are forced to return to Iraq where they would be very vulnerable. In a letter from Refugee International to the Danish government it stated: The

The Mandaean community in Denmark is supposed to be qualified for special protection measures, based on the conditions currently prevailing in Iraq⁶¹.

The Iraqi Refugee Committee wrote in its report of 2008: "There is a need for the European Union to adopt common policies and practices toward Iraqi asylum seekers in order to harmonize protection standards and ensure that no one is forcibly returned to Iraq. Tragically, some EU member states are still sending Iraqis back to Iraq⁶².

It was noted that nearly 50% of the families who escaped to Arbil in the last 2 years, have moved to Syria and Jordan. Also, as recent as September 2009, many families left Kirkuk too.

In a letter dated October 23 2006, issued by the European Centre for Kurdish studies addressed to the highest court authority in Düsseldorf (Germany), it was mentioned that; "it is not possible for Mandaeans to establish presence in northern Iraq due to lack of job opportunities, language difficulties and continued religious harassment by Kurdish extremists". We noticed that the same situation is consistent for two years now.

MRG 2008 report commented that; "for most Mandaeans, relocation to the KRG was not an option, as few had family or community ties in the area⁶³".

The United States Commission on international religious Freedom annual report of May 2009 states that, "Interviews with some returning refugees indicate that they are returning because of the difficult economic conditions in their countries of asylum. The Iraqi government is providing returning families with cash assistance, but concerns remain about safety, security, inadequate employment opportunities and services".

While the MPI Migration Policy Institute states in its report dated January 18 2008, *The Iraqi Refugee Crisis: "The Need For Action* (page 23), currently illegal entry is practically the only way for Iraqis to enter the EU member state in order to claim asylum. It is estimated that the cost to reach Europe from Iraq is as much as \$10,000. Not surprisingly, it is usually the elite who are able to make the trip. Even within Jordan and Syria, the majority are middle class and well educated, while the poor are left behind in Iraq⁶⁴".

The International Rescue Committee fully agrees with the UNHCR statement of November 23, 2008 on returns to Iraq: "UNHCR does not believe that the time has come to promote, organize

⁶¹ www.reliefweb.int/rw/rwb/nsf/db900sid/SODA-6272WR?OpenDocument&Click

⁶² www.theirc.org/resources/2008/iraq-report.pdf

⁶³ (Home Office-Country Of Origin Report 2009 page 137, .21.50)

⁶⁴ www.migrationpolicy.org/pubs/mpi-the_Iraqi_refugee_crisis_the_need_for_action_011808.pdf

or encourage return”. Also the (UNHCR spokesperson Jennifer Pagonis briefing note: “UNHCR cautious about returns⁶⁵”.

The UNHCR launched an appeal document (Jan 8 2008) to fund its operations for 2008 on behalf of Iraqi refugees and stresses that “UNHCR cannot, at this time, promote or encourage the return of Iraqi refugees, citing continuing security concerns and other factors⁶⁶”.

The MPI states that: “This movement back to Iraq does not necessarily indicate that conditions are improving or that returns are even voluntary⁶⁷”.

The Ministry of Displacement and Migration of Iraq and the International Organization for Migration / Baghdad, in a report of March 2009 failed to mention of any Mandaean returning to Iraq.

The report released in April 2008 by Refugees International stated: “Returns, largely by a lack of resources and assistance in the places of displacement, have taken place on a small scale, but have proven to be unsustainable, as many returnees ended up having to flee again⁶⁸”.

What is the solution?

Between the 1st and 4th of July 2009, forty four delegates from thirty two Mandaean associations or their world wide representatives, and also representative from Iraq, met in Sodertalje – Stockholm- Sweden to discuss the Mandaean situation as an ethno religious and linguistic minority and as a indigenous people of Iraq. Long discussions took place in relations to the documents of the conference which were presented to the community members in all of the countries over six months prior to the conference. The delegates were concerned and disturbed about Mandaean’s status, and expressed alarming accounts about their very existence and continuation and sustainability as a small community with the previously mentioned specific criteria.

Our community in Iraq is still in need of active protection, formal institutional and parliamentary recognition, as equal citizens without human rights violations. The delegates did recognise that the Mandaean are a native of Iraq and do look forward for a peaceful and secure Iraq where all citizens can live freely.

However, the delegates expressed distressing alarm about the continuous atrocities against the Mandaean, abuse of their heritage and property as community and as individuals, and the critical balance of security for the small numbers left there which are less than 5000 people distributed in many cities and locations.

For the Mandaean inside Iraq:

Urgent steps:

Urgent steps are needed to provide security and build trust between the minorities and the major ruling powers. These steps can be summarised by:

- After the Iraqi authorities recognized that the problem of minorities, do exist, there was a need to establish “Minorities Security Council” in Iraq. This Council should directly linked to the PM office and include in addition to all representatives of minorities, representatives from the UN agencies. The job of this council is to guarantee fast response in cases of emergency, proper investigations, and follow up plans of action to restore confidence. It would be the

⁶⁵ <http://www.unhcr.org/news/NEWS/4747058d4.html>

⁶⁶ <http://www.unhcr.org/news/NEWS/478395d94.html>

⁶⁷ www.migrationpolicy.org/pubs/mpi-The_Iraqi_refugee_crisis_The_Need_for_Action_011808.pdf

⁶⁸ [www.reliefweb.int/rw/rwfiles2008.ns/filesbyrwdocUnidfilenames/SHIG-7DQBUG-full_Report.pdf/\\$file/Full_Report.pdf](http://www.reliefweb.int/rw/rwfiles2008.ns/filesbyrwdocUnidfilenames/SHIG-7DQBUG-full_Report.pdf/$file/Full_Report.pdf)

proper place for the minorities to voice their concerns since they have no proper representation on any level.

- The constitutional changes should be implemented to guarantee proper parliamentary representation of the minorities on a quota bases.
- The legal system should be improved, changed and cleared of the old laws that hinder the proper ability of religious minorities to practice their own way of life. The legal system has a long way until it becomes re-educated and changed to guarantee the rights of all the society to live in peace and harmony.
- The Government of Iraq (GOI) should actively punish those clergies who preach for disregarding the rights of other religions or call for discrimination in public or private. The GOI should also work with the religious leaders on producing a clear Fatwa's for the tolerance and acceptance of all other minorities by both Islamic Sunni and Shia's clergies.
- The GOI should address the refugee problem responsibly and show responsibility in the humanitarian efforts and address it as an Iraqi problem rather than a UNHCR problem.
- Employment should be based on citizenship rather than party or sectarian affiliations.
- GOI should establish a true rule of law to prevent the illegal confiscation of Mandaean houses and belongings.
- A program should be in place to guarantee the rights of minorities as an indigenous Iraqi population whose rights are preserved, in addition to their properties to maintain a home for them to return to in the future.

Long term steps:

- Changes in the constitution to guarantee equity based on citizenship, and to remove any religious or sectarian notions that may hinder the real democracy to be established.
The GOI (Government of Iraq) should work with the Islamic religious establishment to produce "Fatwas" that recognise the Mandaean as "*People of the Book*" and to prohibit any religious discrimination by actively educating the society about religious co-existence through Media venues, schools, and resources.
- The GOI should help build the infrastructure of the Mandaean religious establishment in Iraq and guarantee descent living for the priests as well as maintaining and establishing proper places for worship.

For the Mandaean refugees:

- The international community and especially the USA, the UK, Australia, the EU countries, UNHCR, and all other NGO's, should act to prevent this humanitarian disaster from continuing: One of the oldest and most peaceful communities in the Middle East is being annihilated under the eyes of the international community⁶⁹.
- The Mandaean's continued presence as refugees in Syria and Jordan is not possible anymore. The only durable solution to the refugees' plight is to have them settled in safe countries such as Australia, USA or Sweden. As discussed above, it seems there is no chance that the situation in Iraq will be hospitable for them in the near future and the return to Iraq at the

⁶⁹ www.minorityrights.org/download.php?id=119

present time is not feasible. Although, it is fair to say that the safety situation may be improving in some areas in Iraq for certain refugee populations, however this is not the case for Mandaeans. Consequently, the only option to save Mandaeans culture and religion from extinction is to relocate them as a group rather than individuals. Otherwise their ancient culture, tradition, religion and language will disappear forever. The University of In Rutgers Linguist, works to preserve Mandaean language and culture articles specifically mentions: “If you send an Iraqi Catholic to Switzerland, he will easily find a church that will embrace him, Sending four families of Mandaeans to Switzerland...what happens to their children? It’s really finishing up what the insurgency has done, which is to annihilate this religion from the face of this earth”. The comment is made by the General Secretary of the Mandaean Association Union.

- As a last resort, Mandaean refugees are randomly accepting their resettlement in different countries due to desperation, which is quite destructive to the community.

In an interview by the BBC, Dr Layla Alroomi revealed: “We feel our community, our religion, and our culture are slipping away from our hands”. The BBC states that, “There are fewer than 1,000 Mandaeans living in the UK. Their faith, which came before Islam and Christianity, is based on pacifism and began in what is now Iraq before the birth of Christ.” Dr. Alroomi added: “We have no priest...We don’t have a place to meet⁷⁰”.

- The U.N declaration for the protection of indigenous, ethnic and religious minorities is compatible with the situation of Mandaeans, and should be applied. Furthermore, the International law for the prevention of genocide should be considered for the Mandaeans’ case⁷¹.
- Because of the role and responsibility of the United States in Iraq, and the commitments that the Coalition governments have made before and after the invasion of Iraq, the United States, the United Kingdom, and Australia have special obligations, least of which is morally to step up and save the Mandaeans and other religious minorities in Iraq⁷². These governments should acknowledge that Mandaeans will not be safe from persecution in Iraq in any eventuality, and should therefore provide Mandaeans with permanent protection by accepting them for resettlement.

The United States of America, in particular, should have obligations to save the Mandaeans of Iraq. The United States Government should grant a P2 visa without delay to the Mandaean refugees as members of an extremely endangered religious minority that is at the verge of extinction due to religious persecution as recommended. In the Human Rights First report: Promises to the Persecuted, *The refugee Crisis in Iraq Act of 2008*, released April 2009 section Promises to the Persecuted- sec 5 :To the State Department: Create additional P2 resettlement categories for vulnerable groups, as directed by the Act, including, certain Iraqi religious and minority groups- e.g. Mandaeans and LGBT Iraqis, who continue to face life threatening danger inside Iraq and have little prospective of safe return- including those without close family members in the United States⁷³.

Also in the USCIRF page 52: In February 2008, the State Department announced a new policy increasing direct access for certain Iraqis to the U.S. Refugee admissions program, as required by the Refugee Crisis in Iraq Act of 2007. Among the requirements of that Act is the creation of a new Priority-2 (P2) category in the U.S. Refugee Admission program for certain Iraqis from “religious or minority” communities with close family members in the United States, allowing them to apply directly for resettlement in the U.S without the UNHCR

⁷⁰ <http://news.bbc.co.uk/1/hi/uk/7678123.stm>

⁷¹ <http://www.genocidewatch.org/news/IraqGenocideWatchMandaeansofIraq.htm>

⁷² <http://www.usip.org/isg/p9> (Iraq Study Group report)

⁷³ <http://www.humanrightsfirst.org/pdf/090428-RP-iraqi-progress.pdf>

primary referral. The amendment also authorized the Secretary of State to create additional P2 categories for other vulnerable Iraqis.

In our report posted in March 2008, we pointed out the importance of a P2 Visa, and this is eagerly awaited and hoped for. However it is important to consider a few cities or localities for the resettlement instead of the current criteria where Mandaeans are scattered among more than 32 US states which makes their long term survival, as a distinctive group, questionable.

Based on the HPG (Humanitarian Policy Group) Policy Brief 30 Humanitarian action in Iraq: Putting the pieces together on page 1 in Key messages pointed out a reasonable approach to refugee Iraqi communities which applies to the Mandaeans: "There is an urgent need to establish a common humanitarian agenda in Iraq and to reassert a clear humanitarian identity. This demands that agencies establish the means to assess needs and priorities and to speak with one voice. It also demands a reaffirmation of humanitarian principles as a basis of a new compact with civil society and Iraqi communities⁷⁴".

In the MRG (Minority Rights Group International) annual report, released in September 2009, on page 4, it states the, "In order to avoid dispersing more minorities such as the Sabian Mandaeans and Shabaks, and risking the complete disappearance of their cultures, governments of resettlement should consider cooperating to find a solution, with a view to identifying one country that could accept most refugees from a given community not withstanding family reunification^{74a}".

- The MHRG noticed that an ideal approach to the problem of the Mandaeans analyzed in the report by Refugee Council Of Australia (RCOA) Australia's Refugee and Humanitarian Program 2009- 10, on page 39/40-- 5.6 states that: *Building cooperation between resettlement states*: Current approaches of states in their resettlement negotiations with UNHCR encourage piecemeal solutions, with a multitude of states regularly taking small numbers of refugees from the same refugee camps. Within each country, these refugees are often dispersed to a variety of cities and towns, with authorities in many localities simultaneously facing the challenge of finding interpreters and suitable settlement support for what was originally a single population. This is particularly problematic for a group like the Mandaeans, forced out of Iraq by terrible persecution and now struggling to maintain a religious and cultural identity as they are dispersed into many countries. Resettlement procedures caused splitting of, not only communities in general, but also families by resettling members of the same family to different cities sometime. Australia could play a role in brokering discussion about how resettlement countries could permit resettled refugees to rejoin relatives who have been resettled elsewhere. Simple measures, such as adjustments to resettlement quotas, could be put in place to compensate any nation which experiences a noticeable net influx of refugees through this process. The lessons learned from this experience could help to inform UNHCR's practice in resettlement, informing attempts to reduce the incidence of families being separated in the future. RCOA believes that Australia should foster discussion, through UNHCR's Annual Tripartite Consultations on Resettlement, and how individual countries could take primary responsibilities for resettlement of particular refugee situations. If supported, this would help to address some of the problems of dispersal mentioned earlier and enable each resettlement country to focus settlement on refugees from a smaller number of language and cultural groups⁷⁵.
- UNISCO has already declared the Mandaean language a threatened language. The international community should look seriously in helping the Mandaean refugees to resettle in one country, which permits religious freedom and help preserve their language and where a community of Mandaeans can preserve their existence for the future.

⁷⁴ www.odi.org.uk/hpg

^{74a} <http://www.minorityrights.org/8132/reports/uncertain-refuge-dangerous-return-iraqs-uprooted-minorities.html>
see also <http://www.minorityrights.org/download.php?id=690>

⁷⁵ www.refugeecouncil.org.au/Docs/resources/submissions/2009-10-intakesub.pdf

- The UNHCR has an urgent obligation to start processing more cases for resettlement, and deal with the Mandaean as a group. Currently, there are more than 700 Mandaean families that need urgent assessment and approval for resettlement. We urge the organization to take active steps to provide protection for Mandaean refugees in Jordan and Syria and give them a proper legal status to prevent abuses.
- The UNHCR should consider granting all Mandaean a full refugee status as a group and not on an individual basis, and giving them complete protection from forcible returns to Iraq guided by the RCOA (Refugee Council of Australia) analysis⁷⁶.
- Proper Medical, and humanitarian assistance should be offered as well as financial support to agencies that can provide such help to the refugees. Active steps from the European Union and USA should also be taken to secure the funds assigned to Mandaean refugees
- The Government of Iraq (GOI) should guarantee that each refugee should receive, at least, the basic humanitarian support, including health and education, either directly or through the UN agencies. After all they are Iraqi citizens who escaped their country due to failure of the GOI to provide them with protection. The government has a legal and moral responsibility to give them the basic support.
- The GOI should be responsible for recording and protecting the properties abundant in Iraq by Mandaean who fled seeking for protection. This should also include protection of all Mandaean history such as documentation, and archives until such time when Mandaean's return becomes safe.
- Militia leaders should be held accountable for crimes committed against humanity when they or their followers are caught by police in the future, and publicise such cases to give a firm signal that violence against religious minorities cannot be tolerated.
- The MHRG believes that the complexity and the seriousness of the Mandaean situation justifies an urgent international conference supported by the U.N and the international community, to analyze the future according to the self determination of Mandaean as per the international law and their rights as indigenous people.

⁷⁶ *ibid*

Conclusion

The Mandaean are part of the indigenous people of Iraq. They are a religious and ethnic minority that is facing annihilation. All articles of the UN declaration that apply to the protection of the indigenous, ethnic and religious minorities are compatible with the Mandaean's situation and should be applied. The Sabian Mandaean in Iraq are looking for protection from the hate crimes that they are facing accordingly. Mandaean are looking for the UNHCR, USA, Australia and Sweden in particular and the international community in general to save their lives, children, and culture, and to prevent the genocide that is currently happening to them.

We believe that the situation is beyond the Mandaean's ability to recover from this storm as they managed to do in the past. More than 85% of the Mandaean community live abroad, and so do the vast majority of their priests. The international community should look at gathering the Mandaean refugees in one country as their only hope of continuing as one group.

There are about five thousand Mandaean who still live in Iraq hoping that the situation will improve in the future. The community leadership inside Iraq is looking forward for active steps by the Iraqi government to improve security and build bridges of trust with them and all other minorities.

Appendix

Atrocities against the Sabian Mandaean Religion followers Since April 9 2003

List of the Murdered Mandaeans

2003

1. Fadha', Saddam Hummadi Obaid, April 23th, Maisan province.
2. Sabih Shibib Elbab (60 yrs old), April 26th, Baghdad.
3. Hassani Rahim Al Othmani, May 15th, Souwerah, South Baghdad.
4. Khalid Ferhan Saif, May 3rd, Basra province.
5. Zaman Abd Alhamid Adeed, June, Karada, Baghdad.
6. Karim Askar Al Othmani, June 26th, Souwerah, South Baghdad.
7. Fakriah Khthir Kattan (housewife), July, Baghdad.
8. Yahya Bardan Aflog, August, Baqoubah province.
9. Ahsan Bardan Aflok, August, Baqoubah province.
10. Nasha't Abdul Raheem Sadeq born 1948 has been targeted on the morning of August 13th 2003 on his way to work by militants who arranged and set him in a trap, hitting him on the head. He then taken to Al-Yarmook hospital and announced dead after few hours.
11. Salim Mohan Aljayzani, September, Hai AlShaab, Baghdad.
12. Firas Faraj Saleh, October, Habaniya, Ramadi province.
13. Farooq Ati Lasam, October 9th, Baghdad.
14. Satar Radi Zboon, (45 yrs old), October 22nd, New Baghdad, Baghdad. Satar murdered in front of large crowd.
15. Mohand Abd-Alsahab Almhanawi, November 7th, Baghdad.
16. Dafar Abd Alrahim Khoga, November, Mansour, Baghdad.
17. Nasir Sabah Abdallah (interpreter), November, Baghdad.
18. Monther Hasson Mola Al-Khamesi, (25 yrs old), December 13th, Al Shorta/4, Baghdad.

2004

19. Baha'a Abdalahad Mtashar, January, Maisan province.
20. Laith Anis Amoor, January 11th, Baghdad.
21. Kasam Lafta Katen, February 7th, Baghdad.
22. Riyad Badri Zbari, February 10th, Baghdad.
23. Asad Hadi Khafi, February, Baghdad.
24. Shafa'a Nasar Majeed (miss), February, Baghdad.
25. Raad Arbi Abeed, February, Baghdad.
26. Ahmad Mahar Abdallah, March, Baghdad.
27. Salman Abdallah Al-Khamisi, May, Baghdad.
28. Mazin Hesnawi, May 17th.
29. Mrs Ibtisam A Sabhan (born 01/07/1936) killed on August 1st in Baghdad for refusing to give her daughter for marriage to terrorist and refusing to pay ransom. Her Son was killed in Basra in 2003 by extremists.
30. Haytham Abdul-Razaq Talib, November, by Um Al Tobool Mosque, Baghdad.
31. Yahya Haithem Abdul-Razaq (Child), November, by Um Al Tobool Mosque, Baghdad.
32. Rand Salam Talib, (19 yrs old), November, by Um Al Tobool Mosque, Baghdad.
33. Mazin Majad Hazam Al-Sabiri (45 yrs old), December 10th, Al Bayaa, Baghdad.
34. Abdalsada Aumarah killed in 2004 in Baghdad by hit and run speeding car leaving a wife and five daughters.

2005

35. Hadi Salim Mutar, January 3rd, Al Sader City, Baghdad.
36. Ryad Radhi Habib, leader of the Mandaean Council in Basra, January 16th, Basra province.
37. Jamal Khmas Tamol (Veterinary doctor), February 1st, Baghdad.
38. Wasfi Majid Khashkool (35 yrs old), February 5th.
39. Waleed Hasan Thabit (45 yrs old), February 28th, Al Dora, Baghdad.
40. Muhannad Khazaaal Lafta, March, Baghdad. Lafta was bludgeoned to death with hammers.
41. Salwa Samir Aziz (25yrs old, miss), March, Baghdad.
42. Wisam Majid Khaskool Al-Mesodni, April, Amiriya, Baghdad.
43. Rahman Sabri Almajadi, April 14th, Baghdad.
44. Khairy Abdul Razaq, April 2nd, Al Mechanics, Baghdad. Murdered in his office with machine guns.
45. Moayad Ibrahim Mohiy Kzar, April 11th, Baghdad.
46. Salah Lafta Saleh (20 yrs old), June 1st, Ramadi province, kidnapped from University by extremist who had learned Saleh was a Mandaean. His body was found thrown in a street
47. Amar Daif Kareem (18 yrs old), June, Nasreah province.
48. Maher Sharad Zbala, June 6th, Baghdad, murdered in front of his family
49. Abdul Raheem Al-Musodani, June 15th, Al Dora, Baghdad.
50. Nawar Hameed Dakheel, June 28th, murdered by his house
51. Basim Shenshal Al-Sunaid, July 15th, Al Mansour, Baghdad.
52. Haitham Mahdi Saleh, July, Al Saydia, Baghdad, brutally murdered in his home
53. Fawzi Mezban Al-Khameesi (50 yrs old), July 31st, Baghdad. He was kidnapped from his house, tortured, killed and cut into pieces. No ransom was demanded nor was any thing stolen from his house.
54. Anwar Manam Saleh (20 yrs old), August 15th, Ramadi province.
55. Saeed Naeem Thahab (40 yrs old), August 24th, Baghdad.
56. Issam Jabar Hamadi, September 28th, Baghdad.
57. Marwan Salam Sabri Salman (Child), September 28th, Al Bayaa, Baghdad.
58. Kamal Rathi Zabon, October 10th, Baghdad.
59. Amjad Naeem Dhahab, October 3rd.
60. Dafer Zaki, October 20th, Baghdad.
61. Basam Kasam Sokawi (19 yrs old), November 13th, Baghdad.
62. Khairy Satar Farhan (Contractor), November, Al Dora, Baghdad.
63. Ahmad Zaki Al-Mandawa, November.
64. Sarah Najim Hani, December 28th.

2006

65. Umran Sahar, February 15th, Al-Suwara.
66. Mahir Jameel Jeyad Al- Zuhairy, April 9th, killed after paying ransom, he was strangled, burnt and threw near to a dump.
67. Adel J. Al-Kalmashi, May 23rd, unknown group threatened him, Adel left the area, but has been killed after been identified
68. Salam Menatei, May 26th, Baghdad, murdered in front of his family
69. Ahmad Atta, May 28th, Al Amel, Baghdad, received threat to leave the area, he did, but was killed in his shop and his body was left in the street for a while.
70. Yahya Barakh Bahidh Al-Chuhaily, June 6th. killed near Rumadi with an attempt to kill the whole family. His two daughters and two year old son (killed on 6th. of June) on the Ramadi highway.
71. His wife, sister and other daughter where badly injured and in hospital. They were stoped by insurgence during their escape to Jordan and killed after they knew they were Mandaean (total number killed 3)

72. Shahad Al- Chuhaily Child 3yrs, June 6th. killed with father.
73. Noor Al- Chuhaily, Child 12 yrs, killed on June 6th. with father.
74. Wud Al- Chuhaily, Child 14 yrs, June 6th. killed with father. The Mother; Hanaa Joory Zahi (Mrs Al-Chuhaily) Injured and now suffer from severe nervous breakdown because she witness one of her daughter's body being torn in two pieces. The other children, Azal 6y, Rafal 8y severe left with severe psychological trauma.
75. Manhal Heliel, June, Al Shaab, Baghdad & injured his Son, June.
76. Jaseb Edan Lafta, June 17th, Al Sader city, Baghdad.
77. Atif Saeed Al-Kilany, June 19th, Baghdad.
78. Mezdeher Kalid Al-Muhanna, July 17th, Mahmodia area.
79. Raheem Rasheed Al-Sabiri, July 5th, Al Dora, Baghdad.
80. Zuhair Oaddah Fandi, July 7th, Al Dora, Baghdad.
81. Rasheed Abed Wady, July 9th, Baghdad.
82. Bassam Ali Ka'aed Alkalmshi (23yrs old), July 20th, Al Shaab, Baghdad.
83. Shihab Algum Dukhan Al-Othmani August 27th, Deyala province.
84. Diyaa Noori Nasir Shiltagh Al-Musoodni, August 30th.
85. Kousay Sabah Shamikh Zighayer (23yrs old), August 31st, Kurkok province.
86. Razzak Jabbar Al-Mihanna, September 26th, Baghdad, he was slaughtered.
87. Fadaam Kawoosh Al-Sabahi Al-Mandawi (74 yrs old), October 6th, Killed and injured his Son seriously.
88. Raad Matar Falih Al-Othmani, October 10th, Al-Suwara, South of Baghdad.
89. Ali Riyad Saeed Dakheel Al-Khafagi, October 11th, Abo Ghraib, South of Baghdad.
90. Husam Jabbar Abaid Al-Zuhairi, October 16th, Baghdad.
91. Oday Abdulla Abid Al-Sada Al-gaylani, October 21st, Mahmoodia, South of Baghdad.
92. Ziad Majed Sabbar Al-Zuhairi (17 yrs old), October, Al Yarmook, Baghdad.
93. Muhamad Fahmi Durbash Al-Dulaimi, November, Deyala province.
94. Azhar Ameen, Farhan (miss), November 9th, Al Saidia, Baghdad.
95. Hazim Raheem Zghair Al-Zuhairi (19 yrs old), November 11th, Mahmoodia, south Baghdad,
96. Suhail Jani Sahar, born 1946, Nov 19th, Eskanderia
97. Abid Kareem Hajim Sultan Al-Kulmishi, born 1929, November 21st, Hay Al Amel, Baghdad
98. Son of Kadir Amer Al-Khamis (Waiting for more information)
99. Maysaa Harbi Thurb Al-Mahanawi (miss), November 28th, Hay Al Amel, Baghdad
100. Talib Salman Araby, practicing to be a religious leader, November.
101. Kareem Salman Araby, December 2nd, killed near his house execution style, Hay Uoor, Baghdad.
102. Kareem Jabbar Al- Mihanna, body found slaughtered on December 12th, Hay Al Amel, Baghdad. His brother slaughtered on September 26th 2006
103. Jihad salman Al-Nashi, December 26th.
104. Wasif Aziz Lami Al-Dehaisi, a Pharmacist, assassination attempt in December, he shot badly in the back and leg, in hospital in critical condition.

2007

105. Dr Sabah Zahroun Waham Al-Sam, January, Al Mansour, Baghdad.
106. On January 11th 2007 the Mandae Shaker Aboud Kammas was subjected to injury by shooting with nine shots, they were targeting his life. People then transferred him to Syria for treatment, as well as fear of the return of offenders and murderers, but he died there on January 22nd.
107. Abdul Wahed Ghanem Luaeby (born 1962, driver to sect leader), January 15th, Al Jaderia bridge, Baghdad.
108. Haleem Janzeel Muhaibes Al-Zuhairy, January 20th, Maysan province.
109. Hameed Ghazi Kareem Al-Eadany, February 2nd, Al Dora, Baghdad.
110. Ramzi Adday Al-Zuhairy, February 5th, Hay Al Amel, Baghdad.
111. Ramzi is father to 7 daughters living in Saidia, Baghdad. His family recieved many threats by phone for arranging a furenal to him.

112. Wesam Jar Allah Manhoosh Al-Sabti (born Basra 1963), killed on February 7th, Baghdad for arranging a funeral for Ramzi above.
113. Saidiya Saeed Al-Khafagi (Mrs), February 14th together with her boys and kidnapping her daughters to unknown destination.
114. Tahseen Abdullah Abid Shindy found dead after two weeks of kidnapping which took place on February 3rd 2007 on the way to Ramadi province His family never received the body. Family left Iraq to live in Syria.
115. Salih Mahdi Habeeb, March 11th, Saidia, Baghdad.
116. Husham Auda Zghair Al-Khamisi condemn publicly kidnapping his brother Saad on March 8th 2007 which led to the return of same gunmen, kicking him badly, loosing conciseness then died after a week on March 15th 2007.
117. The above two victim's brother Adnan killed in Anbar which led to their father passing a way as a result.
118. Eman Ali Hoozy (Mrs), April 15th Baghdad besides her three daughters:
119. Maryam Riyadh Khazaal
120. Malak Riyadh Khazaal
121. Yamama Riyadh Khazaal
122. Mane'e Funjan Nu'aman Al-Suhaily, April 18th, Al Ea'lam, Baghdad.
123. Yahya Abadi Al-Uthmani, May 4th, Nasiriya province.
124. Adel Mubarak Ibrahim (born 1980), May 17th, Al Dora, Baghdad.
125. Salama Hamdi Salih (Mrs) killed on May 22nd 2007 in a truck explosion in Al-Amel district, Baghdad Husband Atshan Khashan injured.
126. Brothers Bassam and Ghasan Ma'yoof attacked by machine gun on May 25th 2007 at work at Khoor Al Zubair south of Basra killing Bassam and severely injuring his brother Ghasan.
127. Layla Laiby Mukalaf Al-Khamisi (Mrs.), June 12th, Al Saidia, Baghdad.
128. Bader Haloob Waheem Al-Khamisi, July 1st, Al Ea'lam, Baghdad.
129. Esam Abdul Jabbar Funjan, July 9th, Baghdad.
130. Noor Saad Al-Khamisi (17 yrs old), July 10th on the way back from Syria.
131. Aatif Jamil Muhuy Kezar Al- Khamisi (born 1965), August 5th, Al Qadisiya, Baghdad.
132. Arslan Aatif Abdul Raheem Al- Khamisi, August.
133. Husham Kamil Muhuy Kezar Al- Khamisi born 1964 father of 3 shot and killed on September 3rd 2007 by militants on his way to work in Al-Doora district, Baghdad.
134. Nabeel Khaleel Nasir Jabur Al- Khamisi, September 27th, Abo Disheer, Baghdad.
135. Nazal Jallab Suwady Al- Mesodny, October, karkuk province.
136. Abdul Nabby Abdul Sada Turfy born 1955 kidnapped in Al Bayaa district, Baghdad on October 23rd then killed on October 26th in spite paying \$ 50000 ransom. His only Son 21 yrs old Eahab kidnapped prior to this incident and released after paying ransom.
137. Kan'an Leelo Rayhan, November 16th, Al Bayaa, Baghdad.
138. Bashar Leelo Ghawi, December 12th, Maysan province.
139. Hani Ghadeer Hajim Al-Kuhaili, December 25th, Al Nahar street, Baghdad.
140. Falah Saleem Lazem, December 30th after receiving gun shots on December 25th in Al Nahar Street, Baghdad.

2008

141. Salman Abdullah Nasir killed in Falooja because no ransom has been paid for his release.
142. Najat Abid Gate'a widow born 1959 killed by mortar attack at parent's house in Kut on March 29th 2008 after escaping threat received in Baghdad, the attack led to the killing of another 9 members of the same family:
143. Son Mahdi Salih Nae'em born 1986
144. Son Husam Salih Nae'em born 1990
145. Son Yahya Salih Nae'em born 1998
146. Daughter Nuha Salih Nae'em (Miss) born 1995
147. Enas Safaa Gate'a daughter in law to Mr. Abid Gate'a (Mrs) born 1980

- 148. Daughter Basma Moayad Abid Gate'a born 1999
- 149. Daughter Luma Moayad Abid Gate'a born 2001
- 150. Anhar Muhanad Abid Gate'a born 1986
- 151. Semadra Raad Da'oor born 2007, died on March 30th 2008
- 152. Anhar Salim Khalaf killed on June 9th 2008 at his (shop) work place in Al-Ma'amoon district, Baghdad. The shop located in a close market which surrounded by four police check points.
- 153. Mahdi Abd Al-Kareem Al- Karboli born 1953, BsC in Law killed on September 8th 2008, at his (shop) work place in Al-Sha'ab district, Baghdad besides two other member of the family:
- 154. Son Ahmad Mahdi Abd Al-Kareem Al- Karboli age 7
- 155. Brother Kamil Abd Al-Kareem Al- Karboli born 1965, technician. Total number of bullets fired at the 3 victims by unmasked gang count to 16
- 156. Young Mandaean Saif Majed Al-Majidi killed on October 12 2008 by explosion in Al-Bayaa district, Baghdad on his return from University

2009

- 157. Haytham Hameed Al-Badri
- 158. Young Mandaean Uns Haytham Al-Badri, son to victim Haytham above.
- 159. Louay Asa'd Al-Badri, all above three killed on April 19th 2009 and injured two others Madaeans after attack using guns with silencers in Al-Toobchy district, Baghdad.
- 160. Sameer Araby Shamkhi killed on April 25th 2009 in Al-Shaab district, Baghdad.
- 161. Weam Abdul-Nabi Lazim has been attacked in the morning of August 6th 2009 in Al-Iskan district, Baghdad by militants killing him using guns with silencers and looting all business belongs and variables.
- 162. Abdul Wahid Kudami Bander Hillo's residence attacked by militants on September 2nd 2009 in Baghdad Al-Gadeda district, Baghdad leaving him dead and causing injuries to his wife Maleeha Muhawy whom taken to Al-Kundi hospital for treatment. The victim is the cousin to Sheikh Sattar head of Madaeans community.
- 163. Farkad Fae'k Uthman and Muhanad Kasem Abdul Razzak two young Madaeans killed by militant attacking them on September 9th 2009 in Zubair district , Basra. Farkad shot with few bullets to the chest using gun with silencers. Muhanad shot twice at Kidney and stepped few times in the neck.

List of The Kidnapped Mandaeans

The following are a few examples of kidnappings. Most of the kidnappings are dealt with through intermediaries in full silence or else death will follow:

1. Miss B. Z., May 2003, kidnapped and assaulted.
2. Miss N. S. S., Baghdad.
3. S. L. R., (age 29), July 2nd 2003, Baghdad, still missing
4. L.F.K., (25yrs), Mandaean woman, October, Baghdad, still missing
5. Denial Salam Ajeel Shafer, child, October 27th, Baghdad
6. Evan Shafeeq Bader Kumar, (8 yrs. old), Baghdad
7. Anhar Sami Al-Bankani, child
8. Nofal Adel Hajwal, child, Baghdad
9. Samer Sabih Neema Heliel
10. Sinan Yas Kthier, Baghdad
11. Hala Asaad Al-Sayfee, child, Baghdad
12. Basheer Metasher Sewan, Baghdad
13. Ibraheem Khalil Khalif Al-Asdy, Baghdad
14. Fawzy Mezban Faraj, Baghdad
15. Kareem Salman Areiby, Baghdad
16. Kheiam Raheem Zahron, December 12
17. Kamal raed Sabri, a child kidnapped on 12 December 2004 in Al-Dura, Baghdad. Kamal's mother died as a result.
18. Rawan Raed Sabri, a child kidnapped on 12 December 2004 in Al-Dura, Baghdad Rawan's mother died as a result
19. Hawazn Druied Sabri Darweesh, September 30th, Baghdad
20. Rami Nezar Yaser Sakar, child, Baghdad
21. Hayder Zamil Rathi, Baghdad
22. Raed Jaseb Hathal Al-Zuhairy, Baghdad
23. Reyadh Dakhel Thamer Al-Khamesi, Basra
24. Ferace Atshan Bakhakh, Baghdad
25. Adel Qadory Talal, Baghdad
26. Shaymaa Harab Neema Hashos, Baghdad
27. Feras Moaaid, shot then kidnapped
28. Hamed Jabber Lazim Al-Saife, kidnapping attempt
29. Hussam Sadeq, Baghdad
30. Sadeq Majeed Daalag (40 yrs old), Baghdad
31. Adel Hekmat Sadeq, Baghdad
32. Ram Khabel Atwan (12 yrs old) kidnapping and force circumcision, November 11th
33. Salah Rumi Rhaima, March 20th 2005
34. Newman Jabber Farmhand, Student, March 27th 2005
35. Shirk Bard Kumar, March 2005
36. Basil Assam Latin, child, April 3rd 2005
37. Samia Audi Left, May 8th 2005, Al Sader city, Baghdad
38. Jamal Nair Mohr, May 8th 2005, Al Sader city, Baghdad
39. Selah Malawi, May 8th 2005, Al Sader city, Baghdad
40. Anther Abdul Kari Atria, June 21st 2005, Baghdad
41. Insam Sachet (Miss), June 27th 2005
42. Muwafaq Ghayadh Jabir, June 27th 2005
43. Khalid Abed Al-Sadaha, freed November 10th, during his captivity he witnessed 3 beheadings
44. Leza Saffa Khairy, child, 24 May 2004, Baghdad
45. Mohanad Naim Ghilaim Jari (35 yrs old) kidnapped twice one of the incidents were on 25 September 2004 in Al-Dura, Baghdad
46. Saif Mahir Abdul-Saheb (12 yrs old), October 12 2004, Baghdad
47. Alaa Samee Faraj (38 yrs old), July 7th, Baghdad

48. Weaam Waleed Taih Sabri (19 yrs old), July 9th, Baghdad
49. Ardwan Ayad Athari Shnawah, September 24th 2004, Baghdad
50. Basher K. Alaway, Baghdad
51. Zaydon Khalid Khalel Mallah, Baghdad
52. Mazin Shneshel Talaa Al-Khamesi, Baghdad
53. Wesam Essam Abdullatif, child, April 3rd, Baghdad
54. Zamil O. Lafta Al-Zuhairy (56 yrs old), May 8th, Baghdad
55. Anhr Latif Aouda Aziz, Baghdad
56. Nabil Zaki Mozan (40 yrs old), Baghdad
57. Rami Abdul Razaq Aroebi, Baghdad
58. Rafaat Raed Mereez Farag, September 11th, Baghdad
59. Kamal Ward Mansour, April 18th, Baghdad
60. Saadia Abdullah Mozan (28 yrs old housewife), September 6th, Baghdad
61. Sarmad Qasem Nafil Wali (18 yrs old), October 19th, Baghdad
62. Malik Marzok Kaban, January 18th, Basra
63. Muneer Abdul-Wahed Yousif (50 yrs old), November 5th, Baghdad
64. Raed Jamil Zarzor, June 25th 2003, Abu Ghraib, near Baghdad
65. Taghreed Fadhel Muslem, Baghdad
66. Evan Nadeem Faza'a (28 yrs old), September 13th, Baghdad
67. Abdul Sattar Faris Al-Suhaily (65 yrs old), April 17th, Baghdad
68. Laith Hady Jabek (35 yrs old), May 25th, Baghdad
69. Hadi Saad Salman (47 yrs old), June 19th, Baghdad
70. Abady Neema, Baghdad
71. Suoad Hatab Sahar (40 yrs old Housewife), January 20th, Baghdad
72. Omar Katee Ajmy (21 yrs old), September 6th, Baghdad
73. Latifa O. Aziz (42 yrs old Housewife), September 10th, Baghdad
74. Ramez Jamal Salman Saeed (20 yrs old), August 16th, Baghdad
75. Omar Wasfi Jari (19 yrs old), August 25th, Baghdad
76. Sarmad Sameer Jabar Abdul-Nabi (39 yrs old), August 20th, Baghdad
77. Adel Aiesh Fatah, August 9th, Baghdad
78. Safaa Desher Zamil (42 yrs old), May 25th, Baghdad
79. Kahtan Amer Jabber (68 yrs old), September 26th, Baghdad
80. Dalia faisal about (30 yrs old Housewife), September 18th, Baghdad
81. Essa Abady Faleh (38 yrs old), October 10th, Baghdad
82. Bassam Fawzi Naeem (30 yrs old), August 19th, Baghdad
83. Mukhlad Raheem Kashkol, July 17th, Baghdad
84. Maha Saleem Hamady Aboid, a female, 2004, Baghdad
85. Aseel Thameen Basher Sajet, a female, October 20th 2004 in Al-Mansour, Baghdad
86. Khalid Layoos Afn Al-Athmani, Baghdad
87. Ahmad Mahir Sheck Abdullah Al-Shieckh Yahya, Baghdad
88. Basher Hanon Al-Kelani (60 yrs old), November, Baghdad
89. Helen Ahad Bader, Baghdad
90. Ghassan Shabeb Dhayef Al-Fregy, Baghdad
91. Waleed Khalid Abdul-Sada Al-Sabri, Baghdad
92. Jabar Nasir Thabet Al-Khamesi (50 yrs old), Baghdad
93. Ali Basem Talib Abd Nasir (15 yrs old), Abu-Ghraib, Baghdad
94. Lina Aos Anees Amour, a child, Baghdad
95. Maha Kareem Kargy Yasin (16 yrs old) female, Baghdad
96. Anmar Hafeth Dawood Nafel (18 yrs old), September, Abu-Ghraib, Baghdad
97. Khalid Akram Khalid Mohy (30 yrs old), July 6th, Ramadee province
98. Saleem Hajool Al-Chuhaily (56 yrs old) June 1st, 2005, Ramadee province
99. Alaa Atee (52 yrs old), September 6th
100. Abdul-Jabbar Khalaf Al-Meanawi (38 yrs old), January 4th 2006 , Baghdad
101. Intesar Saad Salman, September 12, Baghdad
102. Inas Saady Jabar, August 29th, Baghdad.
103. Ahmad Zaki Al-Mendawy, Baghdad.

104. Ibtesam Jouda, kidnapped in 2004 , Baghdad
105. Amal Majeed Meklef, 2004 in Baghdad
106. Bushra Hamody Meklef, May 24th, Baghdad
107. Jwan Reyadh Hady, 2004 Baghdad
108. Jouda Shenan Al-Bregy, June 23rd, 2004 Baghdad
109. Raed Kamel Taih, December 11th, 2004, Baghdad.
110. Souad Hatab Sahar, October 20th, Baghdad.
111. Sameer Harby Sabty, September 26th, Baghdad.
112. Senan Khazal Atia, Baghdad
113. Taif Khalel Ibraheem, June 23rd, Baghdad
114. Aoroba Jameel Aziz (miss), August 22nd, Baghdad.
115. Abdul-Wahab Saad Abdul-Wahab, 2004, Baghdad
116. Ohood Mwafq Maky, kidnapped in 2005 in Baghdad
117. Etab Najy Farhan, May 10th, Baghdad
118. Mushreq Abdul-Razaq Adam, August 20th, Al-Muthana province
119. Methaq Abdul-Wahed Shenshel, August 14th, Baghdad.
120. Majed Katee Yousif, Baghdad
121. Melad Oday Yousif, Thi Qar province
122. Mazin Myaser Mahdy, February 22nd, Baghdad
123. Mansour Jabar Mansour and wife, 2005, Baghdad
124. Nashwan Kahtasn Amer, September 18th, Baghdad
125. Awras Abdul-Satar Faris, August 25th, Baghdad
126. Abdul-Wahab Saeed
127. Senan Khazaal
128. Taif Khalil, June 23rd, 2004
129. Yohana Abdul Kathem
130. Hayder Zamil Rathe
131. Ram Wasfi
132. Raed Jaseb
133. Rafy Nezar
134. Yahya Kathem
135. Aziz Sanhour
136. Afyaa Nory rasead
137. Ansar Mnady
138. Shaheed Kareem
139. Aseel Basher, October 20th, 2004
140. Muthafer Halbos
141. Najwan Jabber Farhan, March 27th 2005
142. Emad Jabar Khalaf, January 4th, 2006, Baghdad
143. Asmah Qasem Nafee, October 21st, 2005
144. Ban Toma Zaki, May 2005, Baghdad
145. Suha Lateef Raheem July 2nd, 2004
146. Lez Safaa Khairy, May 24th, 2004
147. Laith Bassam Husny, September 2nd, 2004
148. Mahdy Sabah Helo, kidnapped and attempt to murder
149. Basim Essam Lateef, April 3rd, 2005
150. Mohammad Saleem Hamady, October 27th, 2004
151. Hanaa G. Najim
152. Bahaa Amen Shnawa, January 7th, 2006
153. Sami Kareem Taresh, December 29th 2005, Baghdad
154. Dhafer Al-Zohairy, February 12 2006, Al-Ramady province
155. Fareed Atia Al-Khamesy, February 12 2006, Al-Ramady province
156. Jabar Al-Mesodnay, March 2nd 2006
157. Hamody Metasher, April 2nd 2006
158. Susan Aziz Sayhood (Mrs), baby son and mother in law Rabeeaa Gea'as kidnapped in April 06 in Baghdad, they were assaulted and beaten up which let to the death of the baby

159. Arslan Atif Abdul-Raheem, May 1st 2006
160. Leaby Thamer Al-Kalmashi, May 10th 2006
161. Maytham Jabar Mutar, May 14th 2006
162. Yahya Mohammewd Bayo, (child), May 17th 2006, Baghdad
163. Aiad Tarik Galim, May 25th 2006, Baghdad
164. Adel Haider Shibeab, May 27th 2006, Baladroose
165. Hadeel Tawfeeq Al- Geezani (miss), June 22nd 2006
166. Nael Al- Zuhairi & family, July 1st 2006, Basra province
167. Asa'd Sabah Salman Saadawi, July 10th 2006, Baghdad
168. Saeed Sabah, July 10th 2006
169. Sarmad Rajee Barghash, July 12 2006
170. Muhamad Fahmi, July 14th 2006, Al-Mukhdadia
171. Abood Al-Zuhairy, July 18th 2006
172. Ra'ad Shatan, July 2006 on his way out to Syria
173. Muhanad Mishkal Al-Misodni, July 06, Basra province
174. Nadeq Ghazaal Hammady, July 19th 2006
175. Dheyaa Yasir Mauhey, July 27th 2006, Deyala province
176. Raad Matar Faleh, Seweara, shot and injured
177. Kamil Noori Al-kuhaily, August 2006, Basra province
178. Sarah Sadi Muslim (15 yrs old), August 2006, Syria
179. Dr. Nisreen Abd Al-Lateef Jaleel, a Dentist kidnapped on August 7th 2006 in Baghdad, attempt to kidnapped and killing
180. Nashwan Sameer Dehrab, August 10th 2006, Baghdad
181. Basil Humam Abd Al-Ghani, August 13th 2006, Baghdad
182. Salwan Sameer Dahrab, August 17th 2006, Baghdad
183. Mubarak Hameed Mageed, August 23rd 2006, Baghdad
184. Son of Mr. Diyaa Noori Nasir Shiltagh Al-Musoodni, a young man kidnapped on August 28th 2006 in Baghdad, kidnapped and threaten to be killed, but survive the incident. His father a University lecturer passed a way as a result of the chock.
185. Sami Glass Al-Mandawi, August 29th 2006, Kut province
186. Wajdy Abd Al-Jabar Munhal, September 5th 2006
187. Firas Shaker Ghlaem
188. Nassir Hantoosh Eedan Al- Mihana, September 5th 2006
189. Kamal Fakhri and Son Suroor, September 17th 2006, on their way to Syria
190. Kusai Saeed Salih, September 29th 2006, Heat City
191. Muhanad Wesam Sami, September 29th 2006, Heat City
192. Jasim Rashid Al-Zuhairy, October 1st 2006, Baghdad Kidnapped after being shot in his back
193. Nasrat Abdul jabber Dhamad, October 1st 2006, Baghdad
194. Ayar Sattar Fadhil, Basra province
195. Louay Haraj Madlool Al-Suhairy kidnapped on October 22nd 2006 on the way Syria
196. Safaa Sauri Zagi Al-Khamisi, November 16th 2006, Baghdad
197. Hamid Abood Fandi, November 16th 2006, Baghdad
198. Rashad Jabar Khalaf, November 16th 2006, Baghdad
199. Louay Akram Hayder Hazim 18 yrs old student kidnapped, assaulted, circumcised by force and threatened to kill his family, then released after paying ransom
200. Sadik Abid Allah Jabar Al-Kulmishi and brother, November 29th 2006, Baghdad
201. Jamal Warid Mansour Al-Muhana (48 yrs old), December 2nd 2006, Thee-qar province
202. Kareem Jabbar Al- Mihanna, December 4th 2006, Baghdad
203. Louay Sauri Zagi Al-Khamisi, December 2006, Baghdad
204. Feras Sallom AlShaikh Farag (43 yrs old), December 23rd 2006, Baghdad
205. Faris Aomara Al-Mandawi, January 2007, Diyala province
206. Two daughter to Hamil Musha'l Lazim's family age 14 & 16, January 3rd 2007, Shahraban
207. Sabah Suhail Al-Mhanawi, January 8th 2007, Baghdad
208. Mahmood Shukry Johar, January 11th 2007, Baghdad
209. Rasha Thae (Miss), January 12th 2007, Baghdad
210. Diyaa Hasson Bakhhal, January 13th 2007, Baghdad

211. Faris Al-Kuhaili, January 15th 2007
212. Husam Zaki Al-Sheikh Khazaal, January 15th 2007, Baghdad
213. Faris Emara Al-Mandawi, January 17th 2007, Diyala Province
214. Maytham Abd Al-Razzak Talib Al-Kulmishi, January 25th 2007 Baghdad
215. Family of young Mandaean Saadi Majed Hazim Al-Sabery disappeared on the way to Dewaniya on January 27th 2007, which include
 216. Mum Layla Saeed
 217. Wife; Azhar Atwan Shareef Al-Gailani
 218. Son; Ahmed Saadi Al-Sabery
 219. Daughters; Sara Saadi Al-Sabery
 220. Maryam Saadi Al-Sabery
 221. Narjes Saadi Al-Sabery
222. Esam Aasif Aziz Lamy, January 30th 2007
223. Jasim Rashid Mansoor Al-Zuhairy, February 2nd 2007, Baghdad
224. Tahseen Abdullah Abid Shindy, February 3rd 2007, Ramadi province
225. Abid Al-Sahib Dawood Nafil kidnapped on February 3rd 2007, released after paying \$20,000
226. Husham Jasim Shawi Al-Kalmishi, February 4th 2007, Baghdad
227. Tahseen Satar Helal, February 11th 2007, Baghdad
228. Dhafir Jasib Hathal, February 11th 2007, Baghdad
229. Rana Hellael Al-Zuhairy (miss), February 26th 2007, Baghdad
230. Sheikh Munther Leelo (religious leader) kidnapped by Al-Mahdi army; they has his hair cut and his beard shaved by force then on March 1st 2007 he was hit by explosive in Baghdad and had to undertake a major surgery as a result
231. Salwan Adel Abid Al-Sattar (17 yrs old), March 1st 2007, Baghdad
232. Nisreen Abadi Hattab kidnapped on March 3rd 2007 by militant in Al-Mansoor district, Baghdad while going to work then released after paying ransom
233. Saad Auda Zghair Al-Khamisi, March 8th 2007, Baghdad
234. Abdul Kareem Mutashar Sbahi Al-gaelani, March 10th 2007
235. Ihsan Nasrat Bahoor kidnapped on April 2007 in Al-Mansoor district, Baghdad, but manage to escape his captures
236. Maged Sabri Bahidh Al-Furaegi, April 25th 2007, Baghdad
237. Humam Abid Al-Jabbar Abbod Dummad, April 30th 2007, Baghdad
238. Son to Adel Abed Al-Sattar (17 yrs old), Baghdad
239. Thajer Ibrahim Sabti Sahar, May 8th 2007, Baghdad
240. Feras Auoda Gurry (born 1977), May 17th 2007, Baghdad
241. Munther Azzawi, May 17th 2007, Baghdad
242. Ranya Atheer, a female, Baghdad
243. Saad Jabbar Salih kidnapped by militant on May 22nd 2007 in Al-Doora district, Baghdad, released after paying ransom
244. Khalid Mura'z AlKhamisi, May 24th 2007, Baghdad
245. Rami Raheem Jaralla Manhoosh Al-Sabty, May 28th 2007, Basra province
246. Ihsan Jallawi (born 1981), June 9th 2007, Baghdad
247. Mua'taz Aziz Mageed Layeth kidnapped on June 18th 2007 by militants in Al-Doora district, Baghdad. He was tortured and released on June 20th 2007 after paying ransom and they threaten the family not to return to their house
248. Suhail Gani Al- Nashi, June 2007, Baghdad
249. Talib Jaloob Al-Shaikh Jitheer kidnapped by militant on June 21st 2007 in Al-Doora district, Baghdad, released after paying ransom
250. Fadhil Rasham, July 9th 2007, Baghdad
251. Ali Abdul Khalik Abdullah (10 yrs old), July 24th 2007
252. Malik Aziz Al-Suhali, August 1st 2007, Baghdad
253. Nibras Noori Sabti Sahar (Miss), October 10th 2007
254. Emad Aziz Khasaf, October 24th 2007, Baghdad
255. Dr. Asaad Jabbar Al-Nashi kidnapped by militants on November 5th 2007 in Al- Saidia, Baghdad, tortured and then released after paying ransom
256. Tahseen Sattar Al-Zuhairy, December 12 2007 , Baghdad

257. Muhanad Lateef, December 27th 2007, Baghdad
258. Ayad Araak Muzher kidnapped on January 10th 2008 then released on October 14th after paying ransom
259. Ayad Farhan Al-Khamisi born 1984 kidnapped on January 2008 between Iraq and Kuwait and tortured for a whole week then released after paying \$50,000 ransom
260. Fadaa Shukry Bader (Mrs) a 29 yrs old together with 4 yrs old daughter Ameera Asaad and two and a half yrs old son Ameer Asaad kidnapped in Al-Saidia, Baghdad on April 14th 2008, family managed to secure the release of Fadaa and her daughter
261. Deyaa Talib Muhyee Al-Khamisi kidnapped on April 21st 2008 in Al- Sha'ab district, Baghdad, released after paying ransom
262. Abdullah Muhabis Ghaiad kidnapped on April 29th 2008 by militant in Al- Sha'ab district, Baghdad, released on May 3rd 2008 after paying ransom
263. Saeed Ghareeb Al-Khafagi kidnapped on May 13th 2008 in Al-Saidia district, Baghdad and tortured, finally released after paying ransom
264. Jasib Mehawi Sailan kidnapped on June 18th 2008 by militant in Al- Thawra district, Baghdad while leaving work
265. Bahram Hakeem Noori Al-Dehasi 18 yrs old Mandaean kidnapped on July 08 by militant in Al-Zubair, Basra, \$150000 ransom has been demanded for his release
266. Sa'ad Fakher Herez, a goldsmith kidnapped on September 25th 2008 in Al Hossinia district, Baghdad and released on 26th after paying ransom
267. Asa'd Abd Al-Zahra Abdullah kidnapped on December 7th 2008 in Al Habebia then released in the same day
268. 11 yrs old boy Saeed Mazin Saeed kidnapped on March 10th 2009 close to his house in Phalestine street, Baghdad then released after paying \$25,000 ransom
269. Young Mandaean Rami Mu'een Jasim kidnapped on May 7th 2009 in Baghdad Al-Jadeda district, Baghdad after shooting his dad few times. Rami was released by Police patrol who was passing the seen by consident
270. Ansam Mubarak Muhalhel (Mrs) kidnapped on June 5th 2009 from Phalestine street, Baghdad together with her 11 yrs old Son Saeed who has been kidnapped before on March 10th 2009 (see 269 above)
Both realsed two weeks later after paying \$40,000 ransom. The woman and her son had been tourtured beaten and her body and face was cut by razor.
271. Kamel Henady kidnapped by gang consists of 4 militants on October 31st 2009 from Hay Al Amel, Baghdad. Released after being assaulted and beaten

Threats and Assaults

1. In different areas in Iraq (both Shiaa and Suni areas) like Sadr City in Baghdad (Shiaa area), Falluja (Suni area) and Basra (mixed), during the Friday mosque sermon, extremist clerics have declared that it is religiously acceptable to attack and loot the property of the “infidels” as long as part of the loot is given for the “Islamic cause”.
2. May 2003: The arson of the alcohol brewery and looting of belongings of Salam Ajil Shahir’s in Baquba city.
3. May 7th 2003: The Mandaean community in Baghdad was terrified by the brutal attack on Mr. Mahir Sherad Zebala, his pregnant wife and their four children ages 10, 7, 4, and 2 in their house in Saidia, Baghdad by thugs shouting religious slurs against the Mandaean religion.
4. The burning of a house and personal property in Hawijah, Kirkuk. This act of arson resulted in the murder of a handicapped 23-year-old Mandaean girl who was unable to flee the house.
5. April through June of 2003 saw the destruction of homes and businesses with explosives in Sowerah, Kut. The criminals who committed these bombing attacks were well-known Muslim extremists from the area. The following is a list of the victims:
 - 1) Haitham Faiqe Al Othmani, April 20th 2003
 - 2) Raad Mutar Falih Al Othmani, June 13th 2003
 - 2) Ehsan Faiqe Al Othmani, June 15th 2003
 - 3) Qaise Tua’mah Al Othmani, June 20th 2003
 - 4) Abdullah Menkhi Al Chohaili, June 20th 2003
6. The houses of Fadhel Muhannawi Al Chuhaily and Kamil Gonfuth Al Chuhaily were damaged by two separate grenade attacks on June 10th 2003. The residents were asked to move out of the area or be killed.
7. A bomb was detonated at the house of Halima Fadhel Gzar on June 10th 2003 in Kadessia City. When the bomb failed to do the expected damage, machine gun fire riddled the house and destroyed it.
8. Sam Hannon Al Othmani was assaulted by gunshots on June 15th 2003 in Sowerah, south Baghdad.
9. Karim Askar Al Othmani was assaulted by mobs accusing him of practicing ‘Magic’, June 26th 2003, Sowerah south Baghdad.
10. Jabbar Muhattam suffered gunfire and destruction of the contents of his store. This act was committed by unknown person(s); the excuse given for the assault was ‘the selling of alcoholic drinks’.
11. Both Sheikh Karim Selman Uraibi and his brother Talib suffer an armed assault with an attempt to murder on July 2nd for being Mandaean priests.
12. Six Mandaean jewellery stores were damaged by gunfire on a single night in Sadr City. The original intent was to kill the owners. The following statement was written on one of the six stores: “Your day is coming sub’ba!” Sub’ba (Subi) is a name used quite frequently by the local Muslims instead of the term Mandaean.
13. Attaching of leaflets in the jewelry shopping center of Al Jamhuria City in Basra in which the Madaeans are accused of Magic and fornication, then threatened with severe punishment soon.
14. Yosif Beshir Gatea and Behjet Frhan Gatea were physically assaulted, and their jewelry store was looted on July 3rd in Habibia, Baghdad. The incident happened with the use of grenades and in front of crowds.
15. Mrs. Rafah Dawod Selman was assaulted; a payment of ransom was demanded. She was also threatened to be killed in case she does not move out.
16. Mr. Salam Sabri was assaulted and robbed at gunpoint in front of witnesses, July 7th 2003, Karada, Baghdad. The act was combined with the use of ethnic and religious slurs.
17. Mr. Basim Mohi’s son was kidnapped, Basra. The kidnappers demanded a ransom. He was released with the help of the British forces. Soon after the boy was returned, the kidnappers terrorized the family again this time with messages that all “Sb’ba” (Madaeans) would die. The family escaped the area.
18. Armed attack was perpetrated on Tarmetha Muthana Majeed Glas’s house on January 7th 2005. Glas is a Mandaean priest.

19. Armed attack was perpetrated on Salem Turfi Aziz's house in Kirkuk on January 10th 2005. Aziz is the head of the Mandaean Community in Kirkuk.
20. Armed attack was perpetrated on Naseer Jasim Dhamin's house on January 20th 2005. Dhamin was shot and badly injured.
21. Aseel Raad Fayadh was shot and badly injured on January 29th 2005 in Al-Saidyah, Baghdad.
22. Armed attack was perpetrated on Adel Dishar Zamil's house in Kut province on March 23rd 2005. Zamil is the head of the Mandaean Community in Wasit. A threat was written on the main door of the house stating, "You infidels, pay the tribute, or you will be killed."
23. Engineer Akram Salman's family was attacked by unknown persons on May 26th 2005. His wife, three months pregnant, was badly beaten and lost her unborn child. His son Sinan was kidnapped.
24. Rumi Rhaima's house was attacked on June 10th 2005. His pregnant daughter-in-law Eman Kraidy Rhaima was badly beaten and lost her unborn child.
25. Adel Aziz Khisaf's shop was robbed on June 13th 2005. He had refused to pay the Mujahideen (an extremist Islamic group). His shop was destroyed and his life threatened.
26. Khalid Akram Khalid was robbed and badly beaten, July 16th 2005, Anbar province.
27. Fadhil Khalawi was robbed and badly beaten, July 24th 2005, Basra province.
28. Jameel Jebr was robbed and badly beaten, July 24th 2005, Basra province.
29. Dr. Hamed Baheth Kazar (Dentist), killing threat, September 1st 2005, Dura, Baghdad
30. Yahya Reyadh Hekmat, Shooting, Student, August 20th 2005, Al-Bayaa, Baghdad.
31. Salman Helo Hekmat (Goldsmith), killing threat, February 22nd 2005, Al-Bayaa, Baghdad.
32. Emad Younis Sarhan (TV. Director), threat, July 13th 2005.
33. Dr. Sarmad Haleem Barakat (Surgeon), threat of killing, April 4th 2005 & July 10th 2005, Al-Karkh Hospital, because he is Mandaean infidel.
34. Adel Ibraheem Adm (Goldsmith), killing threat, looting, August 6th 2005, Goldsmith market, Baaqoba province.
35. Rabha Baaio Subeh (working at Air Port), threat, Al-Qadesia, Baghdad.
36. Saad Amarah Amthael (Goldsmith), threat, May 3rd 2005, Al-Thawra, Baghdad, abandon his house because of the threat.
37. Waseem Balasem Naeem (4th year Medical student), threat, October 2005, Al-Ramady province.
38. Salam Wael Al-Mubarky (Goldsmith), threat and shot at while at his Shop, November 27th 2005, Al-Shorta, Baghdad.
39. Khazaal Sabah Zemam Al-Zuhairy (Goldsmith), killing threat, August 14th 2005, Baghdad.
40. Marleen Reyadh Hekmat (Employee at The Interir Ministry), killing threat, August 20th 2005, Al-Bayaa, Baghdad.
41. Saad Amarah Nafel, threat, August 5th 2005, Al-Thawara, Baghdad.
42. Adnan Jabar Helo, brother to Sect Chief, threat, 2005, Baghdad.
43. Dr. Zeiad Abdul-Kareem Al-Sayfi (Dentist), killing threat and instructed to close his Clinic because he is Mandaean, 2005, Baghdad.
44. Salah Yousif Naseem, killing threat and shot at while he was home, September 30th 2005, Dura, Baghdad.
45. Mejbil Jabar Helo, brother to the Sect Chief, attack.
46. Raed Zahron Shalash (Goldsmith), received killing threat along with his family, October 14th 2004, Al-Bayaa, Baghdad
47. Satar Kredy Rahema (Pharmacist), threat and attack burning his Pharmacy, October 28th 2004, Abu Desher, Baghdad
48. Kherallah Zahron Meaarg (religious leader), Attack, 2004, Baghdad
49. Adel Talib Abdullah (Goldsmith), threat, November 7th 2004, Abu Ghareeb, Baghdad
50. Zoher Raheem Dawwod (Goldsmith), threat Paper delivered and shot at while he was home, November 10th 2004, Abu Ghareeb, Baghdad
51. Sabah Mahdy Jelab (Goldsmith), He had to leave his house after receiving threats to save his life, Baghdad
52. Salam Zarzor Wady (Goldsmith), attacking his house forcing the family to leave the area where they live, November 11th 2004, Abu Ghareeb, Baghdad
53. Zahron Khalaf Khayon (Goldsmith), threat either to pay Ransom or change religion, 2004, Baghdad

54. Satar Talib Nasir (Goldsmith), threat, 2004, Baghdad
55. Waeel Salman Dawwod (Goldsmith), threat & attack, November 2004, Abu Ghareeb, Baghdad
56. Zaki Mubark Masbob (Goldsmith), threat, September 8th 2004, Abu Ghareeb, Baghdad
57. Fahmy Shanan Helo (Goldsmith), threat, 2004, Baghdad
58. Majed Saad (Goldsmith), threats forcing to change his Religion, 2004, Baghdad
59. Sabah Helo Bander (Goldsmith), threat and burglary to his Shop, 2004, Baghdad
60. Thamer Jabber Shamkhy (Goldsmith), threat, 2004, Baghdad
61. Majed Naser Ayesh (Goldsmith), threats forcing him to change his religion and shop burgled, 2004, Baghdad,
62. Salwan Hejan (Goldsmith), threats forcing him to change his religion, 2004, Baghdad
63. Zahron Khalaf khayon (Goldsmith), killing threat, 2004, Baghdad and threats against his Sons Ayad & Emad
64. Raad Jabar Helo (Goldsmith), threat, 2004, Baghdad because he is the brother of the Sect Chief
65. Jameel Saad Helo (Goldsmith), threat, 2004, Baghdad
66. Saleem Jyad Al-Msodny (Goldsmith), killing threat, 2004, Baghdad
67. Basher Mohsen Aouda (Goldsmith), attack & threat, 2005, Baghdad
68. Anhar Nasir Lhd (Goldsmith), threat, October 23rd 2004, Baghdad
69. Ayad L. Hassan, threat, 2004, Baghdad
70. Azal Basim Abdul-Razak, threat, 2004, Baghdad
71. Aram Essam Khalid, threat, 2004, Baghdad
72. Usamah Ramzy Mubark, threat and shot at, 2004, Baghdad
73. Akram Haleem Hindy, threat, 2004, Baghdad
74. Amal Aied Sajet, threat to change his Religion, 2004, Baghdad
75. Adryan Oday Yousif, threat, 2004, Baghdad
76. Ayad Jabar Khalf, killing threat, 2004, Baghdad
77. Basim Abdul-Razaq kased, threat and attack on his house, 2004, Baghdad,
78. Dr. Adel Lazim Meshaal Al-Khamesi (University Lecturer), attack & threat, , December 8th 2004, Al-Saidia, Baghdad
79. Basher Abdul Mone' m., threat, 2004, Baghdad
80. Ihab Jabar Khalaf, threat, 2004, Baghdad
81. Taghreed L. Khalaf, threat, 2004, Baghdad
82. Hamed Mejbel Hamad, threat, 2004, Baghdad
83. Haleem Hindy Batty, killing threat which made Haleem leaving the city, 2004, Basra province, Reported to Al-Basra Police
84. Hazim Kamel Waste, threat which made Hazim leaving the city, 2004, Babylon province
85. Jalal Anees Amor, threat, November 1st 2004, Baghdad, his Brother Layeth killed at Dyala Bridge
86. Jabber Shamkhy Jabber, threat, 2004, Baghdad
87. Khalid Mejbel Jabar, threat, 2004, Baghdad
88. Khalid Saad Salman, threat paper passed to his house, 2004, Baghdad
89. Yousif Sajet Sahar, threat, Baghdad
90. Zaki Mubark Jabber, threat, Baghdad
91. Zohair Raheem Dawood, killing threat, November 10th 2004, Baghdad, reported at Abu-Ghareeb Police Station
92. Shaker Jawad Thamer, attack & threat, Baghdad
93. Salah Bahjet Sharmoukh, threat, Baghdad
94. Safaa Desher Zamil, threat, July 4th 2004, Baghdad, reported at Al-Bayaa Police Station
95. Raed Zedan Manee, threat, Baghdad
96. Rabha Abed Sahar, threat, Baghdad
97. Raheem Zamil Rashed, threat, Baghdad
98. Rafed Zedan Manee, threat, Baghdad
99. Rafed Mjbel Hamd, threat, Baghdad
100. Amjad Hamel Meshaal Al-Khamesi, threat, December 2004, Baghdad
101. Dhyaa Mubark Amarah, threat, Baghdad
102. Ghania Jabar Karlos, threat, Baghdad
103. Hesham Nasir Majeed, threat, Baghdad

104. Haytham Abdul Kareem Khalaf, threat, Baghdad
105. Ramzy Faeq Khrebit, threat, Baghdad
106. Rafid L. Hasan, threat, Baghdad
107. Ramzya Al-Sabri, threat, Baghdad
108. Raed M. Jabar, threat, Baghdad
109. Raed Zahron Shalsh, threat, October 14th 2004, Baghdad, reported to Al-Bayaa Police Station
110. Saad Abdul-Ameer Kmeer, killing threat, Baghdad
111. Salman Saeed Abdul-Sada, Threat, Baghdad
112. Sam Essam Khalid, threat, Baghdad
113. Sawsan Talib Abdul-Sada, threat, Baghdad
114. Wael Hazim Meshaal, threat, November 2005, Al-Mechanic district, Baghdad
115. Faris Hamd Salman, threat, Baghdad
116. Feras M. Fadhel, threat, Baghdad
117. Salwan Jamil Hadher, threat and house was attacked by Al-Mahdy army, June 1st 2004, Baghdad
118. Kahtan Amer, threat, September 28th 2005, Baghdad, reported at Al-Bayaa Police Station
119. Kamer W. Kmeer, threat, Baghdad
120. Kareem Enessi zajy, killing threat, attempt to kidnap and robbery, April 25th 2005, Baghdad
121. Saadon Asaad Jabber, threat, Baghdad
122. Souzan Aness Khamas, threat, October 25th 2004, Baghdad, reported at Al-Karkh Police Station
123. Sundis Kerjy Yasin, threat, August 16th 2005, Baghdad
124. Majeed Nasir Kaban, threat, 2005, Basra province, reported at Al-Zubeer Police Station
125. Mekhled Raheem Kashkol, robbery & threat, July 28th 2005, Baghdad, reported at Al-Bayaa Police Station
126. Mahdy Sabah Helo, kidnapping threat and attempt of Circumcision by force, Baghdad
127. Majed Jamil Zebalah, attack, Baghdad
128. Mohmaed A. Kmar, kidnapping threat, Baghdad
129. Mohammed Kabashy Shenan, kidnapping threat, Baghdad
130. Mazin Abdul-Wahab, attack and arresting his Son, Baghdad
131. Abdul Satar Faris Al-Suhaily, kidnapping threat, April 7th 2005, Baghdad, reported at Al-Bayaa Police Station
132. Abeer Jasim Saad, robbery & threat, Baghdad
133. Moaaid Saeed Jouda, kidnapping threat, threat Paper passed to his house, Baghdad
134. Mejbil K. Sehiem, attack, Baghdad
135. Mushtak Fakhry Khalaf, kidnapping threat, Baghdad
136. Abady Neema, threat, Baghdad
137. Abdul-Kareem Harbi Darweesh, threat, Baghdad
138. Emad L. Hasan, threatened because he was a witness to killing incident , Baghdad
139. Essam khalid Khalef, threat, Baghdad
140. Adel Hekmat, threat, Baghdad
141. Abdul Khaleq Shareef No'man, threat, Baghdad
142. Akeel Hayder Heliel, threat, Baghdad
143. Abdul-Wahab Razoky Hamid, threat, Baghdad
144. Abdul-Kareem Tawfeeq, threat, Baghdad
145. Alaa Mubark Amarah, threat, Baghdad
146. Oday Yousif Sajet, threat, Baghdad
147. Laith Hady Jabek, threat & attack, Baghdad, reported at Al-Rafdyen Police station
148. Laws Adwar Hasan, threat, Baghdad
149. Lelo Al-Sabri, threat, Baghdad
150. Nabeel Saad Sharad, threat, Baghdad
151. Nasem Farhan Halob, threat, Baghdad
152. Nagem Sami Flefel, threat, Baghdad
153. Naser Shenan Helo, threat, Baghdad
154. Nasser Mjbel Jabar, threat, Baghdad
155. Wasfi Madlol Nooman, threat, Baghdad
156. Wesam Majed Saeed, threat, Baghdad

157. Wasfi Jabar Jary, threat, August 25th 2005, Baghdad, reported at Al-Qudes Police station
158. Waleed Kamel Taieh, threat, July 10th 2005, Balatt Al-Shohadaa, Baghdad,
159. Basem Waham Kmer, threat, 2004, Baghdad
160. Redsm Ibraheem Flefel, threat, Baghdad
161. Fares Khalid Khalaf, threat & attack, Baghdad
162. Jihad Bajay Sahar, threat & attack, Al-Meqdadaih
163. Luay J. Aouda, threat
164. Reyadh J. Aouda, threat
165. Majeed Naser Kaban, threat & attacked
166. Hasan Raheem, shot at, Al-Swera, south Baghdad
167. Mushtaq Kredy Rahema, threat either to be killed , pay ransom or close his Shop down
168. Sundus Nasier Mshet, attempt to kidnap children because her husband refused to converted to Islam
169. Afrah Sami Shamekh, threat either to pay ransom or will be kidnapped, 2004, Baghdad
170. Essam Abdul-Lateef Jalel, kidnapping threat
171. Adel Nasry Zarzor, threat to bomb his house
172. Wesam Majed Saeed, threat
173. Ban Malik Aziz (miss), threat, 2004, Baghdad
174. Ziad Saleem Hamady, threat, December 8th 2005
175. Sabah Meedy Thamer, threat
176. Nasir Shenan Helo, threat
177. Abdul-Kareem Tawfeq, threat
178. Feras Majid Fadhel, threat
179. Akram Haleem Hendy, threat
180. Luay Zahron Habeb, threat
181. Saad Abdul-Raheem Kmaer, threat
182. Usamah Hameed Zaki, threat and persecution
183. Laith Zaki Mouzan Al-Khamesi, attempt to kill him by his front door, August 27th 2005
184. Ammar Raad Tarish Al-Saify, received threat, March 25th 2006 because he works for the Mandi and had to leave Iraq for safety.
185. Nadiq Abudul wahed Rumman, received threats by form of text all around the school he worked in, April 30th 2006, Saydia, Baghdad
186. All Goldsmiths in Hay Al-Ammel, Baghdad received a printed threat, May 12 2006, a copy of this threat is available.
187. Shekh Satar Jabar Hillo, the leader of Mandaeans handed a printed threat by hand in the Mandi , May 24th 2006
188. Many area of Baghdad received threat on May 29th 2006 demanding Mandaeans to leave the Country to the south of Iran, a copy of this threat is available
189. Khalida Salim Galhoom (Mrs) with four young children living in al-Doora, Baghdad, threatened on May 30th 2006 to be killed all if her children do not start praying in the Mosque. The family moved to hiding and then received help and left Iraq.
190. Ghazi Shaty Al-Khamisi, received threat on June 19th 2006 together with his father and children after attacking their house, burning their two cars and wounding his father all because they are Mandaeans.
191. Husam Leaaby Thamir, shot in the leg in attempt to kill him, July 06 in Al- Sadir City, Baghdad
192. Sheikh Satar Jabar Hillo, the leader of Mandaeans and his brother attacked and threaten by gunmen at a gun point in Baghdad on July 6th 2006, tens of shot fired at his car, they were detained for more than 3 hours and were assaulted personally and his religion, then they took his mobile phone and all his I.D.
193. Ahmed Saeed Ghathban, threatened to leave work or be killed as he used to work for the Iraqi police force. Mr Ghathban has received threatening notes with 2 bullets on July 12 2006. Mr Ghathban has currently changed his residential address as he is scared for his own life as well as for his family.
194. Rafed Shaker Saleh Al-Khamesi, threat
195. Suaood Aziz Jabbar Al-Suhaili, shot in the leg on August 3rd 2006

196. Family of Ghaiad Gadea, attacked by 3 gun men on September 3rd 2006 and attempt kidnapping of Ghaiad sister and her husband Salam (a religious leader)
197. Few Mandaean's shops in Baghdad, Hay Al- Ammel were attacked on September 5th 2006 with no casualties reported.
198. Yass Haleem Shaalan Al-Muhanawi, injured with his wife Jehan Saliem Abed Wadi in Mahmoodia as a result of attack by mortar attack on October 10th 2006
199. Basheer Khandeel Auofy Lafta Al-Zuhairi, injured with relative Salim Sabeeh Shafeek Lafta Al-Zuhairi in area called Suwaib by mortar attack on October 17th 2006, Shrapnel still in both bodies.
200. Dakhil Muhalhil Thamir Al-Othmani, seriously injured by exploded car in Al-Huria district, Baghdad on October 18th 2006, he lost one leg, an eye and one Ear.
201. Feras Saleem Mohy (Goldsmith), looting his Money and his Jewellery, Baghdad
202. Salam Sabri, Burglary
203. Emad Raheem, threatened and Car stolen on July 13th 2004
204. Talib Kredy Rahma, his Shop burgled, taking all Contents
205. Kareem Mal Allah, burglary
206. Adam Al-Shiekh Khalaf, seizing his house, shooting at and stole his car, money and Jewellery
207. Meklaf Zahrawy, looting attempt and shot at by Gang
208. Hameed Zaki Silan (Religious Man), burglary then forced to leave his house. Which later seized while was in Jordan
209. Abed Wahwah Al-Nashee (retired teacher), threatened and attacked his house with hand Bomb which damage front of the house in Baghdad, so he fled to Jordan
210. Leaby Hasan Meejel, attacking his house, May 8th 2004, Baghdad. They invad his house once again in Al-Faloja on December 28th 2004 so he forced to escape from Iraq.
211. Abdul-Karim L. Hasan (Goldsmith), attacking his house, May 8th 2004, Baghdad, the attackers threat and beaten his mother
212. Raed L. Hasan, (Goldsmith), his house has been attacked on May 8th 2004 in Baghdad, the attackers threat and beaten his mother
213. Nadheer Khather, his house has been seized
214. Abdul-Kareem Darwesh, burglary stole his money and Jewellery on April 3rd 2004
215. Tahsen Mezher Jebara, Goldsmith, Baghdad, invaded his house and stole his car on June 2nd 2004
216. Jabar Aouda Sharif, Goldsmith, Basra, attacked and stole his Shop on June 29th 2002
217. Saeed Ghareb Sahi, invaded his house and burnt his car
218. Adel Haider Shibeeb (Goldsmith), looting all content of his shop by gunmen wearing police uniform on May 27th 2006, Baladroose
219. Ziad Saleem Hamady (Goldsmith), looting his Jewellery and threat, June 25th 2005, Basra province
220. Dr. Ziad Faraj Adam (Dentist), Burning and destruction of all contents of clinic which range from medical equipments and furniture as well as other contents, July 2nd 2006, Al-Daura, Baghdad
221. Kamal Abd Wahwah, his Car, money and jewellery has been stolen and he was beaten, Baghdad
222. Nawras A. Habib (Miss) injured as a result of attack to their house, October 13th 2006, Al-Rafedaen district, Baghdad
223. Mandaean's families received a threat on January 29th 2007 in Suwaira south of Baghdad
224. Ramzi Adday Al-Zuhairy's family received many threats by phone for arranging a funeral to him after his assassination on February 5th 2007
229. Dr. Adnan Ni'ma Hassoon Al-nashi family received threat in Ba'aquba province in a form of warning letter, they did not take it seriously then they attacked by gunmen, but manage to escape their house leaving to the north of Iraq
 Dr. Adnan is a Vet; two of his sons are Pharmacist, a teacher, an Agricultural engineer and a disabled son, three of them married with children, the family consist of:
 Dr. Adnan Ni'ma Hassoon al-Nashi
 Mrs. Ameera Abdul-razzaq Zamil Al-Jabiry
 Ms. Fathila Ni'ma Hassoon Al-Nashi
 Mr. Haithem Adnan Al-Nashi
 Mrs. Shahad Fa'aiz Disher Zamil Al-Jabiry

- Master Adam(Haithem son)
 Mr. Irfan Adnan Al-Nashi
 Mrs Zaghareed Khairy Abdul-razzaq Zamil Al-Jabur
 Master Yousuf(Irfan' s son)
 Mr. Mushtaq Adnan Al-Nashi
 Mrs. Suha Fa'aiz Disher Zamil Al-Jabiry
 Miss. Rawan (Mushtaq' s daughter)
 Mr. Muhannad Adnan Al-Nashi
 Mr. Usama Adnan Al-Nashi
230. Mukalad K. Saeed threatened on April 10th 2007 in his residence in Baghdad to convert to Islam or leave the country then on April 20th he arrested and taken to Husainea (place of Islamic worship) where he was assaulted and beaten hard for not taken threat seriously and have been told to obey to their demands or bear the consequences
231. After the killing of Yahya Abadi Al-Uthmani on May 4th 2007 in Nasiriya province and while his family and the Mandaean's community were busy and moaning at funeral they received a letter of threat on May 12 2007 giving them 72 hours to leave the city or else.
- 232 Few Madaeans families received threats in Al-Doora, Baghdad and had to evict their houses:
 Jameel Tawfeek
233. Saad Shakheir
234. Saad Jameel
235. Tawfeek Saad
236. Jaleel Zahroon
237. Najat Azeez Shadhar (Miss) lives in Baghdad; received threat in a form of warning letter on September 1st 2007 to convert to Islam within a week or face serious consequences, then noticed that she was followed when going to work. The warning has been passed to her again by a form of reminder message by client using the Bank where she works. She left the house to Syria
238. Feras Tarik Barakat Roomi received threat to leave his job as engineer for Electricity board

Rape

Names will be held for confidentiality. These cases represent the cases that were reported to us. Lots of other cases go unreported. Most women interviewed by UNHCR who were kidnapped had also been raped and otherwise ill-treated by their captors⁶¹

1. SH. H. N. H, 20 yrs old University student, 2004, Baghdad Left Iraq
2. S.H.L, House Wife, April 7th 2005, Baghdad Left Iraq
3. S. S.S. 38 yrs old House Wife, July 26th 2005, Baghdad Left Iraq
4. F.F.N 40 yrs old House Wife, December 8th 2004, Baghdad Left Iraq
5. R.M.E 28 yrs old worker In Parker Shop, April 2005, Baghdad Left Iraq
6. A.F.N, house wife, attacked & raped on June 21st 2005, Baghdad Left Iraq
7. H.GH. N. 42 yrs old house wife raped & kidnapped on June 20th 2004, Baghdad Left Iraq
8. E.B.AA., kidnapped & raped on December 25th 2004, Baghdad, reported to Al-Yarmouk Police Station. Released after paying ransom of \$10000.00
9. DH.E.H 34 yrs old house wife raped & kidnapped on September 4th 2005, Baghdad Left Iraq
10. D.F. a pregnant house wife kidnapped & raped on September 18th 2005, Baghdad, reported to Al-Bayaa Police Station. Released after paying ransom In Sowerah,
11. S. A. A. survived an attempt of rape.

⁶¹ The *Guidelines Relating to the Eligibility of Iraqi Asylum-Seekers October 2005* issued by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
 TUTUhttp://www.unhcr.org/cgi-bin/texis/vtx/home/openssl.pdf?tbl=RSDLEGAL&id=4354e3594UUTT

Conversion to Islam by Force

1. Shroq Farhan Katee, Al-Falluja beside her Sons: Sanaa Tahseen, Salwan Tahsen & Hanin Tahseen
2. Feryal Farhan Katee, Al-Falluja beside her Sons and Daughter
3. Senan Yasin, Al-Falluja beside his Sons and Daughter
4. Sarah Sabeh Sabri, Al-Falluja
5. Salah Najy Shather, Baghdad
6. Naseema Aoda, Baghdad
7. Fouad Farhan, Al-Falluja
8. Adel Farhan, Al-Falluja
9. Ashraf Farhan Katee, Al-Falluja
10. Hasan Fazwzy, Al-Falluja
11. Senan Hasan, Al-Falluja
12. Sawsan Hasan, Al-Falluja
13. Falah Sabri, Al-Falluja
14. Ikhlas Farhan, Al-Falluja
15. Salah Sabri, Al-Falluja
16. Asaad Sabri, Al-Falluja
17. Yezen Sabri, Al-Falluja
18. Satota Fenjan, Al-Falluja
19. Nedhal Ashor, Al-Falluja
20. May Ashor, Al-Falluja, beside her Daughters Noor , Mony & Meshmash
21. Hayat Zamil Sadeq, Baghdad
22. Nawal zaki Alwan, Baghdad
23. Suha Shnawa edan, Baghdad
24. Nuha Shnawa edan, Baghdad
25. Maha Shnawa edan, Baghdad
26. Abd alghani Mankhi Flifl, Amman
27. Suaad Nori Mthni, Amman
28. 35 families were forced to convert to Islam in Al-Falluja. Had the Mandaeans not complied they would have been forced out of Al-Falluja, leaving their children and belongings behind
29. -(name removed for safety)--received threats to convert to Islam or be harmed by her Muslims acquaintances
30. Members of (name removed for safety) family and others who had witnessed his death were threatened with their own deaths if they did not convert to Islam
31. (name removed for safety) was threatened to convert to Islam or be kidnapped and then he was kidnapped on March 20th 2005. His whereabouts are still unknown up to the preparation of this report
32. (name removed for safety) was threatened to be killed along with her daughter (7 yrs) if she did not convert to Islam. This action forced the woman to escape with her daughter out of the area. This happened in Sader City, and sector 31, Baghdad
33. A letter signed by The Islamic Mujahideen Group and distributed to Mandaean houses and businesses in March 2005, demanded that all Mandaeans should either convert to Islam, leave the country or be killed by the sword

Forceful Displacement from Al-Ramady Area to Syria

1. Jouda Zeghier Khafour, Goldsmith
2. Kareem Jouda Zeghier Khafor Al-Khamesi
3. Fares Jouda Zeghier Khafor Al-Khamesi
4. Hamed Jouda Zegier Khafour Al-Khamesi
5. Sami Naeem Ghafel Al-Khamesi, a Goldsmith
6. Essam Sami Naeem Ghafel Al-Khamesi
7. Husam Sami Naeem Ghafil Al-Khamesi
8. Hesham Sami Naeem Ghafil Al-Khamesi
9. Wesam Sami Naeem Ghafel Al-Khamesi
10. Zeida Khalid Mohy Al-Khamesi, a Goldsmith
11. Khaldon Zeiad Khalid Mohy Al-Khamesi
12. Sarmad Zeiad Khalid Mohy Al-Khamesi
13. Anwar Zeiad Khalid Mohy Al-Khamesi
14. Raheem Flefel Fahad Al-Kuhily, Goldsmith
15. Fouad Raheem Flefel Fahad Al-Kuhily
16. Zeiad Raheem Flefel Fahad Al-Kuhily
17. Nehad Raheem Flefel Fahad Al-Kuhily
18. Sabah Abbas Jabber Al-Khamesi
19. Najy Abbas Jabber Al-Khamesi, a Goldsmith
20. Ather Abbas Jabber Al-Khamesi
21. Asaad Aziz Dher Al-Msodany
22. Salman Aziz Dher Al-Msodany
23. Saleem Hajol Saeed Al-Chuhaily, a Goldsmith
24. Luay Saleem Hajol Saeed Al-Chuhaily
25. Thaer Jaaz Mhaws Al-Chuhaily
26. Alla Atee Shabeb Al-Khamesi
27. Salah Atee Shabeb Al-Khamesi
28. Mohand Wessam Sami Naeem Al-Khamesi

Forceful Displacement from Al-Ramady Area to Jordan

1. Moneem Salih Mohy Kazar Al-Khamesi, Goldsmith
2. Nezar Moneem Salih Mohy Kazar Al-Khamesi
3. Shaker Salih Mohy Kazar Al-Khamesi, Goldsmith
4. Mahmoud Shaker Salih Mohy Kazar Al-Khamesi
5. Laith Shaker Salih Mohy Kazar Al-Khamesi
6. Muneer Salih Mohy Kazar Al-Khamesi
7. Atheer Salih Mohy Kazar Al-Khamesi
8. Ahmad Saeed Salih Mohy Kazar Al-Khamesi
9. Luay Salih Mohy Kazar Al-Khamesi
10. Thaer Tareq Khalid Mohy Al-Khamesi
11. Mahir Tareq Khalid Mohy Al-Khamesi
12. Khalid Akram Khalid Mohy Al-Khamesi
13. Karm Akram Khalid Mohy Al-Khamesi

Other Incidents

1. Muthana Dahyef Shaghi received threat to convert to Islam on January 05 then survived an assassination attempt together with his Brother Dr. Mua'taz resulting in injury. Dr. Mua'taz Dahyef Shaghi granted asylum to Australia and Muthana left to Syria. On April 06 after returning to Iraq found out their house has been repossessed and looted then wife Susan Aziz Sayhood, a baby son and mother Rabeeaa Gea'as kidnapped assaulted and beaten up which led to the death of the baby. Family left to Syria again on April 22nd 2006
2. Hayfaa Jabbar (Miss) survived kidnapping attempt because she was not wearing Hejab, manage to escape, but shot in the head by member of kidnapping militant which led to losing right eye and losing eyesight to left eye, January 11th 2007
3. Sheikh Haytham Saleem Shahr survive assassination attempt because he was a religious leader by attacking and destroying his house, January 26th 2007, Saidiya, Baghdad
4. Moneer & samir Thabet abid ordered to pay religious tax (Jizya) on February 1st 2007, then they ordered to pay another 1.5 Million ID on February 10th 2007 then after few days they ordered to pay further 1.0 Million ID (Iraqi Dinar)
5. Aziz Khassaf Al-Mandawi injured in explosion on February 4th 2007 in Bayaa district, Baghdad
6. Zaki Abdul Raheem (born 06/07/1930) together with his wife Haseeba Aziz received a visit by 8 masked militants on March 4th 2007 at their house in Al-Doora district, Baghdad who ordered them to leave their house, when Zeki asked why; they pointed a machine gun at his head saying you have one hour only to vacate the house because you are from the infidels and God asked to kill you. The family left their house with all belongings and went to live with relative in Al-Ealam district. After few months family received another threat from militant called (Ansar Al-Islam) so they decided to leave to Syria. Zaki's brother Nasha't has been killed on August 13th 2003 in Baghdad
7. Munther Abid Rabba injured in car explosion in Al-Mutanabi Street Baghdad on March 2007
8. Jihad Bakkal Khangar injured by mortar attack on his flat on March 18th 2007 in Al- Yarmook district, Baghdad
9. Family of late Riyadh Muhatam Al-Sheigh Yahya suffered damages to their house by mortar attack, March 28th 2007, Al- Mowasalat district, Baghdad
10. Kareem Nagi Maruood family forced to leave and abandon their house on April 3rd 2007 in Al-Doora district, Baghdad and moved to another area for safety
11. Mokhalad Kabll Saeed Al-Salihy threatened on April 10th 2007 in his residence in Baghdad to convert to Islam or leave the country then on April 20th he arrested by militants and taken to Husainea (place of Islamic worship) where he was assaulted and beaten hard for not taken threat seriously and have been told to obey to their demands or bear the consequences
12. Adnan Musa Shiltagh suffered head injuries and taken to hospital due to car explosion in Al-Karrada district Baghdad on April 18th 2007 further to plenty of damages to his shop
13. Emad Shenshal Zagy suffered a gun shot injuries and a lot of damages to his car by the Mandi in Qadisiya district, April 21st 2007, Baghdad
14. Daylona Auoda Rumaidh (Mrs) injured in two cars explosions on April 22nd 2007 in Al- Ea'lam district, Baghdad
15. Dr. Ibrahim Khamas Duma'd house and annex has been occupied by force on April 25th 2007 in Al-Khadraa district, Baghdad and forced to sign a tenancy agreement under gun threat after kidnapping his son in law Maged Sabri Bahidh
The family evacuated from their house and told by gun men to announce that they are leaving the country to live abroad and threatened to be killed if tell anybody about their ordeal
The family had to leave all furniture and belongs behind
16. Naba'a Ziyad Zaki a child born 2001 and Sister Saba'a born 2002 both injured by mortar attack, April 26th 2007, Harithiya district, Baghdad
17. Wisam Sami has suffer a mortar attack on his residence in April 2007 in Al-Karrada, Baghdad
18. Yahya Jalal Aziz Khassaf a child shot in the hand, May 1st 2007, Al-Saidia district, Baghdad
19. Rasheed Noori Jaber house burned by two mortar attacks on May 1st 2007 causing sever damages making the house unfit and unsafe to live in, which force the family to move out
20. Atshan Khashan injured by car explosion on May 22nd 2007 in Al-Aamel district, Baghdad
21. Ghassan Ma'yoof shot and injured on May 25th 2007 in Basra province

22. Rami Jamal Mutar survived a kidnapping attempt on June 5th 2007 by militant in Al-Saidia, Baghdad
23. Karim Abdullah Salman Musudni shot in the mouth on June 11th 2007 in Al-Aalmel district, Baghdad
24. Residence of Sheikh Haitham Saleem Shahir attacked by gun men at 2:00 pm exploding main door looting contents and belong and steeling car, June 2nd 2007
25. Mandaean's worship place (Mandi) in Meysan province has received attack by shot gun while carrying out Baptism ceremony on Sunday July 15th 2007 in which Nedham Krady injured together with Saif Lateef Salih
26. Kamil Auffy Mashkooor and 6 member of his family has been evicted by force from their home in Al-Doora district, Baghdad
27. Emad Matrood Sareea and family has been evicted from their home in Al-Doora district, Baghdad
28. Saeed Gahreeb Saahi and family has been evicted by force from their home in Al-Doora district, Baghdad beside two shops one car mechanics and the other is vehicles accessories
29. Mortar landed on residence of Faheem Salim Sarhan Al- Khamisi, Al-Bayaa district, Baghdad
30. Two Mandaean's houses has been occupied by force in Al-Aameria, Baghdad in which many historic religious books been confiscated one of which was original copy of the Kinsa, the Mandaean's holy book
31. Ziad Jabbar Al-Sabti a well known figure in Basra attacked, robbed, assaulted and beaten up while was going to work in January 2008
32. Mu'taz Sharqi Uthman Badi injured in Basra on March 2008, his family couldn't take him to hospital because of security circumstances
33. Najat Abid Gate'a received threat in March 2008 in Baghdad so she left with her orphan children and her brother together with his family to parent's house in Kut
34. Sami Suwadi Sunaiher al-Zuhairy shot in the left leg in Al-Jewader district, Baghdad on March 26th 2008
35. Family of Abid Gate'a Muhana received threat to leave their house in Kut
36. Moayad Abid Gate'a born 1965 injured and survived a mortar attack to parent's house in Kut on March 29th 2008. His wife Enas and 8 other members of the family died in the attack
37. Fareed Abid Al- Emam shot in the stomach on April 6th 2008 in Al-Sader district, Baghdad
38. Salah Khalaf Mutar Al-Zuhairy house had a rocket attack in Jameela district, Baghdad in April 2008
39. Abid Sahan Zghair shot 3 times on April 14th 2008 in Abo-Disheer, Baghdad on his way home by the American troops, had a surgery to remove two, third still in right shoulder
40. Hamdia Matar Burhan Hamad (Mrs) shot in the left hand on April 14th 2008 in Jameela district, Baghdad
41. Adel Naeem Salih Jabur shot in right foot on April 15th 2008 in Al-Sader district, Baghdad, had a surgery to remove bullet
42. Awda Jery Tamool had shrapnel wound when the house opposite bombed on April 30th 2008 in Al-Sader district, Baghdad
43. Salah Khalaf house suffer air missile attack on April 13th 2008 in Al-Sader district, Baghdad, no body was home at the time of the incident
44. Ekhlash Shaker Jowher (Mrs) shot in the stomach in Al-Shurta district, Baghdad and had to go through major surgery in Al-Yarmook hospital
45. Lara daughter to Saeed Ghareeb Al-Khafagi escape kidnapping attempt on May 13th 2008 in Al-Saidia, Baghdad after her father defended her which made the kidnappers to attack him, beaten him hard causing 3 broken bones to his hand.
46. Sabah Kamil Muhyee suffer a military attack on June 19th 2008 in Al-Hurria district, Baghdad causing injuries to tummy, broken hand and shrapnel to the head
Sabah is a brother to Husham killed in September 07 and Cousin to Aatif Jameel Muhyee killed in August 2007 (refer to MHRG report issued March 2008)
47. Waleed Ghazi Shaaty survived an assassination attempt on August 6th 2008 by militant in Al-Sader district, Baghdad causing skull's fracture, temporary loss of memory and internal bleeding
48. Threats sent to Mandaean's families for taking part in a joint British American film made in Jordan talking about the military battle of Haditha

1. Nassim B. Abdul Kareem
2. Aehem B. Abdul Kareem
3. Jabbar Kokaz Badr
4. Khadeja K. Laoas
5. Fryal L. Mkalf
6. Talal B. Asie

One of the Mandaean already survived an assassination attempt involves a speeding car in Jordan

49. Talib Hammadi Ayesh Al-Khamisi, injured on October 12 2008 by explosion in Al-Bayaa district, Baghdad while shopping
50. Late Mr. Haleem Shathur's family forced to evacuate their house on October 15th 2008 at Al-Ameen district, Baghdad after militants attacked their house at 4:00 am forcing them to evacuate not allowing them to take any personnel documentations or belonged and set the house on fire. The family consist of 70 yrs old Mum Aneesa J. Arar, daughter and son
51. Asa'd Hani and Feras Shaker Ghlaem survived an assassination attempt on April 19th 2009 after attack using guns with silencers in Al-Toobchy district, Baghdad
In which three other Mandaean were killed
52. On April 23rd 2009 two explosives detonated front house of victim Haytham Hameed Al-Badri who has been killed on April 19th 2009 together with his Son (refer to of list of killed Mandaean)
53. Mu'een Jasim survived an assassination attempt on May 7th 2009 after receiving few gun shots; he has been taken to Al-Yarmook hospital in critical condition
54. Sarmad Fouad Nasir and Feras Sallom Sheikh Farag injured in car explosion on October 25th 2009 in Baghdad
Residents of Wajdi Shaheen Bedan, Ghasan Yousif Naseem and Nadhum Ghadeer Hajem has been damaged by the same explosion

Unconfirmed Atrocities

The following atrocities was not confirmed to be a hate crime but we are still looking for evidence and demand investigation

1. Salama Hamdi Salih (Mrs) wife to Atshan Khashan killed by car explosion on May 22nd 2007 in Al-Aamel district, Baghdad
2. Three Mandaean females kidnapped on January 20th 2008 by force using weapons in public place with their families around and forcing them to marry Muslim men to convert them
3. Ra'ad Farhan Shenan killed on March 19th 2008 after 9 months of captivity
4. Sabria Wadi Sahi died on April 1st 2008 in hospital in unknown circumstances

Photo evidence of some of the victims

Al-Halali Raad Matar Falih Al-Othmani, killed on 10-10-2006, Al-Suwara, South of Baghdad, killed because he was practicing to be a religious leader.



Mr Khalid Akram Muhi 30 yrs, kidnapped, tortured, given three days to announce his conversion to Islam or leave the country.



Dr Nisreen Abdul-lateef, Dentist, Married with two kids. Attacked on August 8th 2006 by masked gunmen in her clinic shouting slogans against the infidels. Kicked and beaten then put to the floor to be slaughtered. She was saved by her patients.



8-8-2006



13-8-2006

Mr Khayri Abdul-Sattar, Jeweller, killed in his shop after he got two letters of threats to leave the area or convert. Killed on April 2nd 2005.



Mr Zamil Al-Zuhairi, 56 yrs Jeweller. Kidnapped May 8th 2005, tortured, refused to change religion. He paid ransom. Now suffers sever psychological trauma and living in Syria.



Salwan Salam, Child 10 yrs old. In Dyala area, kidnapped, beaten then burned on different areas of his body. Family paid ransom and left Iraq.



Rwan Mukdad Kareem Al-Khamisi, 5 yrs old kidnapped March 13th 2004, a piece of her ear was sent to the parents to pay ransom and leave the area. Parents paid \$10,000.00 and left Iraq.



Aseel Dhafer 12 yrs Kidnapped on September 28 2004. Kidnapped, tortured. The kidnapers asked the parents to convert, pay ransom and leave the country. Family paid \$15000.00 and left Iraq.



Miss Hifa Jabar Mijman

She lost one eye in an attack by thugs. She was attacked because she did not put on a hijab and refused to obey their orders.



Mr Imad Aziz Khisaf

Torture victim was kidnapped tortured and paid ransom before he could escape to Syria.



Mrs Ansam Mubarak Muhalhel kidnapped together with her 11 yrs old Son Saeed Mazin Saeed.

